**Submission Guidelines**

**Title (Font Size 18, TNR type)**

**(FONT Size 12 Times New Roman from here to Keywords of the paper)**

**Author 1\*, & Author 2**

1 Author's name and institutional affiliation, Address,

Orcid-ID: …………….; E-mail: …………

2 Author's name and institutional affiliation, Address,

Orcid-ID: …………….; E-mail: …………

**ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:**

**Design/Methodology/Approach**:

**Findings/Result:**

**Originality/Value:**

**Paper Type:**

**Keywords:**5-7keywords

**1. Introduction : (FONT Size 11 Times New Roman from here to end of the paper)**

This section should discuss the background of the research issues being dealt, statement of the problem, research questions, and research objectives, significance of the study. Introduction must revolve around the research issue to be dealt by the report. Throughout the text table and figure should be numbered and cited strictly. Provide appendix when if urgently required.

**2. Related WORKS:**

**LITERATURE REVIEW may follow the sequence of 2.1 Overview of Literature 2.1.1 Theoretical Review 2.1.2 Policy Review 2.1.3 Empirical Review 2.1.4 Methodological Review 2.2 Theoretical/Conceptual Framework. However, it is subject to researchers and reviewers decisions. Operational Definition may be given if required.**

**3. Methodology :**

This section includes the discussion about the way you conducted your research in order to meet the objectives. Selected methodology should be discussed in details along with the justification of selecting the methodology. It should include research design (Explanatory, Descriptive, Exploratory, historical research, experimental research, field research, and survey research), research approaches (qualitative, quantitative), study area, study population, sample selection (sample selection methods), sample size, methods of data collection (Key Informant Interview, Focused Group Discussion, Questionnaire schedule, observation) and data analysis.

Possible frame may be 3.1 Research Design 3.2 Selection of the Study Area 3.3 Nature and Sources of Data 3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure 3.5 Data Collection Tools/Techniques 3.5.1 Interview Schedule/Questionnaire 3.5.2 Observation (Participant or Nonparticipant) 3.5.3 Key Informants Interview/FGD 3.5.4 Case Study/Content Analysis/GS/PRA/RRA 3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation 3.7 Reliability and Validity of the Data.

Instrumentation and Scaling should be carefully checked in line with research philosophy. Research onion may be a tool for effective application.

This is subject to researcher and reviewers decisions

Conceptual Definition: This may be necessary to strength the theoretical framework of the study, and to ensure the validity and reliability of the study for the purpose of communicating the concepts.

Operational Definition: This should be promoted over conceptual definition whenever necessary.

Test Hypotheses A hypothesis is a conjectural statement of relations (based on the statement of the problem and the objective of the study) between two or more variables in either negative or positive terms. It should be neither too general nor too specific. However, it should specify how the variables are related. The hypotheses thus could be formulated as null hypothesis, against alternatives.

**4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

This section should present the findings of the study in logical sequences in line with the specific objectives. Descriptive Analysis and Inferential Analysis may be used for inference to get Major Findings followed by rigorous Discussion. The causal factors behind the findings should be discussed in relation to other variables under consideration in the study based on Focused Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII) or literature reviews. Qualitative data may be analyzed using appropriate concept to produce new theory systematically.

**5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Conclusion is integration of various issues covered in the body of the text. It should discuss the meaning of all of it. Conclusion includes noting any implications resulting from the discussing and making policy recommendation as well as the need for further research. Hence, the conclusion should be a logical ending to what has been previously been discussed. It must pull together all parts of the argument and refer the reader back to the focus you have outlined in your introduction and to the central topic. Never present any new information in this section. Thus, conclusion and recommendation of the study must be limited within the scope of the research. It should be based only on the findings of the study and unnecessary general conclusion and recommended must be avoided. Recommendation for further study should be provided if applicable.

**6. Additional ethical Disclosure:**

Limitations of the study

Acknowledgements

Funding

Conflict of Interest

**REFERENCES : (Generally Minimum 30 References, strictly in APA format mostly from Journals) (Hyperlink should be given to website/ Google Scholar search page/ DOI)**

[1] Mishra, Anjay Kumar, & Aithal, P. S., (2021). Foreign Aid Movements in Nepal.International Journal of Management, Te chnology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS), 6 (1),142-161. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4677825.

[2] Mishra Anjay Kumar, & Aithal P. S., (2021). Foreign Aid Contribution for the Developmentof Nepal. International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS),6(1), 162-169. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4708643.

[3] Mishra A. K. (2020). Project management: theory and practice from different countries. Project management: theory and practice from different countries. Tamilnadu: DK International Research Foundation. 2020. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4817542.

[4] Sauden, A., Mishra, A. K., & Aithal, P. S., (2022). Assessing the Seeds of Disputes inProjects. International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT, and Education (IJCSBE),6(2), 538-552. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7348289.

[5] Mishra, A. K. (2018). Dispute Resolution Practice of Project Management in Nepal. J Adv Res BusiLaw Tech Mgmt, 1(4): 1-11. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7288359.

[6] Mishra, A. K., Mandal, L., & Pant, R. R. (2018). Causes of dispute in international competitivebidding road contracts funded by Asian Development Bank in Nepal. J. Adv. Res. Busi. LawTechnol. Manage, 1(3), 5-16. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7288516.

[7] Mishra, A. K., Sudarsan, J. S., and Nithiyanantham, S. (2021). Assessment of Time–Cost Model of Public Health Buildings in Nepal. Asian Journal of Civil Engineering, 22(1), 13–22. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42107-020-00294-4

[8] Aithal, P. S., Shailashree, V. T. & Suresh Kumar, P. M. (2015). A New ABCD Technique to Analyze Business Models & Concepts. *International Journal of Management, IT and Engineering (IJMIE)*, *5*(4), 409 – 423. [Google Scholar](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2778659)♐ [CrossRef/DOI♐](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.61652)

[9] Aithal, P. S., Shailashree V. T. & Suresh Kumar P. M. (2016). Factors & Elemental Analysis of Six Thinking Hats Technique using ABCD Framework. *International Journal of Advanced Trends in Engineering and Technology (IJATET), 1*(1), 85-95. [Google Scholar](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2899612)♐ [CrossRef/DOI♐](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.240259)

[10] Aithal, P. S., (2016). Study on ABCD Analysis Technique for Business Models, business strategies, Operating Concepts & Business Systems, *International Journal in Management and Social Science*, *4*(1), 98-115. [Google Scholar](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2779232)♐ [CrossRef/DOI♐](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.161137)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Only relevant articles should be cited in the body of the text using the format [x] and listed in the Reference section in APA (**American Psychological Association) **format. Please ensure that at least 30% papers cited are open access published sources searchable from Google Scholar, Scopus, WoS, etc.**

**Formatting and Proofreading:**

Once the review process is through and if the manuscript is accepted then we process the article for copyediting. In case there are any queries by the copy-editor then we have to revert to the author. Once strict scrutiny is completed then we initiate formatting of the paper in our decided layout and send the camera ready copy to the Authors for proofreading. The article is published with the formal consent of the author after proofreading the entire document.