

Guidelines for Manuscript Quality Requirement

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Submission for Quality Check

Step 1:

All Authors are requested to follow this document carefully for preparation of their manuscript.

Publishing Timelines:

The publisher will take 3 months from the time we submit all articles that are camera ready.

Camera Ready Paper Submission	T0
First Proof	T0+2 months
Second Proof	T0+2 months 15 days
Publication	T0+3 months

- Please note that if one submits papers or delete papers after all the initial papers are submitted then the above timelines change again. So it is critical not to change this at a later stage. Else delay will happen, and the authors will make life a living hell.
- It is also important to bear in mind that Publishers also change timelines if they find that good quality has not been delivered to them. They will ask us to fix the quality issues, which drives the timelines further.



Indexing Timelines:

This is dependent on two major things

1. Timelines of Publication: Any paper is indexed only after it is published online. We need to understand that no paper that is not published can ever be indexed. Index is nothing but a database, so if a data doesn't exist then it can't be in the database.
2. Quality of Papers: Majority of the time the reason for not indexing is quality of the paper. It has been observed that in both India, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal the authors have not been able to get the trick.

Guidelines for Quality articles

Please ask your reviewing team to keep the following guidelines in mind at all points in time. As per COPE, SCOPUS and WoS/SCI any paper should have the following critical components:

(Let the Authors work on the paper, it is their duty not yours)

Field	Abstract	Introduction	Literature	Solution	Experiments & Discussions	Conclusions	References
Engineering	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sciences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Humanities	Abstract	Introduction+ Literature Review+ Problem statement	Hypothesis; Methods of data collection	Results and discussions	Conclusions	references
Management	Abstract	Introduction+ Literature Review+ Problem statement	Hypothesis; Methods of data collection	Experimental results and discussions	Conclusions	references

If the above components are not found then the paper is usually checked if it is a review paper. If it doesn't meet the criteria of a review article then the **SCOPUS will 100% reject it for indexing.**

You will have to educate your authors and team that drafts the papers about the Quality of papers.

Mandatory Components

We are listing out the mandatory components of the papers that come from you to us for formatting, grammar editing and uploading. The articles that are not found to satisfy these conditions shall be rejected.

Engineering and Sciences

Abstract Components (Engineering & Sciences)

Abstract (100 to 150 words)	Opening Line on the Objective of the paper and problem statement	Proposed solution	One line on how experiment was carried out. Should have a statistical data on experiment	One line on significant results with statistical data.	Closing line with a single line conclusion
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Introduction (Engineering & Sciences)

Introduction (250 to 300 words)	80-100 words to introduce the problem	100 words on work by others.	Proposed solution (50-100 words)
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Literature

List Several methods in no more than 50-100 words	Cite and summarize important findings of the first method 2-4 works in 30 words each. Total 120 words	Cite and summarize important findings of the second method 2-4 works in 30 words each. Total 120 words (restrict to 3 methods)	Focus on how your method is different from others (250-450 words)
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Solution

<p>Concept Diagram of the solution</p>	<p>A picture is worth a thousand words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The text inside the picture should be as large as the fontsize of the text in the manuscript. - No matter how much you shrink you should plan the fontsize to be as large as the manuscript text. - Smallest possible picture: 7.5 cm (width) - Largest possible: 12 cm (width) - Should not be copyright image - Quality should be atleast 300 DPI. see the screenshot <p>How can I check if my photo is hi-res?</p> <p>On your computer, right-click on the image and then select "Properties." A window will appear with the image's details. Go to the "Details" tab to see the image's dimensions and resolution. Resolution should be at least 300 PPI or 300 DPI to be considered hi-res.</p> <p><u>SCOPUS and EI reject papers that dont have 300 DPI or above resolution</u></p>
<p>Description of the solution</p>	<p>400 words maximum</p>
<p>Equations/Design description</p>	<p>100 words. The Equation should be in the native word equation editor format.</p> <p>Detailed tutorial here: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/write-an-equation-or-formula-4f799df7-4ca4-4670-afd3-6135768b01d0</p> <p>Ask authors to use the above tutorial to type their equations. Our team will reject and send it back to you if it is not complied with. My team is already very very angry at me due to this.</p>

Our team had to spend editing equations which were images in the files received from your team. I think it was unfair to my team as they had to spend time on editing equations because the publisher will not accept it.

Experiment: Results & Discussions

<p>Experiment Diagram</p>	<p>Better use a diagram to describe the experiment. Then describe the picture and experiment in no more than 200 words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The text inside the picture should be as large as the fontsize of the text in the manuscript.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No matter how much you shrink you should plan the fontsize to be as large as the manuscript text. - Smallest possible picture: 7.5 cm (width) - Largest possible: 12 cm (width) - Should not be copyright image - Quality should be atleast 300 DPI. see the screenshot <p>How can I check if my photo is hi-res?</p> <p>On your computer, right-click on the image and then select "Properties." A window will appear with the image's details. Go to the "Details" tab to see the image's dimensions and resolution. Resolution should be at least 300 PPI or 300 DPI to be considered hi-res.</p> <p>SCOPUS and EI reject papers that dont have 300 DPI or above resolution</p>
	<p>Ask authors to follow this, else we will keep sending them back to your team and them.</p>

Results, Discussions & Limitations

Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important plots that support the proposed solution. - 300 DPI The font size should be clear Axis quantities should be clear. - Tables should be formed in the native word environment of tables
Discussions	The discussions should be highly precise and should stick to the observed results and how they support the or oppose the proposed solution or Hypothesis
Limitations	This is the most important quality of a good article that SCOPUS likes. You should mention the limitations of your experiments/ results and methods always

Conclusions

Components of a conclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should recap the original problem described in the paper 2. How the paper achieved it 3. The most important results and their significance <p>Point wise conclusion is the best way of writing it.</p>
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References

All references for SCITEPress should be in the following format:

The APA (American Psychological Association) style of referencing is commonly used in the social sciences for citing sources. Here is an overview of the main elements:

In-Text Citations

APA in-text citations include the author's last name and the year of publication. For direct quotes, include the page number as well.

Examples:

- Paraphrase: (Smith, 2020)
- Direct quote: (Smith, 2020, p. 15)

Reference List

The reference list is a separate page at the end of your paper titled "References". Entries are double-spaced and have a hanging indent.

General Format

Book:

- Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher.

Example:

- Smith, J. A. (2020). *Understanding psychology*. Psychology Press.

Journal Article:

- Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical, volume number*(issue number), pages. <https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy>

Example:

- Brown, L. T., & Green, M. R. (2019). Study of behavioral changes in adolescents. *Journal of Psychology, 45*(3), 123-134. <https://doi.org/10.1037/abc0001234>

Website:

- Author, A. A. (Year, Month Date). Title of web page. Site Name. URL

Example:

- Johnson, M. (2021, April 5). The future of renewable energy. *Energy Today*.

<https://www.energytoday.com/future-renewable-energy>

Chapter in an Edited Book:

- Author, A. A. (Year). Title of chapter. In E. Editor (Ed.), *Title of book* (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher.

Example:

- Thompson, R. (2018). Advances in cognitive therapy. In P. J. Hills (Ed.), *Modern approaches to psychological treatment* (pp. 78-102). Health Publishing.

Key Points

1. **Author(s):** Use the last name and initials for up to 20 authors. For more than 20 authors, list the first 19, add an ellipsis (...), and then the final author's name.
2. **Publication Year:** Include the year of publication in parentheses immediately after the author(s).
3. **Title:** Only the first word of the title, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns are capitalized. Italicize the title of books and journals.
4. **Publisher:** For books, include the publisher's name.
5. **DOI/URL:** For articles and web pages, include the DOI (if available) or URL.

Humanities and Management

Abstract Components (Humanities & Management)

Abstract (100 to 150 words)	Opening Line on the Objective of the paper and problem statement	Proposed Hypothesis	One line on describing methods used to carry out the data collection	One line on significant results with statistical data.	Closing line with a single line conclusion
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Introduction+Literature Review + Problem statement (Components)

Introduction (250 to 300 words)	80-100 words to introduce the problem	100 words on work by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposed hypothesis (50-100 words) ● Exclusion criteria ● Null Hypothesis
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Literature

List Several methods in no more than 50-100 words	Cite and summarize important findings of the first method 2-4 works in 30 words each. Total 120 words	Cite and summarize important findings of the second method 2-4 works in 30 words each. Total 120 words (restrict to 3 methods)	Focus on how your method is different from others (250-450 words)
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Experiment & Discussions/ Methods

Experiment Diagram/ methods Diagram	<p>Better use a diagram to describe the experiment. Then describe the picture and experiment in no more than 200 words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The text inside the picture should be as large as the fontsize of the text in the manuscript. - No matter how much you shrink you should plan the fontsize to be as large as the manuscript text. - Smallest possible picture: 7.5 cm (width) - Largest possible: 12 cm (width) - Should not be copyright image - Quality should be atleast 300 DPI. see the screenshot
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8. **Title:** Only the first word of the title, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns are capitalized. Italicize the title of books and journals.
9. **Publisher:** For books, include the publisher's name.
10. **DOI/URL:** For articles and web pages, include the DOI (if available) or URL.

How Images Should be prepared?

Example 1

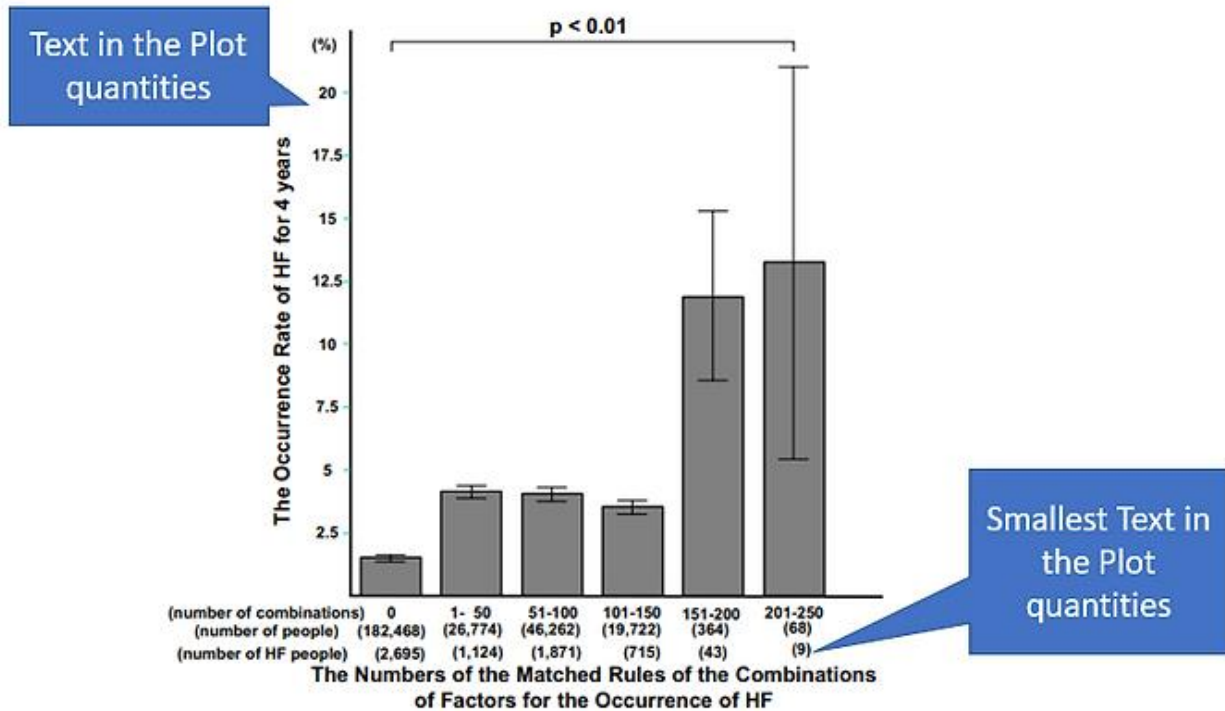


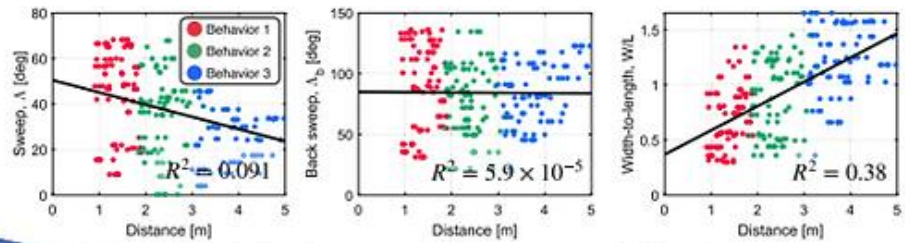
Figure 1. The relationship between the number of combinations of factors obtained in one cohort and the probability of HF occurrence in another cohort. As the number of the combinations of factors applied to each person increases, the probability of the incidence of HF increases.

Figure caption

In the above figure observe carefully how the text inside the figure is as large as the figure caption? Maintain the text clarity as well.

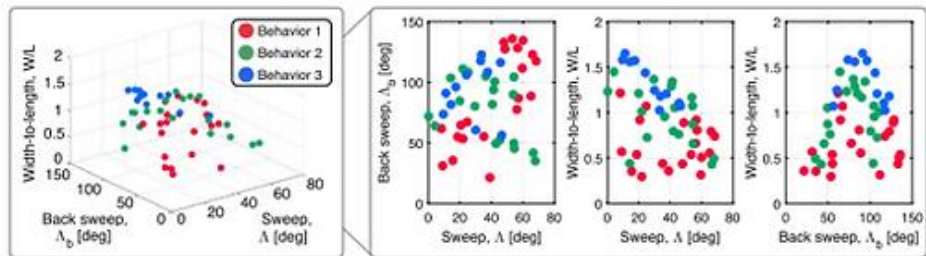
Example 2

labels



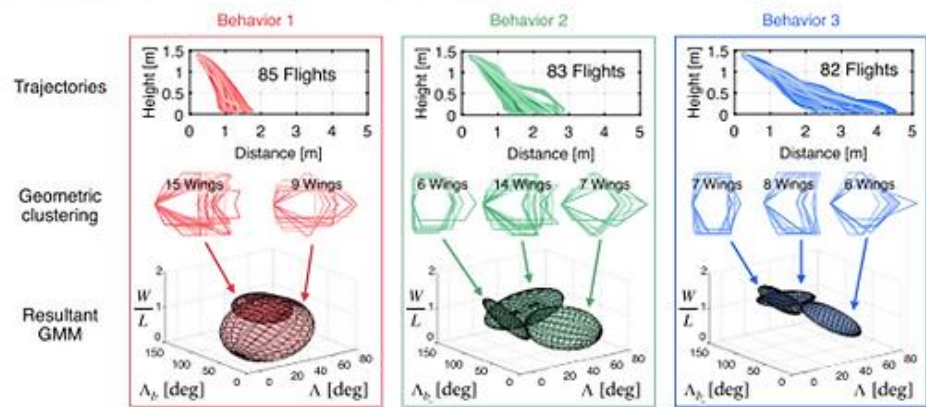
a) Relationship between geometry parameter and flight distance

labels



b) Relationship between geometry parameter and behavioral type

Composite figures



c) Trajectories, geometries, and GMM for labeled behavioral types

Label descriptions in figure captions

Figure 2. (a) Strength of relationship between geometry parameter and flight distance for 250 flights. (b) Relationship between geometry parameter and behavior type in geometry space \mathcal{S} . (c) Flight trajectories, airplane geometries, and GMM representation for labeled behavioral types.

Save space with Composite figures. But Notice how labeling is done and how its described in the figure caption.

Bad Image Examples

Example 1: Lack of Clarity in the text

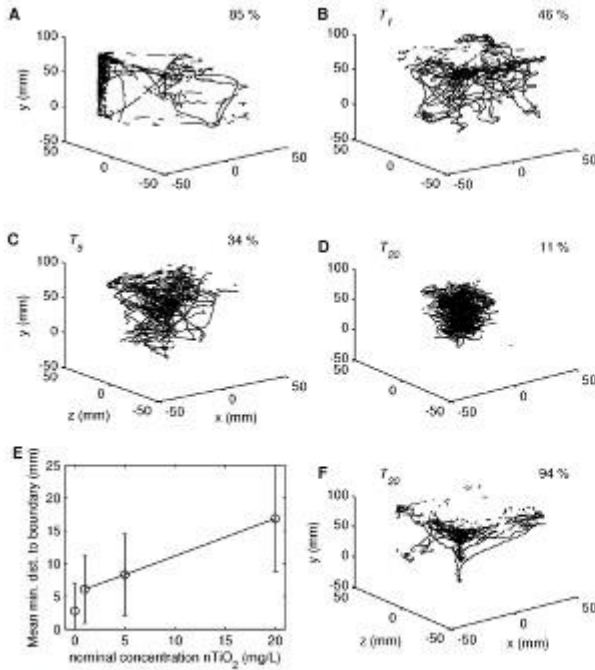
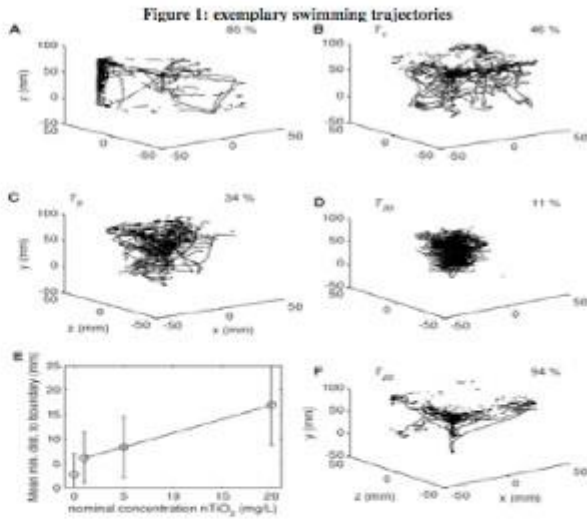


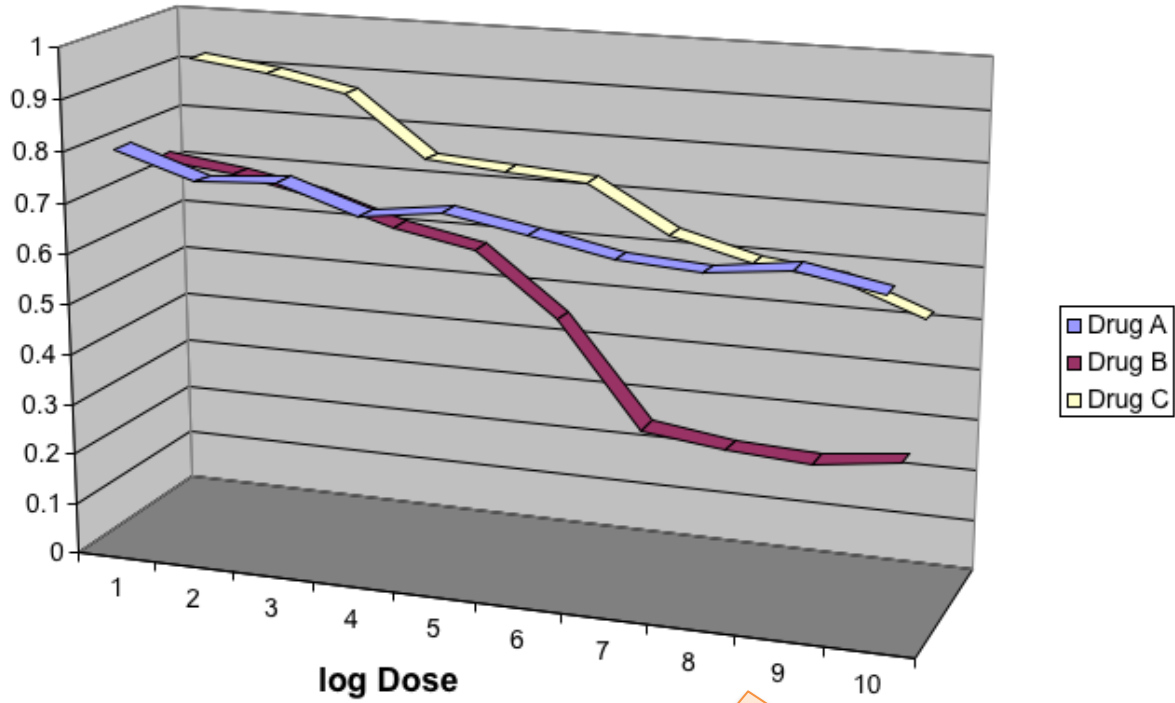
Figure 2. Exemplary swimming trajectories. Simultaneously moving daphnids during measurements of (A) t_0 , (B) T_1 , (C) T_5 and (D) T_{20} at t_0 , i.e., directly after application.....



Observe how this text here is useless as one cant read anything.

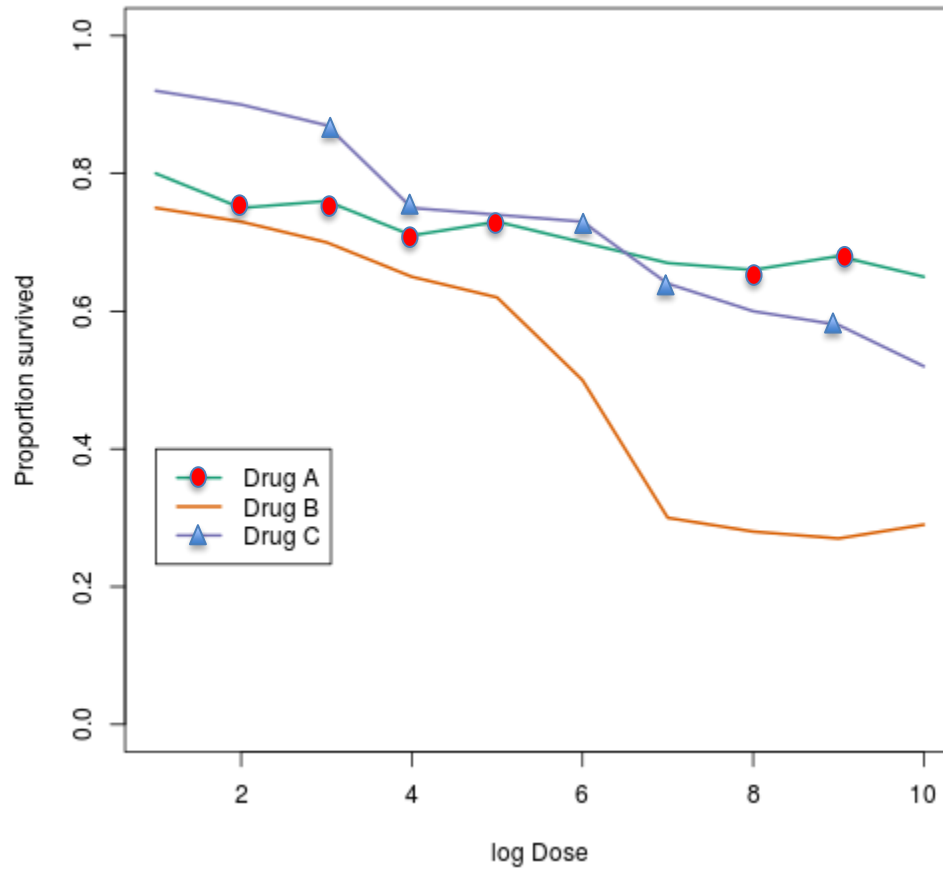
Example 2: Keep it simple and stupid

Proportion survived

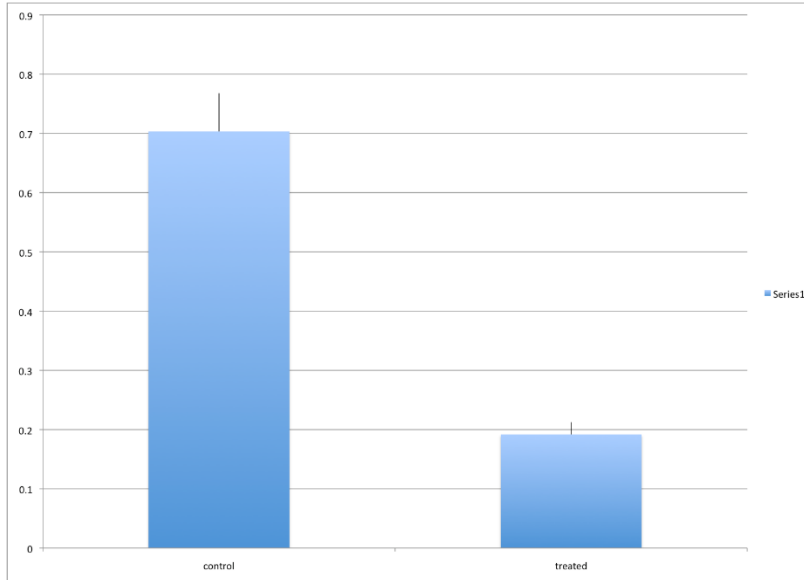


Do not show 3D unless the third dimension is representing some relevant quantity.

Instead show it this way: This plot can be made better by simply using color to distinguish the three lines (use dashed lines to distinguish for black and white printers)



Example 3:



In the above plot all the important information has been left out this gives little or no information to the reader.

Better way is:

