**[ARTICLE TITLE]**

**[Note:**

**1.Whole Article mast be completed within 7000 words**

**2. Abstract should not be more than 250 words**

**3. Red Highlighted Area needs to be edited**

**4. Introduction, Discussion, Limitation, Conclusion, Future Scope, Acknowledgements, References – are Mandatory field.]**

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**ABSTRACT**

An abstract is a concise summary of a research article, thesis, review, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject. Typically, an abstract highlights the main points of the study, providing a quick overview of the research question, methodology, results, and conclusions. In original research articles, an abstract includes several key sections that represent each part of the study. **Introduction:** The introduction briefly introduces the research topic, explaining the study’s purpose, objectives, and the primary research question it seeks to answer. It contextualizes the research within the existing literature and specifies the knowledge gap addressed by the study. **Methodology:** This section provides a concise overview of the research design, sample population, and data collection methods used in the study. Methodological details are shared sufficiently to enable replication of the study while maintaining brevity. **Results:** Results summarize the primary findings without delving into in-depth data analysis. This segment highlights key statistical outcomes, trends, or significant discoveries. **Discussion:** The discussion section interprets the results, linking them to the original hypothesis and discussing their implications within the broader field. Limitations of the study may also be briefly mentioned here. **Conclusion:** The conclusion summarizes the study’s main findings, their relevance, and potential applications or suggestions for future research. Abstracts should be written in clear, precise language and typically contain 250 words or less. They provide readers with a snapshot of the study, helping them quickly determine its relevance to their interests or research.

***Keywords: (Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5)***

**INTRODUCTION**

[The Introduction section of an article sets the stage for the research by introducing the topic and outlining its significance. It typically begins with background information, explaining the broader context of the subject area to help readers understand why the study is important. This section then narrows down to the specific research problem or question, identifying the knowledge gap that the study aims to address.

The Introduction often includes a review of relevant literature, summarizing past findings and theories that relate to the topic. This helps readers see where the study fits within existing research and highlights its contribution to advancing knowledge in the field. Authors may also state the objectives and hypothesis of the research, setting clear expectations for what the study aims to accomplish.

The Introduction should be engaging, logically structured, and succinct, guiding readers smoothly into the details of the research. Ultimately, it serves as a roadmap for the entire article, helping readers grasp the study's relevance and laying the foundation for the methodology, results, and conclusions that follow.]

**LITERATURE REVIEW** (please keep if applicable)

[The Literature Review section of an article provides a comprehensive summary and analysis of previous research relevant to the study’s topic. This section aims to establish a foundation for the current study by exploring existing theories, findings, and methodologies in the field. By reviewing past literature, authors identify key concepts, trends, and debates within the topic area, allowing readers to understand the broader context in which the study is situated.

In the literature review, the authors evaluate the strengths and limitations of prior research, discussing both well-established findings and areas where knowledge remains limited or inconsistent. This critical assessment helps highlight the gaps that the current study seeks to address, framing the research question as a response to specific needs or limitations in the field.

Additionally, the literature review may summarize the methodologies and results of past studies, discussing how they relate to or differ from the approach used in the current research. This section often concludes by situating the current study within the existing body of knowledge, demonstrating its potential to contribute new insights or evidence to ongoing discussions.

Overall, a well-organized literature review provides a clear roadmap for the research, grounding it in established knowledge and showing how it advances or challenges existing understanding.]

**METHODOLOGY** (please keep if applicable)

[The Methodology section of an article outlines the procedures and techniques used to conduct the research, providing enough detail to allow other researchers to replicate the study. This section begins by describing the research design, such as experimental, observational, survey-based, or qualitative, and explaining why this approach is suitable for the research question.

Next, the methodology details the sample selection process, including information about the study population, sampling methods, and sample size, and justifies these choices based on the research objectives. This is followed by a description of the tools and instruments used for data collection, which may include surveys, interviews, laboratory tests, or observational methods, depending on the study type. Additionally, the methodology covers how data was gathered, recorded, and stored to ensure accuracy and reliability.

The data analysis techniques are also explained, specifying any statistical tests, software, or frameworks used to interpret the data. For studies involving human subjects, ethical considerations and approval from an ethics board are typically mentioned to show adherence to research standards.

Overall, the Methodology provides a clear, step-by-step account of how the research was conducted, helping readers assess the study's validity and reliability.]

**CASE STUDY** (please keep if applicable)

[The Case Study section of an article presents an in-depth examination of a specific instance, organization, event, or phenomenon, used as a detailed example to explore complex issues within a real-life context. This section typically begins by introducing the case, explaining why it was selected, and providing relevant background information to help readers understand its context.

A case study is designed to provide insights into broader concepts by focusing on a specific example, which allows researchers to examine the nuances and dynamics of the topic in a practical setting. The section may outline the specific aspects of the case that align with the study's objectives, demonstrating how the selected instance exemplifies broader themes or trends.

Detailed descriptions of events, interactions, or outcomes within the case are often presented to illustrate how theoretical concepts or models apply in practice. This section may also include data collection methods unique to the case, such as interviews, direct observations, or document analysis, explaining how these methods contribute to a fuller understanding of the subject.

By thoroughly analyzing one specific instance, the case study provides rich insights, highlighting factors or variables that may influence outcomes in similar contexts. This section typically concludes by discussing the case’s implications for broader applications, including recommendations, lessons learned, or potential areas for further study. Overall, the case study bridges theory and practice, providing a detailed perspective on complex issues within a realistic setting.]

**RESULT** (please keep if applicable)

[The Results section of an article presents the findings of the research in a clear and organized manner, focusing on the data collected and the outcomes of any analyses performed. This section is often structured according to the study’s objectives or hypotheses, ensuring that each result directly addresses the research questions.

Typically, this section includes statistical findings, figures, tables, or graphs to visually represent key data points and trends. Quantitative studies may present summary statistics, p-values, confidence intervals, or other statistical indicators, while qualitative studies often use themes, categories, or direct quotes from participants to illustrate key insights.

The Results section remains objective, reporting only what was observed without interpretation or speculation—any discussion or explanation of the findings is saved for the Discussion section. When multiple experiments or analyses are involved, each one is usually presented in a logical sequence to provide a cohesive narrative of the study’s findings.

Ultimately, this section serves as the factual foundation of the research, offering readers the evidence needed to understand the study’s outcomes and paving the way for further interpretation and implications in the following sections.]

**DISCUSSION**

[The Discussion section of an article interprets the study’s results, connecting them back to the research questions and situating them within the broader context of existing literature. This section begins by summarizing the main findings and evaluating whether they support or contradict the original hypotheses, providing an opportunity for authors to analyze the significance of their findings in light of the research objectives.

In the Discussion, authors compare their results to previous studies, explaining how their findings align with, extend, or differ from existing knowledge. This comparison helps to highlight the unique contributions of the study and provides insights into why certain outcomes may have occurred. Authors often explore the theoretical or practical implications of their findings, discussing how the results may influence understanding, policy, or practice within the field.

Limitations of the study are usually addressed in this section, offering a balanced perspective on the results. Acknowledging limitations allows for a transparent interpretation of the findings and suggests areas where future research could further investigate or refine understanding.

The Discussion typically concludes with recommendations for future studies, addressing unanswered questions, or proposing directions to build on the current research. Overall, this section provides a comprehensive interpretation of the study’s significance and positions it within the broader scholarly discourse.]

**LIMITATION**

[The Limitations section of an article outlines the constraints and weaknesses of the study that may affect the validity, reliability, or generalizability of the findings. Acknowledging these limitations is crucial for providing transparency and fostering a critical evaluation of the research.

Common limitations may include:

1. Sample Size and Diversity: A small or homogeneous sample can limit the generalizability of the findings to broader populations. If the study focuses on a specific demographic or geographic area, it may not accurately reflect the experiences or behaviors of other groups.
2. Methodological Constraints: The choice of research design and data collection methods can introduce biases or limit the depth of understanding. For instance, reliance on self-reported data can lead to inaccuracies due to respondent bias, while cross-sectional studies may not capture changes over time.
3. Measurement Issues: Limitations can arise from the tools or instruments used to collect data. If the measures lack reliability or validity, the results may not accurately represent the constructs being studied.
4. External Validity: The findings of the study may be influenced by specific contextual factors, such as cultural or environmental influences, which can limit the applicability of the results to other settings.
5. Time Constraints: Studies conducted within a limited time frame may miss longer-term trends or outcomes, affecting the comprehensiveness of the analysis.

By explicitly discussing these limitations, authors provide a nuanced understanding of the research findings, encouraging future studies to address these challenges and build on the current work.]

**CONCLUSION**

[In conclusion, this study has successfully addressed the research question by providing a comprehensive analysis of the topic. The findings highlight key insights that contribute to the existing body of knowledge and demonstrate the practical implications of the results. By integrating theoretical frameworks with empirical data, this research not only reinforces previous studies but also identifies novel areas for further exploration. Overall, the study underscores the importance of understanding the complexities involved in the topic, paving the way for future research endeavors.

2nd para is for Significance of the Article. The significance of this article lies in its ability to bridge theoretical concepts with real-world applications, offering valuable insights for both scholars and practitioners in the field. By elucidating the practical implications of the findings, the study serves as a critical resource for informing policy, guiding decision-making, and enhancing practices within the discipline. Additionally, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse by addressing gaps in the literature, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of the subject matter and encouraging further investigation. Ultimately, the article positions itself as a vital contribution to the field, emphasizing the necessity for continued research and engagement with the evolving dynamics of the topic.]

**FUTURE SCOPE**

[The Future Scope section of an article outlines potential avenues for further research based on the findings and limitations of the current study. It encourages scholars to explore unanswered questions or new hypotheses that emerged during the research process. Future studies could investigate different populations, settings, or contexts to enhance the generalizability of the findings and examine long-term effects or causal relationships that were not addressed in the current study. Additionally, incorporating diverse methodologies, such as qualitative approaches or longitudinal designs, could provide deeper insights into the complexities of the topic. Ultimately, pursuing these avenues will contribute to a richer understanding of the subject matter and foster ongoing dialogue within the field.]

**RECOMMENDATION (optional)**

[The **Recommendations** section of an article offers actionable suggestions based on the study’s findings and insights. Researchers are encouraged to consider the practical implications of their results for practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders in the field. Recommendations may include the adoption of specific strategies, interventions, or policies aimed at addressing identified issues or enhancing positive outcomes. Additionally, the article may suggest areas for further research, emphasizing the importance of ongoing inquiry to explore unresolved questions or to validate the findings across different contexts. By providing these recommendations, the authors aim to bridge the gap between research and practice, ensuring that their insights can be effectively applied to real-world scenarios.]

**REFERENCES**

[The References section in an APA-style paper lists all sources cited within the text. This section is crucial for acknowledging original authors and enabling readers to locate the cited sources. To maintain relevance, all references should be published within the last five years. For original research articles, a minimum of 20 references is required. Literature reviews and case studies necessitate at least 20 and 6 references, respectively.

**Example of In-text Citation (APA Style):**

Smith and Johnson (2021) found that effective communication strategies significantly improve team performance in organizational settings. Additionally, Brown (2022) demonstrated that collaboration tools can boost productivity.

**Example of Reference List Entry (APA Style):**

Brown, A. (2022). The impact of collaboration tools on productivity in teams. *Journal of Business Management*, *15*(2), 123-135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbm.2022.01.003>]

For more clear understanding can check the link: <https://apastyle.apa.org/> ]