Specific Instructions for IJSSBR Manuscripts

First Author, Second Author, and Third Author

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Abstract

An abstract is a summary of your work. It gives the reader a quick, comprehensive survey of the paper's content. The abstract should be around 150 to 250 words and typed as a single paragraph or at most three paragraphs in block format. "Abstract" is used as a title and centred at the page's top. There should be a double space between the title and the abstract. The abstract should begin with a brief but precise statement of the problem or issue, followed by a description of the research method and design, the major findings, and the conclusions you have drawn.

Your abstract should also suggest any implications or applications of the research you discuss in the paper. The final sentences of an abstract concisely summarise your study's conclusions, implications, or applications to practice and, if appropriate, can be followed by a statement about the need for additional research revealed from the findings.

The abstract should contain the most important keywords referring to method and content, as these facilitate access to the abstract by computer search and enable a reader to decide whether to read the entire dissertation. The Keywords in the abstract should be in their basic form, where any word form may be used. Be as specific as possible; avoid more general words, which may be included in many searches. Accurately identify the most important topics covered in the piece of content.

Keywords: one, two, three, four, or five

Introduction

This is an example of a normal paragraph, which is stated in a normal style. Submitted paper should be in English. There is a limit of 8-16 pages for each paper in the Journal.

The paper should have logical sections comprising an Introduction, Methodology, Results and Discussion, Conclusions and Suggestions, Acknowledgements, and References. All major elements are in Heading 1 style.

Literature Review

A manuscript with poor grammar or confusing text construction may be returned to the author. For those authors whose English is not their native language, the solution is clear and simple. Before submitting it, have your manuscript professionally edited by a person who is an English native speaker and who has knowledge of your research field. Using websites such as Google Translate to translate your manuscript into English will not do.
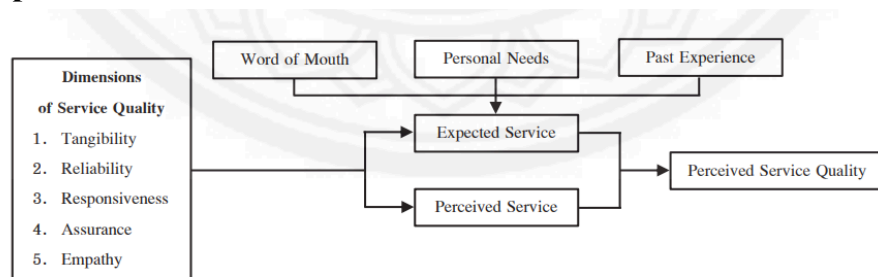
Methodology

Where sub-headings are used, they should be in Heading 2 Style. The Heading 2 Style is in bold Arial 10 pt font size. The normal paragraph should be in Normal Style, Arial 10pt font size.

Figures, Tables, and References

Where you have images or pictures that are in .jpg format or other graphics format, you should format them as Wrap Text, Tight. Your figures must be appropriately titled. All graphs, diagrams, and images should be titled as Figures. These will be numbered consecutively throughout the article: Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and so on. After the numbering, there should be a colon punctuation mark followed by a concise title. Titles for figures appear below the figure itself and align in the centre of the page. If the picture does not belong to you, the source of the picture must be provided. You must indicate the source of that image/diagram if you use an image or diagram from someone else. This has been done in Figure 1. You must also ensure that the image/diagram is not copyrighted or that copyright permission has been obtained where needed. An example of a titled graph is given below (Figure 1).

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: Determinants of Perceived Quality of Service (Adapted from Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry (1985) and Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry (1988)

Sub-heading 2

The text following the sub-headings 2 should be in a normal paragraph, written in Arial 10pt font size. Figures come in two types: graphs and images/diagrams. Graphs are typically used to present your data in a form that is easy for the reader to understand. Images and diagrams are more likely to be used to help explain concepts or theories. It is important to realise that figures do not act as a replacement for text. You should still explain concepts and theories and present your data in written English. The figures help the reader to understand what you have written.

Results and Discussion

This section will focus on the presentation of your study. In this section, look at figures and tables. These are all important elements of reporting your research findings and often need fixing, although they are quite straightforward. Figures and tables can present data, clarify interpretations, and explain concepts. As in the paper, the paragraph should be in Normal Style, 10pt Arial font. Where sub-headings are used, they should be in Heading 2 style. When showing your results in tables, you should define a new style, TableDataStyle. Similarly, it would be best if you defined a tableFigureLabelStyle. Using these two styles sets those formatting styles separately from the normal style.

Sub-heading 1

Text following the Header 2 sub-heading should be in Normal Style 10pt Arial font in bold. Where sub-headings are used, they should be in Header 2 Style. Where sub-headings are used, they should be in Header 2 Style. The standard, or normal, paragraph should be in Normal Style.

Sub-heading 2

Tables are used to present information. That could be theoretical information or data from your research findings. Here, you will focus on presenting your data. Tables require you to do some of the work for the reader. In a table, you present a summary of your data. Typically, this will include the sample size and statistics utilised for your data analysis. An example of a well-formatted table is given below (Table 1).

Table 1: This is a brief label that links the table to your discussion (Example)

Position	Male			Female			Total	
	Left	Right		Left	Right		No.	(%)
1	0	0		1	0		1	0.21%
2	0	0		0	1		1	0.21%
3	56	49		138	133		376	40.09%
4	73	78		156	167		474	50.53% *
5	24	25		21	15		85	8.75%
6	0	1		0	0		1	0.21%
Total	153	153		316	316		938	100%

* $p < 0.05$
You can enter any narrative or further information here, making the table understandable. However, this is not the place for a full data analysis and discussion. That is done in the main text of the Results Section.

Conclusion and Suggestions

In this section, there may be sub-sections with sub-section headings. These should be styled as Heading 2 style.

In this section, you summarise your findings and the implications of your work. Additionally, providing suggestions or recommendations based on your research findings is important to help guide future research or action. You can begin your conclusion by restating the main research question or problem you set out to address. This helps provide context for your findings. Then, summarise the most important findings of your research. Focus on the results that directly answer your research question or contribute to the knowledge in your field. You also discuss the implications of the findings by interpreting the meaning of your findings and discussing their broader implications. How do your results contribute to the existing body of knowledge in your field? What are the practical, theoretical, or policy implications of your findings? You also acknowledge the limitations of your study. Every research project has limitations, and it's important to be transparent about them. This demonstrates your awareness of the scope of your research. Connect with the research objectives and highlight how your findings align with the research objectives or hypotheses. Explain whether your research supports or refutes these objectives and why.

Recommendations and Suggestions

Based on your findings, offer concrete recommendations or suggestions for future research, policy, or practice. These could suggest areas where further research is needed to address unanswered questions, offer practical advice or interventions based on your research, identify potential areas for policy development or changes, and provide recommendations and suggestions by offering concrete recommendations or suggestions for future research, policy, or practice based on your findings. These could suggest areas where further research is needed to address unanswered questions. Offering practical

advice or interventions based on your research and identifying potential areas for policy development or changes.

Acknowledgments

In this section, you include all the acknowledgments that you feel are necessary. This section should be omitted if you do not wish to do this. This text will be in Normal Style.

In this section, you express gratitude and acknowledge individuals, organisations, or entities that have contributed to or supported your research in various ways. This section is a way to show appreciation for the people who have helped you along the way. Here are some guidelines on how to write acknowledgments in research: Be gracious and professional, acknowledge funding sources, academic advisors and mentors, research collaborators, supports, data sources, editorial and review assistance, or personal gratitude.

References

This journal employs references in APA (American Psychological Association) 7th Edition Referencing and Citation styles.