



Webinar on Enhancing Writing Skill
 13 Bhadra 2081
 DAAN and ASLF

How to Write a Scientific Paper

AGROECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS
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Agroecosystem-based agricultural genetic resources for balanced and diversified food, nutrition, health, business, geographical indication and environment

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ABSTRACT

Nepal has 15 distinct agroecosystems spread across three major agroecozones: Tarai, Mid Hill, and High Hill. These regions support a rich variety of agrobiodiversity. This paper examines the significance of native agrobiodiversity within each of these agroecosystems for diversified food, nutrition, health, business and environment. The information presented is derived from various literature sources, discussions with key experts, and the authors' own experiences. Each of these agroecosystems has

KEYWORDS

Ecological agriculture; site-specific staple crop; ecological services; genetic diversity; conservation through uses

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ResearchGate:

<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bal-Joshi/research>



Publication Types

- Brochure
- Booklet
- Leaflet
- Factsheet
- Annual report
- Newsletter
- Book
- Book chapter
- Technology
- Proceedings
- **Journal**
- **Technical report**

Whatever you do, know; better to publish



Research Paper and Technical Report

SN	Research paper	Technical report
1	A new contribution to a scientific field	General information
2	Peer-reviewed	Never reviewed
3	Publish timely	Not generally publish outside, published by the author's organization, or self-published
4	Formal	Informal
5	Short (page limit)	Long
6	To report results of experimental	To document the research findings , achievements
7	Subheading defined (generally fixed frame)	Free form for sub, sub-sub headings
8	Part of technical report	Details



Target of Journal Papers

- Researchers
- Farmers
- Policy makers
- Businessperson
- Students
- Teachers

Steps (Research to Publication)

1. Research and data generation
2. Review
3. Analysis and writing
4. Check format
5. Submission and resubmission
6. Proof of reading
7. Pdf and sharing

Every sentence should convey the exact truth as simply as possible



Journal Papers and Features

■ Papers

- Research paper
- Review paper
- Research note
- Concept paper
- Crop registration manuscript

■ Features

- ISSN (International Standard Serial Number), (print and online)
- DOI (Digital Object Identifier)
- Indexed in 19 databases
- Plagiarism check
- Scientific editors
- Incentives for reviewers, editorial team members
- Open access policy
- Publication charge (up to 4 lakh)



Journal Rank

- Impact Factor, CiteScore: The **impact factor (IF)** is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year
- Rankings of journals in each subject category are divided into quartiles. These quartiles rank the journals from highest to lowest based on their impact factor or impact index. There are four quartiles: Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Q1 is occupied by the top 25% of journals in the list; Q2 is occupied by journals in the 25 to 50% group; Q3 is occupied by journals in the 50 to 75% group and Q4 is occupied by journals in the 75 to 100% group.
- Predatory vs reputable or legitimate journal



Paper writing tools and software

- MS Word
 - Style and format
 - Table
 - Word spelling and grammar check
 - Equation and symbol (check all menu)
- MS Excel
 - Figure
 - Data summary table
- MS PowerPoint
 - Flow diagram
 - Concept drawing
- **Google Docs:** Edit together in real-time with easy sharing, and use comments, suggestions, and action items to keep things moving.
<https://www.google.com/docs/>
- **Google Drive:** a file storage and synchronization service.
<https://www.google.com/drive/>
- **Grammarly:**
<https://www.grammarly.com/>; Typing assistant that reviews spelling, grammar, punctuation, clarity, engagement, and delivery mistakes in English language text. It also detects plagiarism. It uses artificial intelligence to identify and search for an appropriate replacement for the located error.



Image editing soft

PhoXo

- A free and powerful image editing software. It's tiny, fast, easy to use, can be treated as a mini PhotoShop
- For labeling: Insert name in image and give file name by accession number or collection number
- <http://www.phoxo.com/en/>

Adobe photoshop

- <https://www.adobe.com/products/photoshop.html>



Plagiarism

- The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own
- No plagiarism
- What is plagiarism: <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/what-is-plagiarism/>
- Plagiarism checker free online: <https://www.duplichecker.com/>
- iThenticate: <https://www.ithenticate.com/>
- Plagiarism checker by Grammarly: https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker?q=plagiarism&utm_source
- Additional Free useful tools: <https://www.duplichecker.com/free-tools.php>
- Scientific ethics
 - Academic field one, but writing in all field
 - Ignoring the contributions
 - Use of other's data and text or report



Read Author's Guidelines

- [Author Guidelines](#)
- [Ethical Guidelines](#)
- [Copyright Form](#)
- [Editorial Board](#)
- [Submission](#)

http://narc.gov.np/narc/narc_journal.php



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council. The page features the NARC logo and the text "नेपाल सरकार" (Nepal Government) and "नेपाल कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्" (Nepal Agricultural Research Council). The journal's title is prominently displayed in red: "Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council (An official Publication by Nepal Agricultural Research Council)". The ISSN numbers are listed as 2392-4535 (Print) and 2392-4543 (Online). A blue button labeled "Impact Factor" is visible. The page includes a navigation menu with links for Home, About NARC, NARC Organogram, Policy Document, Publications, Photo Gallery, Links, and Contact Us. A sidebar on the right contains a list of links: About the Journal, Aim and Scope, Abstracting and Indexing, Author Guidelines, Ethical Guidelines, Copyright Form, Editorial Board, Submission, and Current Issue. The main content area describes the journal as a peer-reviewed open access journal publishing articles in English from all over the world in various agricultural fields. A "Call for papers" section encourages researchers to submit papers directly.



Research Paper: Contents

- Title
 - Running title
- ABSTRACT
 - Keywords
- INTRODUCTION
- MATERIALS AND METHODS
- RESULTS
- DISCUSSION
 - Conclusion
- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
- REFERENCES
- Conflict of interests
- Author contribution
- Supplementary table



Paper Title

- Should be informative and unique started with key word but concise and clear and should reflect the content of the paper
- Do not use abbreviated and shortcut word/s
- Use only common name, no scientific name
- Should be an informative summary of the paper. Select the words in a title carefully for clarity and accuracy
- Long titles are unappealing to readers. Shorter titles may not be sufficiently specific, and therefore not as informative
- A title should be a label, not a sentence
- Consider more than one title, and ask colleagues which one is a better description of your paper
- **Running Title**
 - Composed of 4-6 words for header



Authors and Address

- The initials of the middle names with period and full form of first and family name
- Write complete addresses of the authors at the time of the work reported in the paper
- Indicate current or postal addresses as a footnote on the first page of the paper, if the address is different from workplace
- Indicate the corresponding author using superscript symbol @
- Use numbering superscript for linking address
- Give email address of all authors at the end of address. If there are many authors from same address, write email within <> after initials eg Email: BKJ <joshibalak@yahoo.com>, TBG <tek_fisheries@gmail.com>
- All authors should review before submission, otherwise, it is not accepted
- ORCID



Abstract

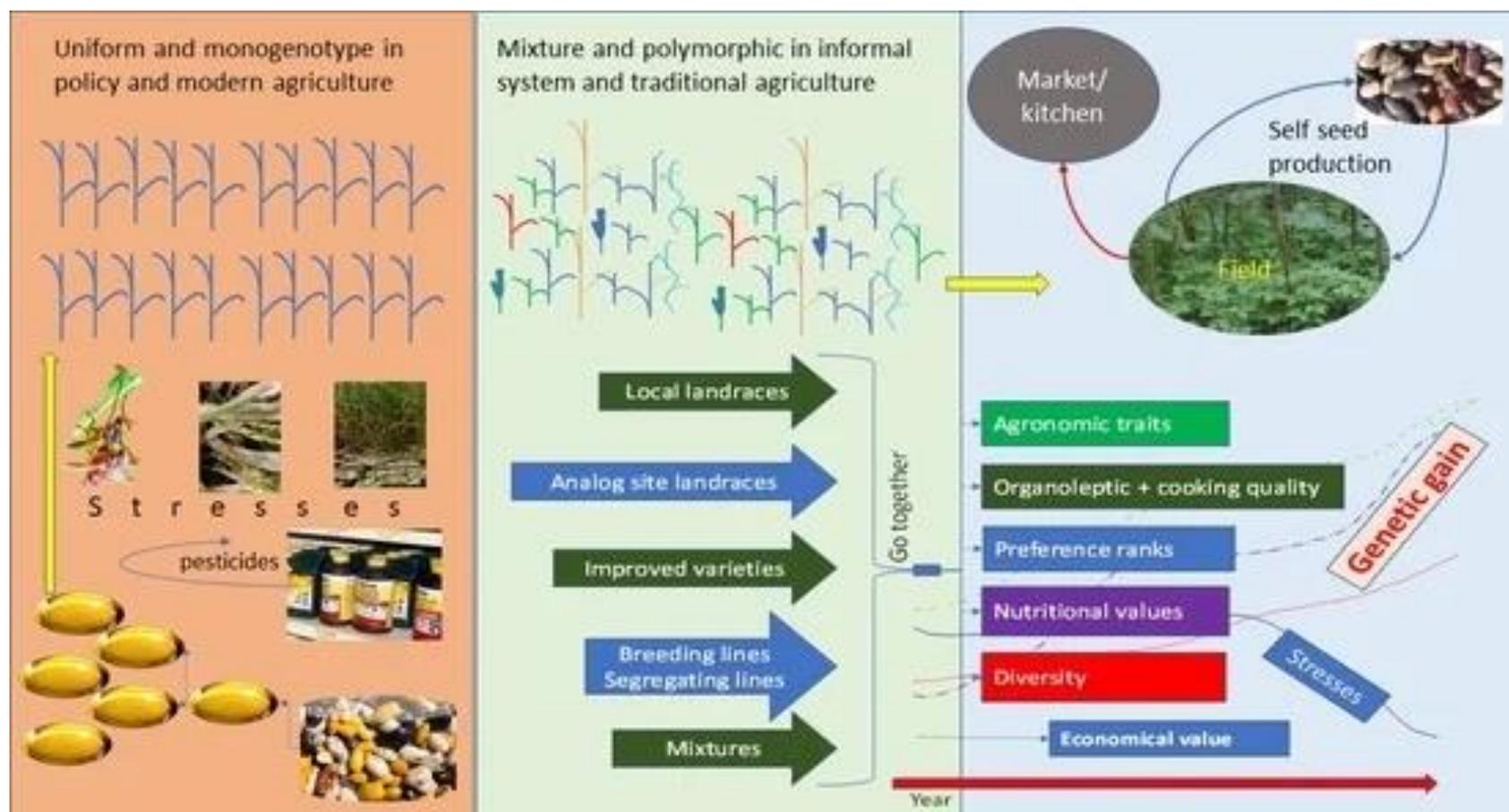
- State the essence of the paper
- Concise and clear without any cited references, tables and figures, with the primary emphasis on results and conclusions
- Highlight rationale, objectives, materials and methods, important results and conclusion (suitable for direct reproduction in some abstracting journals)
- Be very succinct - a single paragraph, not more than 250 words
- Editors frequently decide to accept or reject a paper (and readers decide to read it completely or not), after only reading the abstract
- Write in the past tense. Information from any published source can be written in the present tense
- Information not stated in the paper should never be given in the abstract
- No abbreviations unless they are commonly accepted terms
- Write an abstract after you have completed and finalized the entire paper
- Graphical abstract



Graphical Abstract and Video Abstract

Approaches and Advantages of Increased Crop Genetic Diversity in the Fields

by Bal Krishna Joshi ^{1,*} ✉, Krishna Hari Ghimire ¹ ✉, Shree Prasad Neupane ² ✉ ,
 Devendra Gauchan ³ ✉ and Dejene K. Mengistu ⁴ ✉ 





Keywords

- Not more than 5 keywords
- Single word or phrase
- Help to search (related to materials and methods, results)
- Alphabetical order
- Capitalize each word
- Words or terms that characterize the main domains to which the paper pertains



Question for Each Section

- **Introduction:** *Why did you do this? (context and aim)*
- **Materials and Methods:** *What did you do? (methods) or How the problem was studied?*
- **Results:** *What did you find? (core results)*
- **Discussion:** *What does this mean? (interpretation in context) or What the results mean?*
- **Conclusion:** *What is this good for? (application) or How the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge*



Introduction: What, Why

- Include short introduction to justify the research and relevant reviews and state the objectives clearly
- Make sure that the reader knows enough to appreciate the relevance of the work and why it is appropriate to ask the question
- Consider following points (General to specific)
 - Nature and scope of the problem
 - Literature review
 - Rationale (reasons why the study was carried out)
 - Objective (what was done), hypothesis, research question
 - Materials and method (an outline of how the research was performed, and the reasons for selecting a particular method)
- Include only important references
- Define specialized terms on first mention
- Uncommon abbreviations: Give their full form on the first mention
- Ensure your introduction with continuous flow of information and ideas



Materials and Methods: How

- Include description of materials, procedures and statistical design used as well as method to analyze data so that a peer can repeat the procedure
- Describe in detail for new methods and only reference for methods developed by earlier researchers (diagram, algorithm, equation, table)
- Report the location, geo-references (altitude, latitude and longitude, etc) and date of experiment conducted
- Write scientific name with authority, common and local name of an organism, if possible with chromosome number as *Oryza sativa* L. ($2n=2x=24$)
- For materials considered following 3 important points:
 - Exact technical specifications
 - Quantities
 - Preparation method and source
- Try to make sub-headings of this section consistent with that of result
- It should be reproducible
- Write in the past tense
- Sequential as per the work time schedule



Statistical Methods

- Statistical analysis must be pertinent and thorough enough to ensure the accuracy of the conclusions. Degree of freedom and level of certainty should be reported in order to facilitate evaluation of conclusions
- **Very important part**
- Report enough details of experimental design
- **A multiple comparison procedure useful when treatments consist of a set of unrelated materials (such as cultivars or chemicals), but may be inappropriate in other cases**
- When treatments are factorial their effects may be classified by partitioning into main effects and interactions
- **Specific relationships among treatments may be elucidated with single-degree-of-freedom contrasts (for further consult Joshi et al 2002 J. Institute Sci. Tech. 12:69-81)**
- Regression analyses are appropriate when treatments form a progressive series of an experimental factor



Results

- Present in a concise manner avoiding data that are already given in Tables and Figures
- Present analyzed data (only meaningful) in the form of figures, tables, and/or descriptions of observations
- Figures are preferable to tables, and tables are preferable to straight text
- Do not draw conclusions and reserve data interpretation for the discussion
- Write clearly in the past tense
- Only those variables that affect results should be given in tables or graphs
- Write concisely –For example do not use **it is clearly shown in figure 3 that the rate of growth depends on temperature** but use **rate of growth depends on temperature (figure 3)**
- Common mistakes: Inclusion of unnecessary data and their double presentation, eg repeated in a table or a figure as well as within the text
- Report exact P-value, not F value as *, **



Discussion

1. Reiterate the Research Problem, methods/ State the Major Findings
2. Explain the meaning and importance of the findings (Why the Findings Are Important). Interpret your data
3. Relate the findings to those of similar studies
4. Consider alternative explanations of the findings (all possible explanations), reasoning and argument
5. State the agricultural relevance of the findings
6. Acknowledge the study's limitations
7. Make suggestions for further research
8. Give the Take-Home Message in the Form of a Conclusion



Discussion ...

- The conclusion, recommendation and possible impact (if any) should be based on the supporting data
- Explain all of your observations as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms. When you refer to information, distinguish data generated by your own studies from published information or from information obtained from other students
- Decide if the experimental design adequately addressed the hypothesis, and whether or not it was properly controlled
- Finally, where do you go next? The best studies open up new avenues of research. What questions remain? Did the study lead you to any new questions? Try to think up a new hypothesis and briefly suggest new experiments to further address the main question. Be creative, and don't be afraid to speculate
- Refer to work done by specific individuals (including yourself) in past tense
- Refer to generally accepted facts and principles in present tense



Review Paper

- to succinctly review recent progress in a particular topic (complete picture), all in one
- To summarize the current state of knowledge of the topic
- based on other published articles, not original research
- Past, current and future
- **Not a "term paper" or book report**
- Synthesizes the results from several primary literature papers to produce a coherent argument about a topic or focused description of a field
- By experienced scientist: Researchers and readers, academician
- Need to communicate editorial team

Open Access Review

Approaches and Advantages of Increased Crop Genetic Diversity in the Fields

by Bal Krishna Joshi ^{1,*}, Krishna Hari Ghimire ¹, Shree Prasad Neupane ², Devendra Gauchan ³ and Dejene K. Mengistu ⁴

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Acknowledgements

- Acknowledge for
 - Significant technical help received from others
 - Grants, fellowships or other financial assistance
- Do not thank someone without identifying the nature of the assistance
- Do not thank peer reviewers. Do not thank someone just for inspiration or senior, chief, etc
- First name full, initial with period for middle name and last name (Arjun K. Katuwal) followed by affiliation (Renuka Shrestha, Agronomy Division)
- Not necessary to prefix by Dr, Mr or Ms



References

- Only the papers closely related to the authors' work
- Include sufficient but not too many references
- The references indicate about the quality of your work: if they are all old and refer to work that is now out-of-date, then this may invalidate your findings because the ideas and facts developed in recent times may contradict the ones you cited. Including up to-date references shows that you are aware of recent research and have taken this into account
- 3 common mistakes found in references and their citations are (all waste the editor's time and increase the likelihood of rejection):
 - a) Not all the citations in text are listed in the references and not all the references are cited in the text
 - b) No uniformity in the presentation of references
 - c) Incomplete information given about the references
- To avoid missing references (or text citations) make a careful cross-check on the final draft of your paper before submission
- All finalized references must be converted to the journal style



Software for Reference Style and Format

- Reference manager
- Software tool for publishing and managing bibliographies, citations and references
- Zotero (<https://www.zotero.org/>)
- Mendely (<https://www.mendeley.com/>)
- Refworks (www.refworks.com)
- Endnote (<http://endnote.com/>), etc

- Add in for Word



Style and Format (NARC Journal)

- Follow instruction to authors (http://narc.gov.np/narc/narc_journal.php)
- A4 size, single space, no auto space for headings + paragraph (before and after) + captions, Times New Roman, MS-Word, every thing normal text and para (no auto format except said)
- Capitalize initial of each key words in title and capitalize headings, capitalize initial of each key words in sub-headings. Capitalize initial letter of Table and Figure
- **Bold all headings and sub headings. Use and instead of &**
- Do not use period (.) in very common abbreviations for example eg, etc, et al, ie, Rs
- **All years should be in English calendar and write single year, not two years as 2015/16. Generally harvesting time determines the year**
- Do not provide space before percentage sign of any value (67%) and use word per or symbol (/ mostly in Table and Figure) not superscript
- **Italicize non-English words and scientific name and it should be followed by authority and genetics (eg *Oryza sativa* L., 2n=2x=24).**
- Use Times New Roman with 12 font size for title, 9 for general text, 8.5 for abstract, keywords, Table, Figure, acknowledgment and references
- Do not keep any things in text box.



Citation in Text

- Last names of the authors for up to two authors (eg Shrestha 2015, Gurung and Shrestha 2011)
- Last name of the first author followed by et al for more than two authors (eg Singh et al 2014) followed by the year of publication within parenthesis
- No italics and period for et al (Thapa et al 1997)
- Do not use comma (,) before year (Ghimire 2012)
- Sort citation by year of publication
- Do not use period (.) in et al, eg, etc, ed, eds and initials of author name



References

- Separate family name and year by comma (,)
- Do not give space between two initials of author name and in between volume and page numbers
- Do not justify, give 0.3" hanging indent to each reference list
- Capitalize each key word for book, proceedings, workshop, etc
- More than one publication by the authors in the same year, the publication should be numbered as (a) and (b) of that year with the earliest publication the year being designated (a) and so on.
- Each reference should contain first author's family name followed by his/her first initial and middle name (initial only) and the co-author/s with initials of first and middle names followed by family name, year of publication (English calendar), title of article, name of journal or name and place of publisher (in case of book), volume number and page numbers.



References ...

- If no authority is available for citation, credit the work to the publisher
 - Yuan LP, ZY Yang and JB Yang. 1994. Hybrid rice in China. **In:** Hybrid rice technology: New Development and Future Prospects (SS Virmani, ed). IRRI, the Philippines, pp.143-147.
 - Joshi BK, S Gyawali and DS Poudyal. 2002. Regression analyses and multiple comparison procedures: Uses and misuses. J. Institute Sci. Tech. 12:69-81.
- **Nepali Language References**
 - First write authors' name and year in English and translate title in English language. Then continue writing complete reference in Nepali Devanagari (Unicode)
 - Khatri BH, BP Luitel and D Chaudhary. 2015. Released and registered potato varieties in Nepal: A brief introduction. खत्री भिम बहादुर, बिनोद प्रसाद लुइँटेल र धुर्योधन चौधरी । २०७२ । नेपालमा हालसम्म उन्मोचित र पंजीकृत आलुका जातहरु: एक छोटो परिचय । राष्ट्रिय आलुवाली अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम, नार्क, खुमलटार, ललितपुर ।



Table and Figure

■ Table

- Each Table with a number and proper title heading, sort appropriately
- Symbols for footnotes in the order shown: †, ‡, §, ¶, #, ††, ‡‡, etc
- The single (*) and double asterisks (**) are used to indicate statistical significance, 5 and 1% levels of significance, respectively
- Do not repeat information in the text presented in charts or graph.

■ Figure

- Each Figure and/or graph with a number and the proper title heading
Figure/picture with good color so it can be printed well in black and white.
- Use 9 font size and bold word Figure, use period (.) at the end of caption. Figure should be drawn without boarder
- Provide Figure both in Word and Excel format. Do not abbreviate Figure as Fig.

- Table and Figure: One-column width or two-column width in portrait orientation.

- **Time:** Use 12-hr time system with four digits eg 02:30 pm

- **Date:** 7 Aug 2000



Reviewing Your Paper

- Carefully review your paper before submitting
 - Make sure the methodology has no flaws
 - Make sure the results and conclusions are accurate
 - Make sure the literature review is meaningful and comprehensive
 - Make sure the text is clear, without grammatical or syntactical errors
- Do a break of a few days before the final revision
- Poor presentation (form and/or content) will frustrate the reviewers
- Ask for someone to review and comment on your paper
- Proofread
 - Section headings, all numbering (sections, equations, tables, figures, etc.), captions, reference list, in-text citations, etc.
 - Text: typos, grammar
 - See Writing Sequence, Writing Style



Submission: Online

- Submit your paper on time
- See check list before submission
- Submit with cover letter
 - Friendly introduce your paper to the editors
 - Briefly and boldly state why think your paper deserves to be published (importance to the development of the field)
 - Name and address of two potential reviewers
- Supplementary table



Reviewers' Perspective

- Importance of the research
- Originality of the work
- Appropriateness of the approach and experimental design
- Adequacy of experimental techniques
- Soundness of conclusions and interpretations
- Relevance of discussion
- Clarity of presentation and organization of the article
- English composition



Why Rejection

- Rejection
 - Don't feel disappointed/angry/offended if your paper is rejected
- Irrelevant topic
- Work not sufficiently original
- Original methodology, but results not good enough
- Low acceptance rate
- Theme doesn't the journal
- Shallow, uncritical literature review
- Methodology lacks rigor
- Poor analysis of results, experimentation, etc
- Bad science, in general
- Bad writing quality and presentation



Post Review: Resubmission

- Addressing the reviewers' comments
 - Carefully read the editor's letter
 - Answer all the questions and address all the recommendations, either major or minor
 - Write the summary of revisions
 - Clearly presenting your answers to every single question raised by the reviewers
- Don't take a defensive attitude towards the reviewers recommendations
 - If you don't agree with some aspect, present your arguments objectively in the summary of revisions



Proofreading

- After editing and typesetting your article, the editor will send it to you for proofreading
- Read carefully through the article and correct technical, spelling and grammatical errors. Make sure your main points have not been lost to editing.
- Last opportunity you have to make minor corrections on your article
- Make your corrections on the article and return it to your editor promptly to meet the journal's publication deadline – if you are late you may need to wait for the next issue



General Mistakes and Errors

- Year
 - 2014/15, In Nepali calendar
- Figure
 - As picture, not editable
 - Font size, unit, style, spacing not suited
 - Fancy,
 - Color (should be contrast, clear even in printing black white)
 - Need excel file (figure with data)
- Citation in text
 - Paudel, 2015 (Paudel 2016)
 - Adhikary *et al.*, 2015; Shrestha 2016 (Adhikary et al 2015, Shrestha 2016)
 - TB Gurung, Personal Communication (Tek B. Gurung 2016 Personal Comm.)
 - Source, MoAD 2008 (Source: MoAD 2008), smaller font size)
 - Anonymous 2009 (Publisher Year, NARC 2009)
- Very old research findings



General Mistakes and Errors...

- Authors name and address
 - Full name and complete address with email of all authors
 - Space and symbol for corresponding author
 - Email: BKJ <joshibalak@yahoo.com>, TBG <tek_fisheris@gmail.com>
- Keywords
 - Not in alphabetical order
 - Initial letter of each keywords not capital (Heterosis, Landraces, etc)
 - Key words
- Abstract
 - Not in Nepali language
 - Preeti font



General Mistakes and Errors...

- Results and discussion
 - Together (need separate); Repetition and poor discussion
- Translating Nepalese noun (Bitter for Tite, Local for Sthaniya)
- Many times errors
 - Space, Period/ Comma, Brackets; Semi colon, Asterisk , Dash/ n dash, m dash
 - X and multiplication
- Justification
 - Left for Title, caption, references, note, source, etc
- References
 - Space, comma, period, bold, initial capital letter, scientific name, indent, sorting,
 - Very old references, Not cited or not listed, Spelling error in authors
 - Year in citation and reference different
 - Incomplete reference, Nepali language reference
 - Ignorance of national references



Brief Guidelines

- Do not format other than in instruction guidelines
- Number Table and Figure
- Auto number rows in Table
- Sort Table, Keywords and References
- Check spelling and grammar
- Check font type, size, capital letter/ word, bold, italics, etc
- See checklist
- Use active voice
- Prove what you say
- Strong visual impact
- Informative and easy to understand
- No italics for scientific name if they are headed by Scientific name



Post Publication

- Print copy
- E-copy
 - PDF file to each author
 - Publisher website
 - NepJol (<http://www.nepjol.info/index.php/JNARC>)
 - Scopus
 - Publons
 - Google scholar
 - Researchgate
 - Abstracted or indexed in database
 - Also at





Predatory Journals

- Predatory journals **take advantage of the open-access publishing model by charging publication fees without providing standard peer-review or editing services**
- an exploitative academic publishing business model
- Rapid publication, no ISSN, no know publisher, request/email many times
- Not indexed by MEDLINE, Scopus, PsycINFO, Web of Science, or other legitimate abstracting or indexing services or databases
- [Beall's List](https://beallslist.net/) of Potential Predatory Journals and Publishers:
<https://beallslist.net/>
- **Damage to your reputation and career.** Wasted time, effort, and money



Further Readings: Google

- Joshi BK, TB Gurung, J Shrestha and HK Upreti. 2018. Writing a Research Paper for Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council. Journal of Nepal Agricultural Research Council 4: 90-99. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3126/jnarc.v4i1.19695>
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http://www.narc.org.np/publicaton/pdf/journal/Vol6/guide_for_Scientific_Paper_Writing.pdf
- Joshi BK. 2005. Statistical guidelines. Nepal Agric. Res J. 6:138.
http://www.narc.org.np/publicaton/pdf/journal/Vol6/statistical_guidelines.pdf
- NARC and SAS. 2005 .Details Guide for Writing Articles to Nepal Agric. Res. J. Nepal Agric. Res. J. 6:122-129.
- Day RA. 2004. How to write and publish a scientific paper. 5th edition. Oryx Press, see www.inasp.info/psi

Thank you

- **Wish you all the best**
 - **Laxman Aryal**

Writershop

Editshop



Journal: Plant Breeding, Genetics and Seed
National Convention: Plant Genetics, Breeding and Seed Science

**Publish so that others can benefit from your contribution
to understand the world**



Webinar on

HOW TO WRITE A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PAPER? FOR EARLY CAREER'S

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Dr. Bal Krishna Joshi,
Senior scientist (S-4)
Chief, National Agriculture Genetic Resources
Centre, NARC

Organized by:
Democratic Agriculturists' Association Nepal (DAAN)
Lumbini Province Coordination Committee

Collaborator:
Agriculture Students Liaison Forum (ASLF)
Paklihawa campus

Ratna Upadhyay

Ratna Upadhyay



Bal Krishna Joshi



Laxman Aryal

Sashank Acharya

Sashank Acharya



Sandesh Bhandari



Smriti Chaudhary

Dr. Rama Paude...

Dr. Rama Paudel, Vice presi...

Kaushal Poudel

Kaushal Poudel



Kul Prasad Tiwari

Ask to unmute ...

Khem Raj Shar...

Khem Raj Sharma Mudhvari

Ask to unmute ...



Ganesh Kharel



Anish Bhusal

MONICA PANDEY

MONICA PANDEY



Shiva Bohara

Harihar Pokhrel

Harihar Pokhrel

Sumina Bhandari

Sumina Bhandari

Ask to unmute ...

Ask to unmute ...

Kalpana Bhatt

Kalpana Bhatt



Sheershak Regmi

anonymous

anonymous

Hemant Joshi

Hemant Joshi