

Are the young medical research scientists of Asia in a right direction?



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Johns Hopkins University President Ronald J. Daniels chronicled in the embarking of 2015, that young scientists and researchers of America be unable to find their research funds in a large scale and relinquish the scholastic biomedical workforce, which escort to a brain drain and finally will upshot with a potential risk to the future of medical science [1].

Most of the budding Asian researchers have to go through an abstruse pipeline to appear on the front line because of limited advocacy from the funding agencies, foster institutions and seniors. In this day and age, most of the institutions and funding agencies first look the publication history of the young scientist for evaluating them. A bundle of the young scientist's stupendous funding proposals will get rejected from the funding agencies like NGOs and INGOs, because of these reasons. Funding agencies entail seniors upon juniors for an empirical hand with the capacity to utilize the funds to get a pertinent outcome. Most of the young researchers are in urgent need of funds for their well prepared PhD, MD and M.Sc. thesis and dissertation. A bevy of them are inert with a good research, because of the lack of funds. Some of them need to proceed to the developed or developing countries in a short time for their advanced molecular and gene mapping works which is almost impossible in the current scenario. If this situation will not be changed in the coming era, it will slowly drain the innovations in medicine.

Graduate level onwards students should involve with research and scientific writing. All the universities from Asian countries should include research based topics in their undergraduate curriculum which is followed in the American and European universities. This will give a good scientific writing skill to them, which will lead them in the coming future to acquire higher education with scholarship in the best universities. Becoming the reviewer and reader of medical journals also will enhance the ability of scientific thinking and writing. If any research will not result with a good outcome and also will not get it published can affect the attitude towards research of the young scientist. The manuscript can be rejected by several reasons, one of that



can be average standard and low funded research which will not suit the scope of the journal. It will be the problem of most of the young researchers. If this scenario will repeat, then attitude towards medical research of young scientist will enervate and slowly effort of the youth will be profligate. Medical research associations should be punctilious to the problems of young researchers. The last few years Chandannagar Medical Research Association [CMRA] has been bolstering the researchers from South East Asian countries and aboard by invigorating to corroborate in scientific research and writing. In addition, CMRA has several open access indexed expedite publication journals to actuate the researchers with an impetus of the best paper and most viewed article awards [2, 3]. It monumentally increased the idiosyncrasy of young researchers patronize to medical research. Scientific sumptuous of the CMRA journals ameliorated the cognizance of the editors and reviewers by addressing the new emerging trends and innovations in the research articles. It also benefited the authors by getting adept guidance and advises from the highly qualified editorial and review board. Readers of the journal will be accrued by good methodological and research articles, which will give new discerning to the medical research.

In conclusion, Asian young scientists should focus more on a research and evidence based education from graduate level to cope up with the future risks in the medical research domain.

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