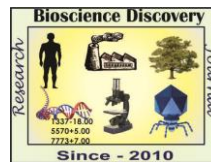


Instructions to Author



Manuscript submitted to Bioscience Discovery for publication has not been published or sent for publication elsewhere. The authors will have to revise the paper if the referee/editor suggests. The edited papers will be accepted for publication in Bioscience Discovery in consultation with referee and published after receiving processing / charges. Paper should not exceed 2,500 words (approx.08 typed pages)

Electronic submission of manuscripts is strongly encouraged, provided that the text, tables, and figures are included in a single Microsoft Word file (preferably in **Times New Roman** font, Size for all script 11, Line space 2, Page layout - Column one).

Submit manuscripts as e-mail attachment to the Editorial Office at: **upmogle@gmail.com**, or **upmogle@jbsd.in**, A manuscript number (Reference No. e.g **BD 717**) will be E mailed to the corresponding author within 72 hours.

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Article Types two types of manuscripts may be submitted: Short communications (research notes) which deals with research results and not exceed 1000 words (approx. 2-3 type pages i.e. 1-2 print pages).

Regular articles: These should describe new and carefully confirmed findings, and experimental procedures should be given in sufficient detail for others to verify the work. The length of a full paper should be the minimum required to describe and interpret the work clearly.

Structure of MS

TITLE

- Titles should neither be too short nor too long as to be meaningless.
- It should capture the fundamental nature of the experiments and findings.
- Avoid the use of the word “using”. The first page should include title in **sentence case** (not Capital) not exceeding 80 characters or 10-15 words (short and specific), names of the author’s, institutional affiliations, full mailing address including **e-mail** etc.

ABSTRACT

- An abstract can be defined as a summary of the information in a document.
- It is of fundamental importance that the abstract be written clearly and simply, as it is the first and sometimes the only part of the manuscript read.
- It should provide a brief summary of each of the main sections of the paper.
- State the principal objective and scope of the investigation.
- Should be brief paragraph and not exceeding 200-300 words.
- Abstract should followed by 5 keywords arranged alphabetically.

INTRODUCTION

- It should be brief (not exceeding 300 -400 words) and define the scope of work.
- Use the present tense when referring to work that has already been published, but past tense when referring to your own study.
- Use the active voice as much as possible.

- Avoid lengthy or unfocused reviews of previous research.
- Cite peer-reviewed scientific literature or scholarly reviews.
- Avoid general reference works such as textbooks.
- Recent related key references must be cited single Author e. g. (Sharma, 2015);
- Two Authors (Sharma and Singh, 2015)
- More than two authors (Sharma *et al.*, 2015)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should give enough information to allow other investigators to repeat the experiments. For standard procedures a reference is sufficient. Only major modifications or novel methods should be detailed. Suppliers of reagents (e.g., bacterial strains, virus isolates, antibodies, etc.) or equipment's should be indicated in parentheses. Statistical methods should be clearly stated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Results section is written in the past tense
- It is the core or heart of the paper
- It needs to be clearly and simply stated since it constitutes the new knowledge contributed to the world
- The purpose of this section is to summarize and illustrate the findings in an orderly and logical sequence, without interpretation
- The text should guide the reader through the findings, stressing the major points
- Do not describe methods that have already been described in the M&M section or that have been inadvertently omitted
- Should be combined and supported by brief but adequate tables or figures wherever necessary. Use only standard (ISO) metric units of weights and measurements.

Discussion:

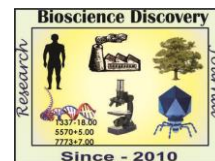
- It is the hardest section to write.
- Its primary purpose is to show the relationships among observed facts
- It should end with a short summary or conclusion regarding the significance of the work.
- Try to present the principles, relationships, and generalizations shown by the Results
- Point out any exceptions or any lack of correlation and define unsettled points
- Show how your results and interpretations agree or contrast with previously published work
- Discuss the theoretical implications of your work, and any possible practical applications.
- State your conclusions as clearly as possible
- Summarize your evidence for each conclusion

Tables and Figures

- Tables should be brief, bearing with clear and concise caption.
- Tables are appropriate for large or complicated data sets that would be difficult to explain clearly in text.
- Figures are appropriate for data sets that exhibit trends, patterns, or relationships that are best conveyed visually.
- Any table or figure must be sufficiently described by its title and caption or legend, to be understandable without reading the main text of the results section.
- Do not include both a table and a figure showing the same information

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

If any financial support or help



REFERENCES

- Should be placed under the heading “REFERENCES” and arranged alphabetically (No Number) according to authors surname of the author with initials, year (without bracket) and title of the paper full stop, title of the Journal comma (Journal name italic and abbreviated), **Volume number bold** (not written as volume number) Issue in bracket without bold, colon and page number.

1) Research Journal

Tambekar DH, Tambekar SD, Jadhav AS and Bhule PB, 2017. Extraction and Partial characterization of thermostable, alkaline tolerant α -amylase from *Bacillus oryzae* *ecorticis*. *Bioscience Discovery*, **8**(2):206-210.

Panda M, Lele N, Samal RN, Murthy TVR, Patnaik AK and Nanda S, 2017. Diversity, Phenology and Variation of Seasonal Leaf Photosynthetic Pigments in Mangroves of Chilika lagoon (Odisha), India. *Bioscience Discovery*, **8**(2):211-219.

2) Book

Mukadam DS, 1997. *The illustrated kingdom of fungi*, Akshar Ganga Prakashan, Aurangabad (MS) India, Pp 189-205.

Aneja KR, 2005. Methods of obtaining pure cultures of microorganisms. *Experiments in Microbiology Plant Pathology and Biotechnology*. New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi India, Pp 189-205.

3) Thesis

Chamle DR, 2007. *Effect of weed manures and Inorganic fertilizers on yield and quality of crops*. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (M. S.) India. Pp.77.

4) Website

Phadke A, 2001. Green input market-spatial and temporal trends
http://www.fao.org/658_en-03.html.

5) Abbreviated forms of the Journal reference

Panda M, Murthy TVR, Samal, RN, Lele N, Patnaik AK and Chand PK, 2017. Diversity of True and Mangrove associates of Bhitarkanika National Park (Odisha), India. *Int. J. Adv. Res.*, **5**(1): 1784-1798.

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