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European
Fundamental Values
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Final recommendations of methodological schools for young researchers¹

The topic of research finding publishing is always relevant for young scholars who sometimes get confused and do not know how to frame them. Therefore, we prepare tips and checklists, which will help to understand exactly how to properly write an article and frame research findings.

1. How to choose and formulate the topic of an article (or other research output)

1.1. Relevance and scope. It is important that the topic of your article addresses current needs and challenges, meaning it should be relevant. Avoid topics that are too narrow and lack sufficient information for thorough exploration, but also avoid covering too broad a range of issues. Focus on 1-2 key problems to explore them deeply without getting distracted by secondary issues.

1.2. Target audience. Consider the interests and knowledge level of your audience when selecting a topic.

1.3. Propose solutions, not challenges only. Do not stop at simply describing the problem; offer ways to solve it. Choose a topic where you can provide an unbiased evaluation and objective conclusions. It is better to select a topic where some re-

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search has already been conducted and there is a certain contribution to the scientific community.

2. How to write an article

2.1. Requirements for the structure of a scientific article you usually need to know are: Title – brief, informative, and accurately reflecting the main content. Abstract – a short overview of the work (objective, methods, results, and conclusions). Keywords – 5-7 words or phrases relevant to the topic. Introduction – setting the problem, relevance, goal, and objectives of the study. Materials and Methods – description of how the research was conducted. Results – presentation of the main findings without interpretation. Discussion – interpretation of the results, their significance, and comparison with previous studies. Conclusion – brief summary and implications of the results. References – list of the sources used, formatted according to specific guidelines.

2.2. The structure and formatting of the article play a key role. Logical organization, adherence to established standards, correct language usage, and clarity of presentation make the text easier to read and comprehend.

NB: The quality of a research is determined by a combination of factors that experts carefully evaluate.

3. What will be evaluated when checking the research or article

3.1. Novelty and relevance of the research is key. What will be evaluated depends on the answers to the following questions: Does the author offer an original perspective on the problem? Does the work address pressing contemporary issues? The significance of the study increases if it makes a meaningful contribution to the development of science or society.

3.2. Alignment with the journal's profile is equally important. The research must

correspond to the scientific area and scope of the journal, and its target audience should be interested in the findings.

3.4. The methodology undergoes thorough analysis. What will be evaluated depends on the answers to the following questions: Are the methods clearly described? Is their choice well-justified? Do they comply with current scientific standards? The efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the applied methods are also considered.

3.5. The argument is no less important. The persuasiveness of the arguments and the reliability of the sources are crucial for the recognition of the work. Clear logic, credible references, and well-supported conclusions enhance the value of the research.

NB: All these aspects are interrelated, and none can be decisive on its own. Their comprehensive evaluation provides insight into the research's scientific value and its compliance with academic standards.

4. How to choose a journal for publishing research findings

4.1. Target audience and the journal. Identify your intended audience: scholars, practitioners, or the general public. Research the journal's specific characteristics, including its thematic focus, complexity level, and readership. Ensure that your manuscript meets both the needs of the audience and the editorial requirements of the journal.

4.5. Publication requirements. Familiarize yourself with the journal's guidelines regarding text format, structure, and submission standards. Review the rules for citation and source referencing. Pay close attention to publication timelines and the journal's frequency of issue.

4.3. Relevance and alignment. Verify that the topic of your article aligns with the journal's thematic profile. Ensure that the information presented is both relevant and novel for the journal's readers. Plan your manuscript preparation schedule in

accordance with the journal's publication deadlines.

4.4. Indexing and peer review. Determine whether the journal is indexed in recognized scientific databases, and check the journal's impact factor. Do not forget to check whether the journal conducts peer review of submitted articles. Be aware that the peer-review process may considerably extend the publication timeline.

NB: Careful analysis of these factors will help you make an informed choice of journal, significantly increasing your chances of successful publication.

5. What to pay attention to if the article has been rejected

5.1. Analysis of rejection reasons. The first step after receiving a rejection should be a thorough analysis of the reasons behind the decision. It is recommended to carefully review the reviewers' comments, which typically highlight the weaknesses and shortcomings of the work. It is important not to take criticism personally but to view it as a constructive tool for improving the research.

5.2. Revision and improvement of the article. Based on the received feedback, the author should carefully revise and refine the manuscript. This may include the following: correcting errors and addressing deficiencies pointed out by the reviewers; expanding or supplementing certain aspects of the study; improving the structure and style of the presentation; consulting specialists to obtain expert advice.

5.3. Resubmission of the article. After making the necessary revisions, the author may resubmit the manuscript either to the same journal or to a different journal the scope of which aligns with the subject of the research.

NB: Explore alternative publication options. In addition to traditional journals, authors may also consider alternative publication avenues, such as: posting preprints on scientific portals; participating in scientific conferences and publishing abstracts or proceedings; publishing a monograph or a scholarly book; publishing a blog or debate article.