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**FULL PAPER**

**Contents and Instructions to Author**

Manuscripts should be prepared as word documents in Times New Roman (font size should be 12) on A4 size with a margin of 2 cm of all four sides. The manuscript should be typed double-spaced including references and tables also.

All figures and tables should be at appropriate place in the text. The manuscript should be in the following order:

**1. Title Page:**

1.1. Title: The title should be relatively short but informative. Title should be written in font size 14, Caps and Bold.

1.2. Name(s) of author(s): A list of all authors of the paper should be prepared. It will contain full first name, initial(s) for middle name(s), full last name and should be written in font size 10. Corresponding author should be marked with\*.

1.3. Name and address of workplace(s): Authors’ affiliations should be indicated in this section.

1.4. Personal e-mail address(es): At least one e-mail address is needed. It will be used as the corresponding author’s email address in all contacts with the authors.

**2. Abstract:**

An abstract must accompany every article. It should be a brief summary about the significant information of the main paper. It should be informative and not only present the general scope of the paper but also indicate the main results and conclusions. An abstract should not normally exceed 250 words.

**3. Keywords:**

List of all keywords proposed by the authors, separated by commas. Up to 5 key terms can be selected. We would suggest avoid repeating the title.

**4. Introduction/Background:**

Present the subject of paper clearly, indicate the scope of the subject, and present the goals of paper, novelty of research work and finally the organization of paper.

**5. Materials and Methods:**

It should contain information about the materials and the methods adopted to carry out the research work like animals, chemicals and animal ethical committee permission, software used and procedures followed etc. The units and dimensions should be expressed according to the metric system and SI units.

**6. Results and Discussion:**

It may be combined or kept separate and may be further divided into subsections. This section should not contain technical details. Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, they should be defined; authors may also explain large numbers of abbreviations and acronyms in a footnote on the first page.

**7. Conclusion:**

It should be representing the summary of the important findings.

**8. Acknowledgments:**

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the reference list. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

**9. References:**

The references should be represented as large brackets e.g[3] in the text. The references pattern should be in the following manner:

**For Journal article**

Author’s Surname, Initials. (Year). Title. *Journal*, Volume(Issue):Page No.

Lobo, R., Dashora, N., Sodde, V., & Prabhu, K. S. (2010). Anticancer Activity of Dendrophthoe Flacata on Ehrlich’s Ascites Carcinoma Treated Mice. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology,* 62(10):1248-1249.

**For a Book**

Author’s Surname, Initials. (Year). *Title*, Publisher, Place of publication, Edition, Page No.

Chatwal, G. R., & Anand, S. K. (1979). *Instrumental methods of chemical analysis*. Himalaya Pub, 5th Ed., 103-109.

Title

Provide the audience with a title that is short, but detailed enough to give them an idea about the investigation and the outcome.

Abstract

The abstract should be a one to two sentence summary of the rest of the components of the manuscript. It should also be structured in the same order as the overall paper.

Introduction

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The introduction must state the goals of the research being conducted. It must include a rationale for the study along with a hypothesis. An important part of the introduction is a brief background that is based on a thorough literature search so that the readers know what the study is based on; give a general idea on what has been done already, and in what ways your study is different.

Material/Methods

An important aspect of all scientific research is that it be repeatable. This gives validity to the conclusions. The materials and methods section of a manuscript allow other interested researchers to be able to conduct the experience to expand on what was learned and further develop the ideas. It is for this reason that this section of the paper be specific. It must include a step-by-step protocol along with detailed information about all reagents, devices, and subjects used for the study. How the data was collected and interpreted should also be outlined in detail, including information on all statistical tests used.

Results

For the results section of the paper, it is a good idea to rely on charts, graphs, and table to present the information. This way the author is not tempted to discuss any conclusions deprived from the study. The charts, graphs, and table should be clearly labeled and should include captions that outline the results without drawing any conclusions. A description of statistical tests as it relates to the results should be included.

Conclusion

Summarize the results in words rather than numbers and elaborate on the extent to which the objectives of the study were met. Do not include information from a literature search. Instead, focus on the primary conclusions of the study. Interpret the results for the audience; do not leave any results unexplained. Scientific writing cannot be left open for interpretation. Be sure to avoid over-interpreting the results and make general conclusions that cannot be justifiably derived from the parameters of the study. Discuss any clinical implications and limitations of the study as well as to what extent the conclusions are in concert with other scientists.

References

All references used for the study should be cited in accordance with guidelines set by the journal in which the author wishes to be published in. In general, most journals have adopted the citation format underlined in the Uniform Requirements for Manuscript Submitted to Biomedical Journals set forth by the International Committee of medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). As an example, a primary research article can be cited in the following manner:

*Rettger LF. Some of the newer conceptions of milk in its relation to health. The Scientific Monthly. 1917; 5(1): 64-79.*

References should be listed in the order in which they appear in the manuscript and within the manuscript they should be cited using a number enclosed in parenthesis.

Format: A General Template

Title

Abstract

Introduction

* Significance of your research
* Background based on a literature review
* Objective
* Hypothesis

Materials & Method

* Context of study
* Subjects (population, demographic, recruitment criteria etc.)
* Study design
* Variables
* Procedures and data collection method
* Statistical tests
* An outline of the method used for analysis

Results

* Describe results using numbers, chart, table, graphs, or tables
* Statistical analysis

Conclusion

* State whether the objectives of the experiment were met
* Interpret results
* Explain statistical significance in words
* State the finding with respect to other studies
* Clinical implications
* Limitations
* Future work