

...Dear Sir / Madam,

We regret to inform you that your research paper is very interesting but not suitable for publication in our journal. We encourage you to submit your research paper in to another journal...

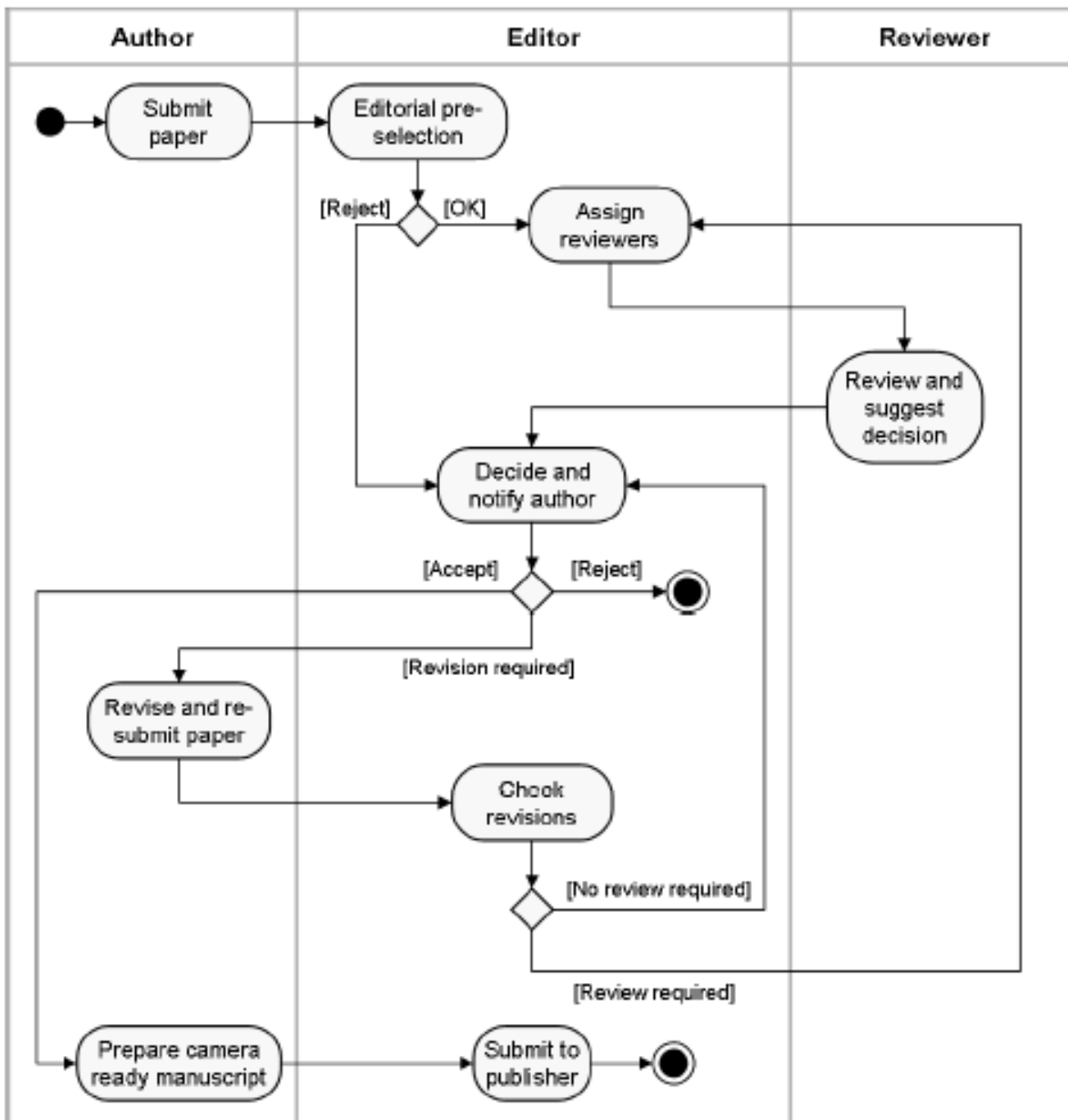
All the best!

- Editor in Chief

XYZ International Journal

... I have done a lot of hard work in writing the research paper. I don't know Why my research paper got rejected by the journal ?...

- There are several reasons for rejecting a research paper by the journal (Editor)
 - Suitability of research paper (Subject)
 - Abstract (Word limit)
 - Length of the research paper (Page limit)
 - Organization and Structure of research paper
 - Bibliography (APA, MLA etc) and Citation (in-text and out-text)
 - **Spelling and Grammar (Technological check)**
 - **Plagiarism (Technological check)**
- Different National and International Journals follow their own classification for submission of Research Paper for publication.
- Before sending your Research Paper to any National or International Journal read the Instruction for Author(s) very carefully so that one can increase the probability to accepting the paper and get publish in time. (**Publishability**)

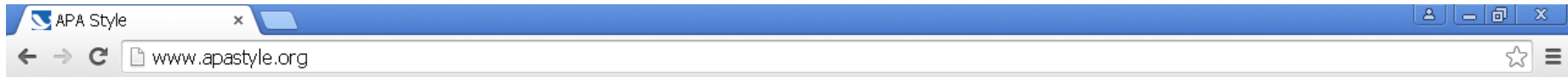


The Process of Publishing a Research Paper in a National & International Journal

About Bibliography

- Writing a scientific bibliography plays a very important role. Many research papers are rejected only because authors/researcher have not prepared bibliography systematically and scientifically
- It should be organized in Alphabetically
- If you are writing a research paper in English, foreign languages, or other humanities classes, use MLA style
- If you are writing a paper for the sciences or social sciences, follow APA style

http://www.apastyle.org/



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APA Style

SEARCH

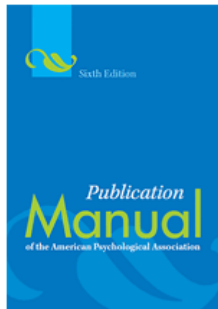
IN APA Style

GO

Publication Manual

Learning APA Style

APA Style Products



A Complete Resource for Writing and Publishing in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

[Now available for Kindle!](#)

The rules of APA Style®, detailed in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, offer sound guidance for writing with simplicity, power, and concision. APA Style has been adapted by many disciplines and is used by writers around the world.

On this site, you will find tutorials, FAQs, and other resources to help you improve your writing, master APA Style, and learn the conventions of scholarly publishing.

- [More about the Publication Manual](#)
- [More about APA Style](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[What's New in the Sixth Edition of the Publication Manual?](#)

APA Style Blog

Jan 13, 2015

[How to Cite Software in APA Style](#)

Timothy McAdoo

Connect With APA Style

Follow us to get updates on all things related to APA Style, including announcements about new blog posts, tips and tricks on writing and style, and more.



Quick Answers—References

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Quick Answers—Formatting

- [Running head](#)
- [Margins](#)
- [Heading levels](#)
- [Lists](#)
- [Tables](#)
- [Figures](#)

Most Popular

- 1 [The Basics of APA Style](#)
- 2 [Quick Answers—References](#)
- 3 [How do you reference a web page that lists no author?](#)

http://www.mla.org/style

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'www.mla.org/style'. The page header includes the Modern Language Association (MLA) logo and a search bar with the text 'Enter a term to search the site' and a 'Search' button. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Resources, Job List, Publications, Bookstore, MLA Style (highlighted), Convention, Governance, and Membership. The main content area features the title 'What Is MLA Style?' and two paragraphs of text explaining the purpose and adoption of MLA style. A 'Related Links' sidebar on the right contains two links: 'FAQ about the MLA Handbook' and 'FAQ about the MLA Style Manual'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Contact the MLA', 'Advertising', 'Privacy Policy', and 'Site Map', followed by a copyright notice: '© 2015 Modern Language Association. Last updated 03/02/2012.'

Modern Language Association **MLA**

Enter a term to search the site
 [Search](#)
Search tips | Log in

Resources | Job List | Publications | Bookstore | **MLA Style** | Convention | Governance | Membership

Home > What Is MLA Style?

What Is MLA Style?

All fields of research agree on the need to document scholarly borrowings, but documentation conventions vary because of the different needs of scholarly disciplines. MLA style for documentation is widely used in the humanities, especially in writing on language and literature. Generally simpler and more concise than other styles, MLA style features brief parenthetical citations in the text keyed to an alphabetical list of works cited that appears at the end of the work.

MLA style has been widely adopted by schools, academic departments, and instructors for over half a century. The association's guidelines are also used by over 1,100 scholarly and literary journals, newsletters, and magazines and by many university and commercial presses. The MLA's guidelines are followed throughout North America and in Brazil, China, India, Japan, Taiwan, and other countries around the world.

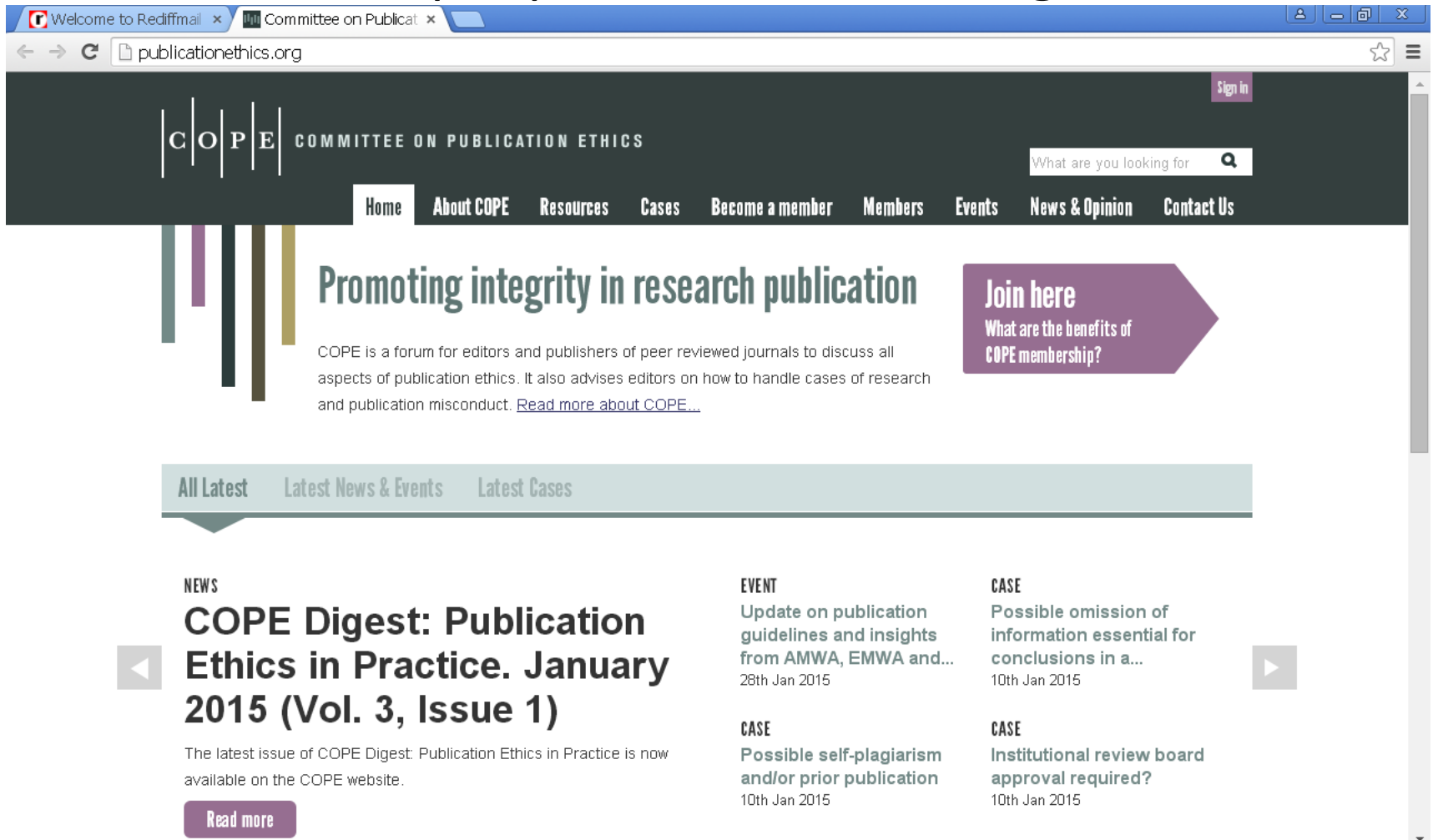
The MLA publishes two authoritative explanations of MLA style: [the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*](#) and [the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*](#).

[Contact the MLA](#) | [Advertising](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Site Map](#)

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COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics

<http://publicationethics.org/>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The browser address bar displays 'publicationethics.org'. The website header features the COPE logo and a navigation menu with items: Home, About COPE, Resources, Cases, Become a member, Members, Events, News & Opinion, and Contact Us. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area is titled 'Promoting integrity in research publication' and includes a description of COPE as a forum for editors and publishers. A purple arrow-shaped button on the right says 'Join here' and 'What are the benefits of COPE membership?'. Below this is a horizontal bar with tabs for 'All Latest', 'Latest News & Events', and 'Latest Cases'. The 'Latest News & Events' tab is active, showing a list of news items. The first item is 'COPE Digest: Publication Ethics in Practice. January 2015 (Vol. 3, Issue 1)', with a 'Read more' button. Other items include 'Update on publication guidelines and insights from AMWA, EMWA and...' and 'Possible omission of information essential for conclusions in a...'. The page also features a vertical scroll bar on the right side.

Welcome to Rediffmail x Committee on Publicat x

publicationethics.org

Sign in

COPE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

What are you looking for

Home About COPE Resources Cases Become a member Members Events News & Opinion Contact Us

Promoting integrity in research publication

Join here
What are the benefits of COPE membership?

COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics. It also advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct. [Read more about COPE...](#)

All Latest Latest News & Events Latest Cases

NEWS
COPE Digest: Publication Ethics in Practice. January 2015 (Vol. 3, Issue 1)

The latest issue of COPE Digest: Publication Ethics in Practice is now available on the COPE website.

[Read more](#)

EVENT
Update on publication guidelines and insights from AMWA, EMWA and...
28th Jan 2015

CASE
Possible self-plagiarism and/or prior publication
10th Jan 2015

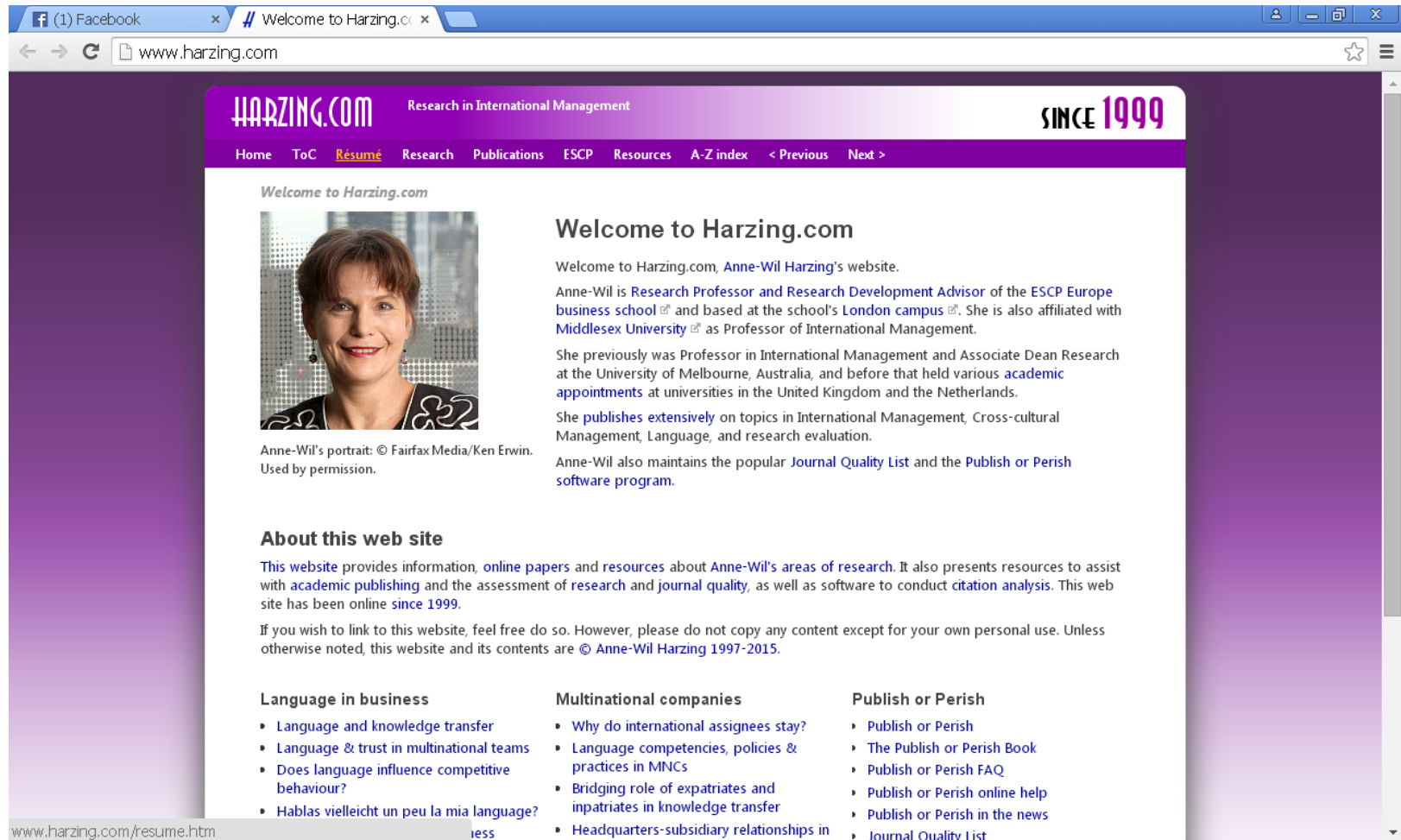
CASE
Possible omission of information essential for conclusions in a...
10th Jan 2015

CASE
Institutional review board approval required?
10th Jan 2015

Promoting integrity in research publication

COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics. It also advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct.

Try downloading Publish or Perish software from www.harzing.com and check your author impact via h index. That will check if you have new citations.




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.harzing.com. The page features a purple header with the Harzing.com logo, the tagline "Research in International Management", and "SINCE 1999". A navigation menu includes links for Home, ToC, Resume, Research, Publications, ESCP, Resources, A-Z index, and Previous/Next buttons. The main content area is titled "Welcome to Harzing.com" and includes a portrait of Anne-Wil Harzing. Below the portrait is a caption: "Anne-Wil's portrait: © Fairfax Media/Ken Erwin. Used by permission." The text describes her as a Research Professor and Research Development Advisor at the ESCP Europe business school, based at the London campus, and affiliated with Middlesex University. It also mentions her previous roles at the University of Melbourne and her extensive publications in International Management, Cross-cultural Management, Language, and research evaluation. A section titled "About this web site" explains that the site provides information, online papers, and resources about Anne-Wil's research, as well as software for citation analysis. A disclaimer states that the site's contents are © Anne-Wil Harzing 1997-2015. At the bottom, there are three columns of links: "Language in business" (including Language and knowledge transfer, Language & trust in multinational teams, Does language influence competitive behaviour?, and Hablas vielleicht un peu la mia language?), "Multinational companies" (including Why do international assignees stay?, Language competencies, policies & practices in MNCs, Bridging role of expatriates and inpatriates in knowledge transfer, and Headquarters-subsidiary relationships in), and "Publish or Perish" (including Publish or Perish, The Publish or Perish Book, Publish or Perish FAQ, Publish or Perish online help, Publish or Perish in the news, and Journal Quality List).

Anne-Wil is [Research Professor and Research Development Advisor](#) of the [ESCP Europe business school](#) and based at the school's [London campus](#). She is also affiliated with [Middlesex University](#) as Professor of International Management. Anne-Wil also maintains the popular [Journal Quality List](#) and the [Publish or Perish software program](#).

http://www.researcherid.com/

The screenshot shows the ResearcherID website homepage. At the top, there is a browser window with the address bar showing 'www.researcherid.com'. The page features the ResearcherID logo on the left and the Thomson Reuters logo on the right. A navigation bar contains links for Home, Login, Search, Interactive Map, and EndNote. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column has sections for 'Identify Yourself' with a 'Login' button, 'New to ResearcherID?' with a 'Join Now It's Free' button, 'Search for Members' with a 'Search' button, and 'Learn More:' with links to 'What is ResearcherID?', 'FAQ', 'Interactive Tools', 'Labs', and 'Training'. Below this is 'Highly Cited Research' with a link to 'This resource' and a paragraph about capturing influential publications. The middle column has 'What is ResearcherID?' with a paragraph explaining the service, and 'Top Keywords' with a list of research fields. The right column is a large light blue box containing a list of keywords.

RESEARCHERID 

[Home](#) [Login](#) [Search](#) [Interactive Map](#) [EndNote >](#)

Identify Yourself

[Login](#)

New to ResearcherID?

[Join Now It's Free](#)

Search for Members

[Search](#)

Learn More:
[What is ResearcherID?](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Interactive Tools](#) | [Labs](#) | [Training](#)

Highly Cited Research

[This resource](#) captures the people behind the most influential publications in 21 broad subject categories based on citation metrics. Learn more about the [methodology](#). List your current affiliation in ResearcherID to ensure your most current information is reflected in Highly Cited Research.

What is ResearcherID?

ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the *Web of Science* and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account. Search the registry to find collaborators, review publication lists and explore how research is used around the world!

Top Keywords

Find researchers based on your area of interest.

adsorption aging alzheimer's disease analytical chemistry artificial intelligence biodiversity biogeochemistry biogeography **bioinformatics** biomaterials biomechanics biophysics biosensors biotechnology **cancer** cancer biology carbon nanotubes **catalysis** chemistry **climate change** community ecology computational biology computational chemistry computer vision condensed matter physics conservation conservation biology data mining density functional theory diabetes drug delivery **ecology** education electrochemistry energy **epidemiology** epigenetics evolution fluid mechanics fmri genetics **genomics** geochemistry gis **graphene** hydrology image processing immunology inflammation innovation inorganic chemistry knowledge management **machine learning** mass spectrometry medicinal chemistry microbiology microfluidics molecular biology molecular dynamics **nanomaterials** nanoparticles **nanotechnology** neural networks neuroscience nonlinear optics nutrition obesity optimization organic chemistry organic synthesis organometallic chemistry oxidative stress pattern recognition photocatalysis photonics physical chemistry plasmonics polymer population

ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification.

Rami, Gaurang D





ResearcherID: J-8470-2013

URL: <http://www.researcherid.com/rid/J-8470-2013>

Subject: Business & Economics; Social Sciences - Other

My Institutions [\(more details\)](#)

Primary Institution: Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Sub-org/Dept:

Role: Faculty

Description: I am serving as Professor at Department of Economics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat (INDIA). My research interests are Macroeconomics, Applied Econometrics, Computer Application in Economics Analysis, Research Methodology and Development Economics.

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ResearcherID:

<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/J-8470-2013>

http://orcid.org/

The screenshot shows the ORCID website homepage in a browser window. The browser's address bar displays 'orcid.org'. The page features the ORCID logo and tagline 'Connecting Research and Researchers'. A navigation menu includes links for 'FOR RESEARCHERS', 'FOR ORGANIZATIONS', 'ABOUT', 'HELP', and 'SIGN IN'. A search bar is located at the top left. The main content area is titled 'DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS' and lists three steps: 1. REGISTER, 2. ADD YOUR INFO, and 3. USE YOUR ORCID ID. A 'LATEST NEWS' sidebar on the right contains two news items from 2015. A green arrow points to the 'id' logo in the sidebar, and a green question mark icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

ORCID
Connecting Research
and Researchers

FOR RESEARCHERS FOR ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT HELP SIGN IN

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. [Find out more.](#)

- 1 REGISTER** Get your unique ORCID identifier [Register now!](#)
Registration takes 30 seconds.
- 2 ADD YOUR INFO** Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).
- 3 USE YOUR ORCID ID** Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

LATEST NEWS

Tue 01/13/2015
New webinar: The metadata round trip

Mon 01/12/2015
ORCID Partners with Hypothes.is and NIF on Helmsley Trust-Supported Open Annotation Project

ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9250-9629>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the ORCID profile of Gaurang Rami. The browser's address bar displays the URL `orcid.org/0000-0001-9250-9629`. The page header includes the ORCID logo, a search bar, and navigation links for researchers, organizations, about, help, and sign in. The profile section for Gaurang Rami includes his ORCID ID, a biography, and sections for education and employment.

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

1,110,969 ORCID IDs and counting. [See more...](#)

Gaurang Rami

ORCID ID
ID orcid.org/0000-0001-9250-9629

Also known as:
Gaurang Rami

Country:
India

Keywords:
Gaurang Rami

Biography

Professor, Department of Economics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat - 395 007 (Gujarat) India. Ph.D (Economics), M.Phil (Economics), M.A. (Economics and Sociology), Post Graduate Diploma in Research Methodology (PGDRM)

Education (1)

Veer Narmad South Gujarat University: Surat, GJ, IN
2003 to 2007 | PhD (Economics)
SOURCE: Gaurang Rami CREATED: 2014-04-23

Employment (1)

Veer Narmad South Gujarat University: Surat, GJ, IN
2011-11 to present | Professor (Economics)
SOURCE: Gaurang Rami CREATED: 2014-04-23

Works (2)



The quality assurance measures, softwares and indices that journals are using in determining the quality of the written paper based on its structure are the following:

1. Gunning Fog Index- (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunning_fog_index)

Use the link below in the determination of the Gunning Fog Index:

http://www.online-utility.org/english/readability_test_and_improve.jsp

2. Flesch Reading Ease-

(https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flesch_Reading_Ease)

Use the same site in the determination of the Flesch Reading Ease.

3. Grammar Check- Use the Grammarly Software for this. **The minimum results to pass the Grammar Check is 90%.**

Grammarly offers its Handbook (<http://www.grammarly.com/handbook>) to help authors address the grammar issues.

4. Originality Test- Use of any plagiarism Software for testing originality.

The minimum results to pass the Originality Test is 95%.

In [linguistics](#), the **Gunning fog index** measures the [readability](#) of English writing. The index estimates the years of formal education needed to understand the text on a first reading. A fog index of 12 requires the reading level of a U.S. high school senior (around 18 years old). The test was developed by Robert Gunning, an American businessman, in 1952. The fog index is commonly used to confirm that text can be read easily by the intended audience. Texts for a wide audience generally need a fog index less than 12. Texts requiring near-universal understanding generally need an index less than 8.

Fog Index	Reading level by grade
17	College graduate
16	College senior
15	College junior
14	College sophomore
13	College freshman
12	High school senior
11	High school junior
10	High school sophomore
9	High school freshman
8	Eighth grade
7	Seventh grade
6	Sixth grade

Use the link below in the determination of the Gunning Fog Index:
http://www.online-utility.org/english/readability_test_and_improve.jsp

The **Flesch Reading Ease** measures [textual difficulty](#), which indicates how easy a text is to [read](#).

The Flesch Reading Ease Scale measures readability as follows:

100: Very easy to read. [Average sentence](#) length is 12 [words](#) or fewer.

65: Plain English. Average sentence is 15 to 20 words long.

30: A little hard to read. Sentences will have mostly 25 words.

0: Very hard to read. Average sentence is 37 words long.

The higher the [rating](#), the easier the text is to understand.

By the very nature of technical subject matter, the Flesch score is usually relatively low for technical documentation. If the Flesch test is used regularly, one may develop a sense of what a reasonable score is for the type of documentation one is working on and aim to align with this score.

Plagiarism

...an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author..

...a piece of writing or other work reflecting such unauthorized use or imitation...

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/plagiarism>

Plagiarism means the copying of another person's material and using such copied material as if it were one's own work, without citing a quotation or stating a source.

<http://www.urkund.com/en/about-urkund>

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another [author's](#) "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own [original work](#)

Plagiarism is considered [academic dishonesty](#) and a breach of [journalistic ethics](#). It is subject to sanctions like penalties, suspension, and even [expulsion](#).

Plagiarism is not a [crime](#) *per se* but in academia and industry, it is a serious [ethical](#) offense

T. Fishman, plagiarism occurs when someone:

- Uses words, ideas, or work products
- Attributable to another identifiable person or source
- Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained
- In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship
- In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary

Furthermore, plagiarism is defined differently among institutions of higher learning and universities:

- Stanford** sees plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form."

- Yale** views plagiarism as the "... use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "... using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original."

- Princeton** perceives plagiarism as the "deliberate" use of "someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source."

- Oxford College of Emory University** characterizes plagiarism as the use of "a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit."

- Brown** defines plagiarism as "... appropriating another person's ideas or words (spoken or written) without attributing those word or ideas to their true source."

Common forms of student plagiarism

According to “The Reality and Solution of College Plagiarism” created by the Health Informatics department of the [University of Illinois at Chicago](#) there are 10 main forms of plagiarism that students commit:

1. Submitting someone’s work as their own.
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
3. Re-writing someone’s work without properly citing sources.
4. Using quotations, but not citing the source.
5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
6. Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.
7. Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
8. Providing proper citations, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.
9. Inaccurately citing the source.
10. Relying too heavily on other people’s work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

Self-plagiarism

[Duplicate publication](#)

Self-plagiarism (also known as "**recycling fraud**") is the reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portions of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or without citing the original work. Articles of this nature are often referred to as duplicate or [multiple publication](#).

In addition there can be a copyright issue if copyright of the prior work has been transferred to another entity. Typically, self-plagiarism is only considered a serious ethical issue in settings where someone asserts that a publication consists of new material, such as in publishing or factual documentation. It does not apply to public-interest texts, such as social, professional, and cultural opinions usually published in newspapers and magazines.

Plagiarism Detector Softwares

<http://www.grammarly.com/>

Grammar checking of the papers to rid it of some grammatical errors and plagiarism issues.

To fully appreciate the functions of the grammarly, you need to upgrade to premium and subscribe to a plan which is convenient for you. Log in through <https://www.grammarly.com/premium>

Grammarly as a Plagiarism tool is quite accurate as it checks plagiarism in over 8 billion pages in the world wide web

Turnitin (<http://turnitin.com/>) is one of the most reliable plagiarism prevention tool as it checks the similarity index among its database of papers.

Skyline Plagiarism Detector (<http://plagiarism-detector.com/>) has a Comparison Mode wherein the similarities are highlighted and compared with each other.

These softwares needs to be purchased

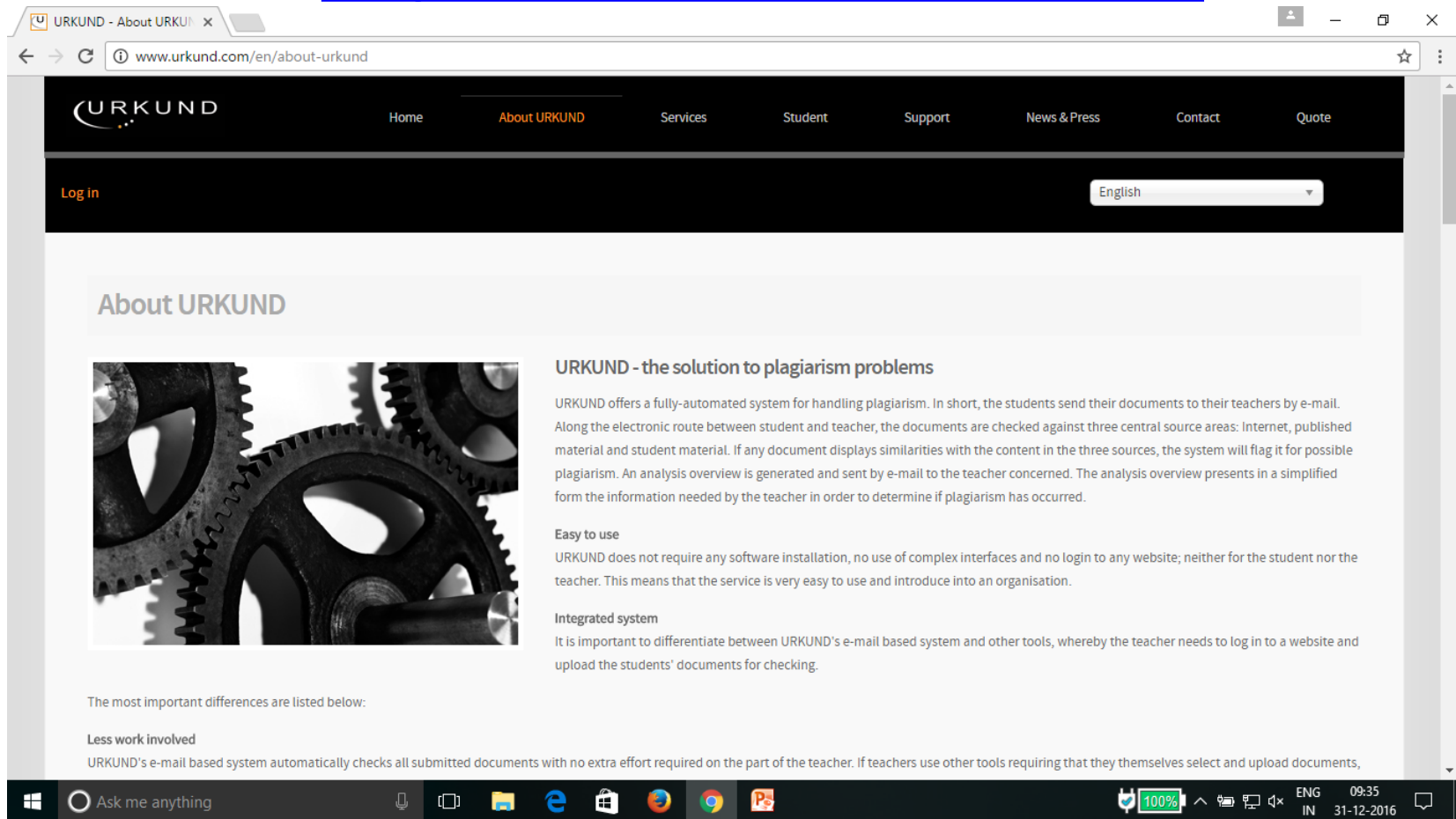
Free plagiarism softwares

Top 10 Free Plagiarism Detection Tools

<http://elearningindustry.com/top-10-free-plagiarism-detection-tools-for-teachers>

1. [DupliChecker](#)
2. [CopyLeaks](#)
3. [PaperRater](#)
4. [Plagiarisma](#)
5. [PlagiarismChecker](#)
6. [Plagium](#)
7. [PlagScan](#)
8. [PlagTracker](#)
9. [Quetext](#)
10. [Viper](#)

- For Plagiarism checking, Initiatives by University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in India through INFLIBNET <http://www.urkund.com/en/>



The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL www.urkund.com/en/about-urkund. The page features a dark navigation bar with the URKUND logo and menu items: Home, About URKUND, Services, Student, Support, News & Press, Contact, and Quote. Below the navigation bar, there is a 'Log in' link and a language dropdown menu set to 'English'. The main content area is titled 'About URKUND' and includes a large image of interlocking gears. The text describes URKUND as a fully-automated plagiarism checking system. It states that documents are checked against three central source areas: Internet, published material, and student material. The system flags documents with similarities and generates an analysis overview sent via email to the teacher. The page also highlights that the system is 'Easy to use' (no software installation or complex interfaces) and an 'Integrated system' (different from other tools requiring website logins and document uploads).

URKUND - the solution to plagiarism problems

URKUND offers a fully-automated system for handling plagiarism. In short, the students send their documents to their teachers by e-mail. Along the electronic route between student and teacher, the documents are checked against three central source areas: Internet, published material and student material. If any document displays similarities with the content in the three sources, the system will flag it for possible plagiarism. An analysis overview is generated and sent by e-mail to the teacher concerned. The analysis overview presents in a simplified form the information needed by the teacher in order to determine if plagiarism has occurred.

Easy to use

URKUND does not require any software installation, no use of complex interfaces and no login to any website; neither for the student nor the teacher. This means that the service is very easy to use and introduce into an organisation.

Integrated system

It is important to differentiate between URKUND's e-mail based system and other tools, whereby the teacher needs to log in to a website and upload the students' documents for checking.

The most important differences are listed below:

Less work involved

URKUND's e-mail based system automatically checks all submitted documents with no extra effort required on the part of the teacher. If teachers use other tools requiring that they themselves select and upload documents,

**Let Write; Right,
Let Publish,
Let Cited,
& Let Die!**

Questions!
Comments!
Suggestions!
Thank you!!!