



Editorial

The Art and Science of Writing: From research to publication

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Date of submission: 02-02-2026 Date of Revision: 17-02-2026 Date of acceptance: 28-02-2026 Key Words: Scientific writing, manuscript preparation, open Access, data presentation, plagiarism prevention.	The blend of ethical integrity, clear thinking, and systematic practice is the basic requirements of writing and publishing. This manuscript outlines the essential principles of academic writing by breaking down the core components of a manuscript writing covers from selecting an appropriate journal and understanding the benefits of Open Access to mastering the standard architectural sections of a research paper. Effective scientific communication relies on well-defined structures: a keyword-rich title, a discoverable abstract, a justified introduction, and a highly reproducible methodology. Furthermore, findings must be presented objectively using efficient visual aids rather than repetitive text. The discussion part should carefully contextualize the data, addressing limitations and implications without extrapolating beyond the empirical evidence. Ultimately, by adhering to these rigid structural guidelines and ensuring proper citation to prevent plagiarism, authors can produce impactful, ethical, and widely accessible publication.
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INTRODUCTION:

Good writing can be hard to define, but it is ultimately a blend of both art and science—requiring creative imagination as well as careful, systematic practice. It is wise to select or target a journal and plan writing accordingly, instead of completing the writing and then picking the right journal to publish. To find the best fit, first check if the journal's focus matches your topic and if experts review the articles before publishing. You should also look at quality of the journal is (its impact factor & indexing), whether it reaches a local or global audience, and if it is easily searchable in major databases. Finally, think about how people will read your work, whether it is available in print, online, or through a free "open access" platform so anyone can read it.^{1,2}

Open Access:

Open Access simply means that research articles are available online for free, allowing anyone to read and reuse them with very few restrictions. This movement officially began in the early 2000s through key agreements made in Budapest, Bethesda, and Berlin, and its recognizable

logo was originally designed by the Public Library of Science. This free, unrestricted access is a win for everyone involved: authors get their work seen by a much larger audience, readers can easily learn from and build upon the latest discoveries, and funders see a greater impact from the research they support since it reaches more people.^{3,4}

How to prepare a manuscript:

While preparing a manuscript, you need to organize it into a few standard sections to clearly tell the story of your research. You should start with a clear title to tell readers exactly what your paper is about, followed by an introduction that explains the background and why your study is important. Next, write the material and methods section to describe exactly how you conducted your research so others can understand your process. After that, share what you discovered and explain what it all means in the results and discussion part. Finally, wrap up your main takeaways in the summary and conclusions, and make sure to give credit to all the sources you used by listing them in the References section.

Table 1: Parts of a manuscript

1 TITLE	2 INTRODUCTION	3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	6 REFERENCES
Captivating and Specific	Context-to-Focus	Study Design & Participants	Findings & Data Presentation (Charts, Tables)	Recapitulation of Key Findings	Cite Sources correctly (APA, MLA, Chicago)
Author Names & Affiliations	Hypothesis States the Purpose States the Purpose	Procedures & Data Collection	Interpretation of Results	Study Implications	Bibliography list
Running Head (Reflects Study Content)	Background Information	Equipment & Analysis	Comparison with Literature	Limitations & Future Research	Acknowledge previous work
	Problem Statement & Research Gap	How the Study Was Conducted	Meaning of Results	Final Takeaways	
	Objectives & Hypotheses States the Purpose				

Title section:

Putting the perfect title for your manuscript is crucial because it is the very first thing people will see. A good title must be brief and appropriate, meaning it should get straight to the point while accurately describing what your research is actually about. When selecting the name for your manuscript, focus on the core message of your work and use important keywords that other researchers might type into a search engine to find your topic. It is best to avoid unnecessary filler words, confusing terms, or unknown abbreviations. Ultimately, your title acts like a clear and catchy signpost—it tells readers exactly what to expect and invites them to read the rest of your work.^{5, 6}

Abstract section:

A structured abstract is a highly organized summary that breaks down your entire research paper into clear, easy-to-read sections. It begins with the Objectives, which state the main goals of your study and what you hoped to achieve. Following this, the material used and methods section briefly explains the steps and techniques you used to conduct your research. You then share your most important discovering in the results section. After that, the conclusions wrap up the summary by explaining the overall meaning, value, and impact of your findings. Finally, you will provide a list of Keywords—a few carefully chosen words or short phrases at the very end that help search engines categorize your paper, making it easy for other scientists and readers to discover

your work online .Key words should not be words term your title ^{7,8}

Introduction section:

The introduction is your chance to set the stage for your research and hook the reader's interest. You should begin by clearly outlining the specific problem or question your study aims to solve. To back up your explanation and prove that this is a recognized issue, be sure to reference a few key papers from other researchers who have studied the topic. Once the background is established, you must provide a strong justification for your work—meaning you should explain exactly why your specific research is needed, such as filling a gap in current knowledge, and why it matters to the field. Finally, wrap up the introduction by clearly stating your objectives, so the reader can know exactly what goal or objectives you plan to achieve in the rest of your paper.^{9, 10}

Material and methods section:

The material and methods section is essentially the recipe for your research, and its most important rule is to give enough specific detail so that another person could follow your work. You should start by clearly describing the animals or human subjects involved in your study. If your research involves medications, lay out the exact drug schedules and exactly how they were administered. Next, explain how your study was organized by detailing how many different groups you had and the exact number of subjects (often written as 'n') in each one. After outlining the step-by-step procedure of how you actually collected your data, you will need to wrap up by explaining your statistical methods. Be sure to specify exactly which types of statistical tests were used to measure different parameters, and always name the specific software you used to analyze the results.^{11, 12}

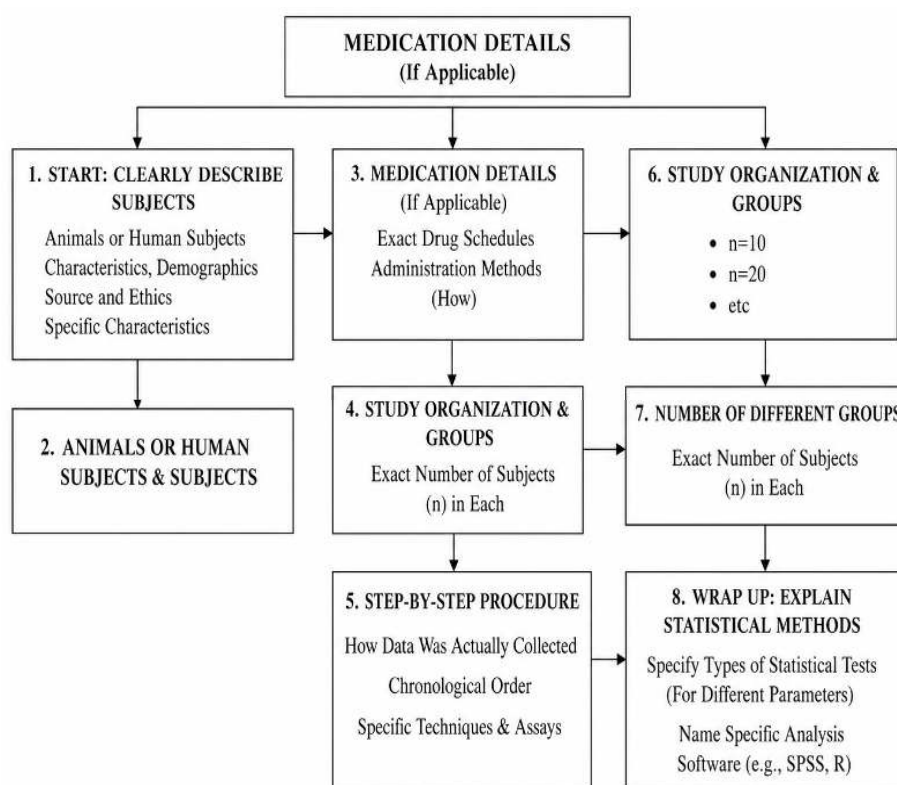


Figure 1: Methods for medication details

Results section:

The Results section is the core of your manuscript, where you present your actual findings clearly and objectively. In this part, you simply state the facts of what you got or obtained during your study, without trying to interpret or explain what they mean just yet. It is best to organize your findings in a logical order that closely

matches the steps you outlined in your methods. To make complex data and numbers easier for readers to digest, you should use visual aids like tables, graphs, and charts instead of just listing every single detail in the text. Your main goal here is to lay out the direct outcomes of your work, setting a clear and solid foundation for the deeper analysis that will come next.^{13, 14}

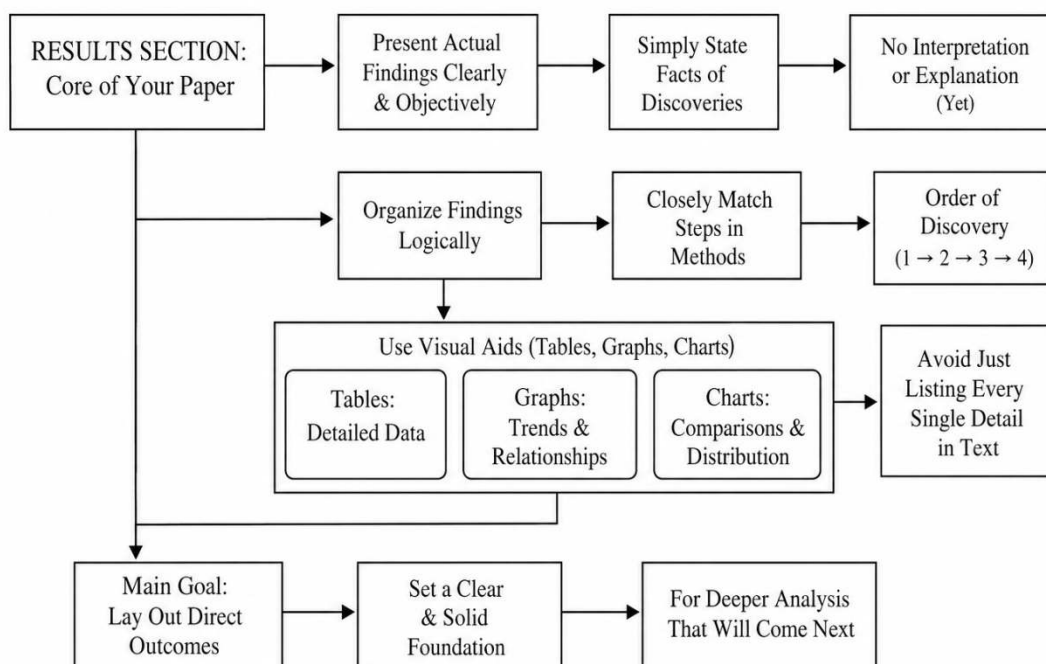


Figure 2: Depiction of an ideal Results Section

Tables and figures section:

When presenting your findings, it is highly effective to use a combination of text, tables, and figures to make your data easy to understand. However, the most important rule of data presentation is to avoid repeating yourself. Instead of writing out every single number in your text, use your paragraphs to highlight only the most important data and key trends found in your visual aids. Do not waste space explaining every tiny detail in the text if it is already clearly laid out in a table. Furthermore, you should never create both a table and a figure to represent the exact same set of data. Simply choose the single visual format that best displays those specific numbers, and let it do the heavy

lifting so your writing remains clean and focused.^{15, 16}

When writing a paper under the strict guideline of stating facts without interpretation, the text must consist exclusively of empirical data, direct observations, and documented methodological steps. Subjective language, theoretical extrapolations, and personal opinions are to be omitted entirely. The document reports the exact measurements and statistical outcomes exactly as they were recorded during the study. Consequently, any concluding statements are restricted to direct restatements of the findings, actively avoiding assumptions about underlying causes, broader

implications, or significance beyond the explicit data.¹⁷

Discussion section:

A discussion section must adhere to specific structural constraints. It does not begin with a summary of the results, nor does it repeat the introduction. The text entirely excludes exhaustive literature reviews, unqualified statements, and any conclusions lacking direct support from the study's data. Additionally, unscientific criticism of external research is to be omitted from this section.¹⁸

In a discussion section, one must first state the answers to the questions outlined in the objectives, beginning with the major findings. The text documents whether the results are new or unique and details exactly how they agree or disagree with previous work. Additionally, the section outlines the specific strengths and weaknesses of the study and its findings. It also describes any conflicting or inconsistent results along with their reasons, and explicitly details methodological weaknesses, such as limitations in the sample size.¹⁹

Furthermore, the text discusses the theoretical implications of the work, noting specific benefits, possible applications, and implications for the future. Evidence is explicitly presented for every stated

conclusions. Finally, the section ends with a reinforcing message, providing a carefully worded concluding summary or indicating specific directions for future research.^{20, 21}

Conclusion section:

The Conclusions section must directly match the study's stated objectives. The text does not extrapolate beyond the specific scope of the research conducted. Furthermore, conclusions are strictly limited to statements for which direct evidence is explicitly present in the data.²²

References section:

References are required in a paper to explicitly give credit to the ideas and works of other authors²². They allow readers to easily locate the original cited sources. The inclusion of references makes the document more informative and establishes the overall quality of the research. Additionally, citations provide recognition and authentication for the current work while directly addressing and preventing the issue of plagiarism.^{23, 24}

Plagiarism check:

Plagiarism involves the strict copying of another's work without proper acknowledgement. It also encompasses the close paraphrasing of someone else's work by simply changing a few words or

altering the order of presentation, as well as the unacknowledged quotation of specific phrases. To check a document for these issues, specialized programs such as iThenticate and Turnitin are utilized²⁵

CONCLUSIONS:

Preparing a scientific manuscript requires formatting empirical data into standardized sections. The title and abstract define the research parameters. The introduction outlines the problem and objectives. The material and methods section records the exact experimental protocols. The results section reports the recorded data using text and visual formats. The discussion answers the objectives, compares data to existing literature, and notes methodological limitations. The conclusion states findings explicitly supported by the data. References provide credit to original sources and prevent plagiarism.

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