Online ISSN: 2249-4588
Print ISSN: 0975-5853
DOI: 10.17406/GJMBR

Global Journal
of Management and Business Research: F

Real estate, Event, Tourism Management & Transporting

Post -COVID-19: Potential Effects

Banks Finance and Insurance Sector

Highlights

The Impact of Ownership Structure

Dividend Policy of Listed Companies

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 20 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management

Volume 20 Issue 3 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

Incorporation No.: 0423089
License No.: 42125/022010/1186
Registration No.: 430374
Import-Export Code: 1109007027
Employer Identification Number (EIN):
USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

Global Journals Inc.

*(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; **Reg. Number: 0423089**)*

Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals Pvt Ltd
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please email us at *local@globaljournals.org*

eContacts

Press Inquiries: *press@globaljournals.org*
Investor Inquiries: *investors@globaljournals.org*
Technical Support: *technology@globaljournals.org*
Media & Releases: *media@globaljournals.org*

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

Editorial Board

Global Journal of Management and Business Research

Contents of the Issue

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management
Volume 20 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4588 & Print ISSN: 0975-5853

Evaluating the Development Potentials of Agri Sites for Tourism: The Case of Tigaon, Province of Camarines Sur, Philippines

By Jossie B. Romero
Partido State University

Abstract- The study aims to evaluate the potential and prospects of agritourism sites in Barangays Tinawagan and Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur through Community-Based Participatory Action Research approach. The result of the study will serve as baseline information to develop community-managed agritourism trek in the area to help the community uplift the socio-economic status. The study focuses on classifying the potential agritourism sites from the point of origin, accessibility, mode of transportation and side attractions, evaluating the environment and surroundings of the locality and other services. The Tourism Assessment Process (Linking Communities Tourism and Conversation) model was utilized through focused group discussions, ocular and site visit, and oral interview were considered in gathering the data. The gathered data were treated using descriptive statistics.

Keywords: agritourism, development, tourism potentials, community based participatory action research.

GJMBR-F Classification: JEL Code: L83

EVALUATINGTHEDEVELOPMENTPOTENTIALSOFAGRISITESFORTOURISMTHECASEOFTIGAONPROVINCEOFCAMARINESSURPHILIPPINES

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Evaluating the Development Potentials of Agri Sites for Tourism: The Case of Tigaon, Province of Camarines Sur, Philippines

Jossie B. Romero

Abstract- The study aims to evaluate the potential and prospects of agritourism sites in Barangays Tinawagan and Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur through Community-Based Participatory Action Research approach. The result of the study will serve as baseline information to develop community-managed agritourism trek in the area to help the community uplift the socio-economic status. The study focuses on classifying the potential agritourism sites from the point of origin, accessibility, mode of transportation and side attractions, evaluating the environment and surroundings of the locality and other services. The Tourism Assessment Process (Linking Communities Tourism and Conversation) model was utilized through focused group discussions, ocular and site visit, and oral interview were considered in gathering the data. The gathered data were treated using descriptive statistics. Findings show that the Barangays of Libod and Tinawagan of Tigaon, Camarines Sur was found to have potential and prospects of agritourism sites, namely: Canibag Falls, Sanoy Farm, VK Farm, Helen's Haven, Señorita farm, centennial tree and Maripas Farm along location, distance, side attractions and classified as natural attraction and recreational activities. In terms of accessibility, potential markets, means of transport, and mode of transportation was perceived to be present in all the agritourism sites. While in terms of environment and surroundings it was revealed that potential agritourism sites along air quality has the highest weighted mean of 5.0 while the least was transportation with a weighted mean of 2.2. This means that the potential agritourism sites is free from pollution, tourists may enjoy the freshness of air and scenery of the locality, while in terms of basic services, it was found out that there is a source of water, transportation by any mean, communication maybe either globe or smart, compost fit for sewages and electricity. However, there is a problem on accommodation as noted in this study having only one establishment offering lodging accommodation but there are some members of the community offered a homestay service. Based on the result of the study which is limited to, this study recommends that the local government unit might consider in aid of legislation recognizing the potential agritourism sites, namely: Canibag Falls, Sanoy Farm, VK Farm, Helen's Haven, Señorita farm, centennial tree and Maripas Farm. Likewise, various infrastructure projects including road network rehabilitation, funding livelihood projects, etc. to showcase farm to table products and other development programs.

Keywords: agritourism, development, tourism potentials, community based participatory action research.

Author: Hospitality Management Department Partido State University - San Jose Campus Del Carmen, San Jose, Camarines Sur 4423, Philippines. e-mails: jbromero_psu@gmail.com, jossie.romero@parsu.edu.ph

I. Introduction

The potentials and prospects of agritourism sites drive its locality of becoming competitive and uplifting the socio-economic condition of the community. Tourism as one of the fast growing industry that creates enterprise opportunities to local folks and in adherence to the 10 point socio-economic agenda of President Duterte's administration to encourage both private and public individuals for rural and value chain development by increasing rural enterprise productivity. The local government unit drives to give the basic services to constituents and will include tourism development, tourism facilities and other tourist attractions.

Assessing Agritourism sites is vital in uplifting the economic development of a particular locality. This is to involve the community in the process, hence, their inputs is incorporated and significantly important in its desire to leverage their income. Agri-tourism is an innovative way of transforming the local farms to a place beneficial to everyone where activities for leisure and engaging other processing experiences is a stake. Developing the area into an agritourism destinations will contribute to its preservation and sustainability of potential sites. This will also protect the mother earth from ruining out and dangers. It provides additional income to local farmers that makes a difference between profit and loss of agricultural producers (Maetzold, 2002.) It also creates local jobs in the locality in delivering the basic goods and services to tourists.

The Philippine geographical locations surrounded with mountainous, agricultural lands and bodies of water creates a great opportunity to transform and enrich the agricultural sector into a tourist attractions which is strengthen by Republic Act 9538 stating the declaration of tourism policies and standards that supports the economy growth. Part of the involvement of the community is to strengthen the on-farm experience with the facilities used from traditional to modern technology. It will also serves as a gate way to invite tourists aside from the basic products taken from farm to table. The culture being facilitated with creativity sustains the anchored tourist experiences and invites more tourist to come and visit the place. Agritourism is a strategy to deliver the farmers good and products suited to tourist needs and wants.

The municipality of Tigaon belongs to 3rd class level in the province of Camarines Sur comprises of 23 barangays with 48,611 total population as per record at the Philippine Statistics Office. The main sources of living of the people in this municipality are corns, rice, sugar cane and abaca owned and managed by farmers. Local farmers in this locality adopts the emerging strategies to enrich their farm products. One among the farms present in the area transforms and used organic farming for chicken (organic) to eggs and other live stocks where the owner devices and used organic materials in producing organic products. Likewise, the plantation of the herbs and spices, fruit bearing trees, pineapple, green and leafy vegetables and other root crops are alternative ways used by farmers during off season.

Sitio Libod of Barangay Tinawagan, Tigaon, Camarines Sur was strengthened in June 22, 1963 through Republic Act 3590 "known as the revised barrio chapter" which resulted to the declaration of Sitio Libod into Barangay Libod, an additional Barangay in Tigaon, Camarines Sur with a total land area of 861.1632Ha., situated in the northern part of Barangay Gaao, Southern part of Barangay Panagan, Eastern Part of Barangay Tinawagan and Western part of Barangay Consocep. This comprises of residential and agricultural area presently occupied by 450 households with 480 families dominated by Roman Catholic. The economic activity in the area was 90% farming, 6% Business and 4% Employment. This data manifested that agriculture is the prime source of income of the constituents, thus, valuing the farmers creativity in sustaining their products, this study is being conducted to evaluate the potentials and prospects of agritourism sites.

It was in this context that the community participation is ardently needed to participate in gathering information, consultations, group discussions, guides in the ocular site visits, enjoins all activities being conducted such as getting the approximate distance from one prospects to another, approximate time of arrival from one point to another were some of the basic involvement of the community. The participation of the community signifies a vital role in the process of this study to produce a factual and comprehensive data that will be used in crafting and evaluating the potentials and prospects of agritourism sites in the locality. This study aims to identify and classify the potentials and prospects of agritourism sites. Describe the possible distance from the point of origin to the prospect agritourism sites. It will also include the distance from one destination to another agritourism site and side attractions. This may be located along the road, or any strategic place that tourist could easily appreciate. It will also determine the available and easy way to access the area, the possible market, and the utilities available in the area. It will also Evaluate the potential agritourism sites along environment and surroundings, and basic services such as electricity, accommodation, water supply, means of communication and mode of transportation.. The results of this study will serve as baseline information in developing the community-managed agritourism sites in Barangays Tinawagan and Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur that aims to strengthen the agritourism sector of Partido.

II. Materials and Methods

a) Respondents

The respondents of the study were the barangay officials, representatives from Indigenous people and the community.

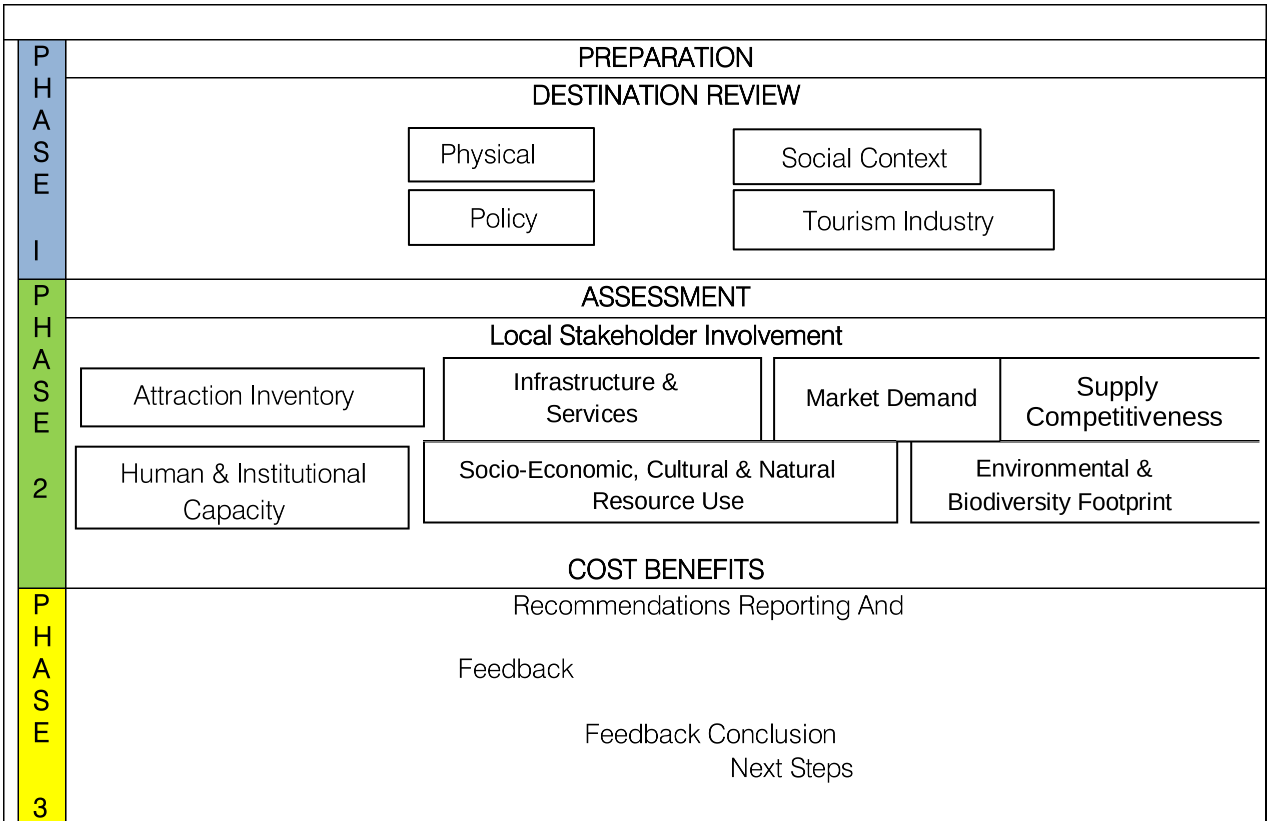
b) Research Design

The study used the Community Based Participatory Action Research approach in gathering factual data. The Tourism Assessment Process (Linking Communities Tourism and Conversation) model was utilized through focused group discussions, ocular and site visit, and oral interview to local folks and owners of potential agritourism sites were considered in gathering the data. To analyze the result and enable to have a clearer and better understanding descriptive statistics was employed.

c) Collection and Gathering of Procedure

The study used worksheets translated into dialect to easily facilitate the conduct of the focus group discussions. There were four (4) worksheets developed in gathering the data. The focus group discussion were attended by barangay officials headed by Barangay Captain, the Indigenous People headed by their Chieftain and members, the Womens organization with members, Barangay Tanods, Barangay Health Workers, Habal-Habal drivers. Ocular visit and unstructured interview were also conducted.

Global Journal of Management and Business Research (F) Volume XX Issue III Version I Year 2020



Source : Tourism Assessment Process (Linking Communities Tourism and Conversation)

The Tourism Assessment Process (linking Communities Tourism and Conversation) model was utilized as a guide in involving the community in the process of developing the project. The needed variables was determined based on the model.

III. Results and Discussion

a) The classification of potential and prospects agritourism sites

Table 1 presents the classification of potential agritourism sites in terms of attractions, location and features. Based on the results, it was revealed that these potential agritourism sites are classified as natural attractions and for recreational activities, namely: 1.) Canibag falls, 2.): VK Farm, 3.) Helen's Havens, 4.) Portion of Mt Isarog Natural Park, 5.) Sanoy Farm, 6.) Maripas Farm, 7. Centennial tree (matan tree), 8. Libod Elementary School-senorita (variety of banana) along location, distance and side attractions. It was found to have plantations, such as corn, banana, rootcrops, coconut, variety of trees, fruit bearing trees that tourist love to visit, pick and buy with the least area has an approximate size of 1/2 hectares. It was noted that natural attractions such as Canibag Falls and centennial tree can be developed as highlight on agritourism trek to be visited considering the features with slope area, hillsides and rocky landscapes. Thus, this study is similar to the study on developed plantations in Virginia USA such as pumpkins, flowers, melon, orange and the like were visited by tourists. They picked what they want and pay before they leave. Tourists enjoy picking up pumpkins while in other rare area farmers innovates a cart where farm products are in place while in the Philippines we also experienced having the same plantations of flowers and vegetables in Cordillera region, likewise, agritourism destination was also developed in Davao with leisure activities for tourist.

Table 1: Classification of Potentials and Prospects of agritourism sites

Indicators	Location	Classification of Attractions	Featurs
1. VK Farm	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attraction, Recreational Activities	3Ha incl. of herbs and spices, rootcrops (cassava, carrots, etc,) vegetables(pechay, bitter gourd, etc) generate certified seeds, coconuts, lemon, corn-using organic fertilizer
2. Helens Havens	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attraction, Recreational Activities	3Ha (incl. pool site, varieties of trees, fruit bearing trees, pineapple plantation, tree house, man-made cave)
3. Sanoy farm	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attraction, Recreational Activities	More than 10Ha (corn, banana, abaca, rootcrops
4. Maripas Farm	Tinawagan, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attraction, Recreational Activities	Coconut, corn, cows, carabaos, chicken
5. Canibag Falls	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attraction, Recreational Activities	Slope area, hillsides, rocky landscapes, water falls
6. Centennial Tree	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attractions, Recreational Activities	About 5m. in diameter, approx..2kms with slope area away from Libod Centro
7. Senorita Plantation	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attractions, recreational Activities	Appro.1/2Ha. Approx.. 300 meters away from Barangay Hall of Libod
8.Pineapple plantation	Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur	Natural Attractions	Approx. 1Ha.

b) *Describe the potential agritourism sites terms of: a) distance from the point of origin to prospect agritourism sites and side attractions; and b) potential accessibility, potential market, means of transport, and mode of transportation*

Table 2A: Agritourism Potential and Prospects: Name, Distance and Side Attractions

Potential Attractions	Distane	Side Attractions
1.Canibag Falls	Approx.. 1.5 kls From Centro Libod to destination Tigaon-Centro Libod 7kms	Corn plantation (approx.. 20Ha,) Banana (approx.. 4 Ha Abaca (1 Ha) Coconut (2ha)
2.VK Farm	Approx.. Tigaon- 5.2 kms VK farms-Libod Centro 1.8kms Approx. 300 meters from the main road of Barangay Libod Road	Poultry Farm Corn Plantation Herbs and spices Flowering plants Fruit bearing trees WildPigs

3.Helen Havens	Approx..Tigaon-Centro Libod 7Kms Centro-Haven's 400mtrs	Man-made cave Fruit bearing trees Tree house Pineapple plantation Assorted trees Lodging house Cottages Swimming pool Proposed EcoPark
4.Mt. Isarog Natural Park (Provincial) Hiking	Centro Libod – 3kms	Corn plantation (approx.. 20Ha,) Banana (approx.. 4 Ha Abaca (1 Ha) Coconut (2ha
5.Sanoy Farm	Libod centro to hillside area of Mt. Isarog	Corn plantation (approx.. 20Ha,) Banana (approx.. 4 Ha Abaca (1 Ha) Coconut (2ha
6.Maripas Farm	Approx. Tinawagan Centro to hillside of Mt Isarog 2.5kms	Spillway, corn plantation, banana, abaca
7.Centennial tree approx. 5 mtr. in dia. (Matan tree) house---BAT	Centro-libod 2kms	Corn, abaca
8.Elementary school – senorita (inarnibal)	Centro-Brgy. Libod	Libod Elementary School

The Canibag Falls has an approximate height of 40 meters. According to the local folks of the area, the name Canibag was taken from the shape of the falls like a bag with the canal like – a passage way of the water, the nature attractions enriches with the flora and fauna, different vine trees and shaped rocks.

Canibag Falls is approximately 1.5kms from Centro of Barangay Libod with an approximate time of 45 mins. walking. There are hillsides and riverbanks, variety of rock formations along the sides. While Sanoy Farm is the gateway to Canibag Falls.(results taken from ocular visit and interview)

Sanoy Farm is the gateway going to Canibag Falls, centennial tree and Mt Isarog Natural Park. It is located at Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur. Farm produced products are corn, banana, abaca, jackfruit, cassava, coconut, etc. It has an approximate land area of more or less 10Ha. Sanoy Farm is owned and managed by Mr. Saturnino Sanoy. (results taken from ocular visit and interview)

VK Farm is located at Barangay Libod, Tigaon, Camarines Sur. The project-based organic farming was known for having herbs and spices, corn, rice, coconut, vegetables, etc. It is also the placed certified for producing variety of seeds being collected by the Department of Agriculture. VK farm is approximately 400 meters away from the main road of Barangay Libod owned by Veronica Purisima. (results taken from ocular visit and interview)

Helen's Havens is approximately 400 meters away from the Barangay hall of Libod. Side attractions were the fruit bearing trees along its entrance side by side, man-made cave, variety of trees, the tree house, the proposed eco-park, pineapple plantation. There are cottages and lodging room for family with the unique swimming pool that children love to swim and play. Plantation of senorita banana plants were located at Libod Elementary School, serves also as the gateway to Helen's Havens owned and managed by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mendoza. (results taken from ocular visit and interview)

Maripas farm is located in Tinawagan, Tigaon, Camarines Sur. This serves as the training area for farmers. There are more or less 40 cows and 6 carabaos in the area dominated by coconut trees. There are hills and slope at Maripas farm approximately 2.5kms away Tinawagan Centro. (results taken from ocular visit and interview)

Globally, tourists travel from one place to another for leisure, pleasure and business. Some tourist loved to visit farms enjoying and picking farm products and placed it on the table. They loved the freshness of the farm produced products. In United States, agritourism is part of the working agribusiness their area while in the Philippines, Luzon's Cordillera Administrative Region, is the prime agri-tourism destination of the country. Likewise, the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Soils and Water Management in Davao also conceptualized a program called agritourism that aims of attracting tourists to observe and experience the unique Filipino Agriculture and rural living as well as a means of maximizing the agricultural potential of an area. Based on their concepts Agritourism can alleviate poverty and increase agricultural productivity, sustaining development and dispersing industries.

Table 2B: Potentials and Prospects: Accessibility, Potential Markets, Means of transport, Mode of Transportation

Location	EASY (up to 1hr walk)	MODERATE (hills 1- 2hrs)	DIFFICULT (Step climbs2 +hrs)	Potential Market	Means of transprt	Mode of transportation
Canibag Falls	/			Weekender	Anytime	Walking
VK Farm	/			Day Trip	Anytime	PUV
Helen Have ns	/			Day Trip	Anytime	PUV

Mt. Isarog Natural Park (Provincial)			/	Long Stay	Scheduled	Walking
San oy Farm	/			Day trip	Anytime	PUV
Maripas Farm		/		weekender	None	PUV/walking
Centenni al tree approx.. 5 mtr. in dia. (Matan tree) house--- BAT			/	Long stay	Scheduled	PUV/walking
Elementar y school – senorita (inarnibal)	/			Day trip	Anytime	PUV

Table 2B presents the potentials and prospects along accessibility, potential market, means of transport and mode of transportation. It was noted that VK Farm, Helen's Havens, Sanoy Farm and Senorita plantation could easily be reached within an hour to travel, likewise, Canibag falls needs to consider the weather condition of the area due to hillsides and riversides while the most difficult to access were the Mt. Isarog natural park and centennial tree. In terms of potential market, VK Farm, Helen's Havens, Sanoy Farm and Senorita plantation were for day trip while Canibag Falls during weekender. However, centennial tree and Mt. Isarog will be on a long stay. The means of transport in this study pertains to the number of days that the guest may spent before the area will be reach. Based on the results, these potentials and prospects of agritourism sites in Barangays Libod and Tinawagan can easily be reach with a day while the mode of transportation was any kind of vehicle, could reach the perspective destinations, however at present the commonly used mode of transportation is the Habal-habal. This means that there is an urgent need to priority the development of the locality along infrastructure and means of transportation. Likewise, this is similar to the study of S.H.P. Malkanthi and J.K. Routry, (2011) that presents possibilities of establishing agritourism in Sri Lanka which this study consider in the process of conducting this study. Wherein based on their studies it is essential in the development of a successful agritourism is the infrastructure development that would improve the economic, social, cultural and aesthetic level of the areas.

c) *Evaluate the potential agritourism sites in terms of: a) environment and surroundings, and b. basic services*

Table 3A: Environment and Surroundings

Indicator	VK Farm	Helen's Haven	Maripas Farm	Sanoy Farm	Senorita Farm	Weighted Mean
1. Air Quality	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
2. road network	4	4	2	4	4	3.6
3.communication	3	3	2	3	3	2.8
4. transportation	3	3	1	3	3	2.2
5. water sources	4	4	3	4	4	3.8
6.Side Attractions	3	3	3	3	3	3.0

Legend: Perception used that scale from 1-5, where 5 is excellent, 4 very, satisfactory, 3 satisfactory, 2 fair, 1 poor

In terms of environment and surroundings, table 3A reveals that potential agritourism sites along air quality has the highest weighted mean of 5.0 while the least was transportation with a weighted mean of 2.2 as perceived by the community. This means that the potential agritourism sites is free from pollution, tourists may enjoy the freshness of air and scenery of the locality. However, there is a problem along transportation if the tourist doesn't have his/her own car considering that at present the only mean of transportation in the area is Habal-habal, which is also followed by communication that internet is unstable which this study was supported by the study of Eckert, that according to him family farms usually faced serious challenged on economic side and competition with the large corporate farms.

In terms of basic services, table 3B shows the perception of the community that potential agritourism sites found to have the source of water, transportation by any mean, electricity in some figures or area necessary and composed fit where they placed their sewages, However, there is a problem on accommodation as noted in this study having only one offering lodging accommodation.

Table 3B: Basic Services

Indicators	Electricity	Water	Accommodation	Communication	Transportation	Sewages
1. VK Farm	/	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
2. Helens Havens	/	/	/	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
3. Sanoy farm	/	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
4. Maripas Farm	/	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composepit
5. Canibag Falls	X	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
6.Centennial Tree	X	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
7. Senorita Plantation	X	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit
8. Pineapple plantation	X	/	X	Globe/smart	PUV	Composedpit

IV. Conclusion

It is concluded that VK Farm, Helen's Havens, Sanoy Farm, Senorita plantation, Pine apple plantation and Canibag Falls are potentials and prospects for agritourism sites at Barangays Libod and Maripas Farm in Tinawagan, Tigaon, Camarines Sur. These potential agritourism sites needs to be developed with infrastructure to become more responsive to tourist.

V. Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that the local government unit might consider to make the necessary policies and guidelines, recognizing the identified as agritourism sites as potential agritourism destinations of the locality where people could visit, experience the scenery on manual planting of corn, banana, pineapple, cassava and harvesting or picking up the same for a fee.

It is likewise recommended to priority infrastructure projects in the area such as road network and construction of livelihood building that people could use to showcase their farm products.

Further, this study serves as a baseline information for the development of the community - managed agritourism trek in Barangays Libod and Tinawagan, Tigaon, Camarines Sur and in aid of legislation for agritourism projects. Moreover, further studies on the market demand and socio-economic status, marketing strategies and biodiversity.

Acknowledgment

The author acknowledges its funding institution –the Research and Development Council of Partido State University for financial and technical support. Likewise, to the respondents of the study whose supported in the entire data gathering.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

References Références Referencias

1. Agriculture Magazine, Agri-tourism Aspects, Manila Bulletin Publishing Corp. Muralla Corner Recoletes St. Intramuros Manila January 2014, pp.34-38.

2. Barbieri, C., 2012. Assessing the Sustainability of Agritourism in the US: a Comparison between Agritourism and other Farm entrepreneurial ventures, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism School of Natural Resources, University of Missouri, 105 Anheuser-Busch Natural Resources Building, Columbia, Missouri, 65211, USA, 21:2, 257-270.
3. Basiago, A.D. 1999. The Environmentalist 19, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, pp. 145-161.
4. Cooper, C and Hall, C. M., 2013. Contemporary Tourism: An International Approach, Second edition, Good fellow Publishers Ltd, Woodeaton, Oxford, OX3 9T, UK, pp.107 & 195.
5. DeepaIngavale, 2015. Agri Tourism- A Business Model of Agri Tourism Development Corporation, PARIPEX-Indian Journal of Research, Vol 4, Issue 1.
6. Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities, 2003, GA Atlanta.
7. Maetzold, J. A. 2002. Nature-Based Tourism & Agritourism Trends: Unlimited Opportunities, National Alternative Enterprises and Agritourism Leader, USDA/NRCS, Washington, DC pp.84.
8. Malkanthi S. H. P. and Routry, J. K., 2011. Potential for Agritourism Development: Evidence from Sri Lanka, The Journal of Agricultural Sciences, Vol. 6, No.1.
9. Managing Protected Areas, A Global Guide, 2006, IUCN, USA, pp 497-498.
10. Manguni, K., 2010. The Socio-Economic Analysis of Agritourism in Two Rural Communities in the Limpopo Province, University of South Africa.
11. Message: Prof. Eli Paolo Fresnoza, Assistant Professor at UP's Asian Institute of Tourism during SEARCA's Agriculture and Development Seminar Series on 5 July 2011 at the Drilon Hall.
12. Nikolopoulou, Anastasia, et. al., 2010. Education for Sustainable Development, Challenges, strategies, and Practices in a Globalizing World, SAGE Publications, India Pvt Ltd, 2010.
13. Ohe, Y. and Ciani, A. 2012. Accessing Demand Characteristics of Agritourism in Italy, Journal on Tourism and Hospitality Management Vol 18, No. 3.
14. Omann, I and Spanggenberg, J. H. Assessing Social Sustainability, Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI) Schwarzspanierstr, 4/7, A-1090 Wien, Austria.
15. Phandee, M and Pornpatchara Pinthong, 2012. The Agricultural Areas Potentials Development for Agro-tourism Using Geographic Information System, International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology, Vol 3. No 6.
16. ROtI Handbook.pdf
17. Scheewe, W., 2000. An Introduction to Sustainable Agriculture, Nurturing the Soil-Feeding the People, Rex Book Store, Inc. Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, Philippines, pp 119-120.
18. The UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations.
19. Zunic, L., 2011. The Impact of Agritourism on Sustainable Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, p.p.109-120.

This page is intentionally left blank

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management
Volume 20 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4588 & Print ISSN: 0975-5853

The Impact of Ownership Structure on Dividend Policy of Listed Companies in Srilanka: With Special Reference to the Banks Finance and Insurance Sector

By Sinthuja Sinnarajah

Abstract- This paper aims at providing the reader with a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the ownership structure and dividend policy. For the purpose of this research, sample consists of a panel of 30 Bank Finance and Insurance companies listed in Colombo stock exchange and period of 5 years, from 2011 to 2015. To analyze the impact of the different ownership structure on dividend payout policies of Sri Lankan listed companies, a multiple regression model is performed. The regression results indicate that only two hypotheses are supported, while two hypotheses are accepted. The research's findings indicate a significant negative relationship between the institutional ownership and dividend per share and significant positive relationship between foreign ownership and the dividend per share, while insignificant positive relationship between the concentrated ownership and dividend per share Control variable ROE, Firm size, and FGO indicate an insignificant association with DPS.

Keywords: institutional ownership, concentrated ownership, foreign ownership, dividend per share, dividend yield, return on equity, future growth opportunity, firm size.

GJMBR-F Classification: JEL Code: L85

THEIMPACTOFOWNERSHIPSTRUCTUREONDIVIDENDPOLICYOFLISTEDCOMPANIESINSRILANKAWITHSPECIALREFERENCETOTHEBANKSFINANCEANDINSURANCESECTOR

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Open Association of Research Society, USA
Research | Diversity | Ethics

The Impact of Ownership Structure on Dividend Policy of Listed Companies in Srilanka: With Special Reference to the Banks Finance and Insurance Sector

Sinthuja Sinnarajah

Abstract- This paper aims at providing the reader with a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the ownership structure and dividend policy. For the purpose of this research, sample consists of a panel of 30 Bank Finance and Insurance companies listed in Colombo stock exchange and period of 5 years, from 2011 to 2015. To analyze the impact of the different ownership structure on dividend payout policies of Sri Lankan listed companies, a multiple regression model is performed. The regression results indicate that only two hypotheses are supported, while two hypotheses are accepted. The research's findings indicate a significant negative relationship between the institutional ownership and dividend per share and significant positive relationship between foreign ownership and the dividend per share, while insignificant positive relationship between the concentrated ownership and dividend per share Control variable ROE, Firm size, and FGO indicate an insignificant association with DPS. The research's findings also indicate a significant positive relationship between the institutional ownership and dividend yield, significant negative relationship between the concentrated ownership and dividend yield, and insignificant negative relationship between the foreign ownership and dividend yield. These finding support to dominance of agency and signaling explanations for dividend policy in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: institutional ownership, concentrated ownership, foreign ownership, dividend per share, dividend yield, return on equity, future growth opportunity, firm size.

I. Introduction

One of the most important decisions taken by firms is their dividend policy. In the finance sector the decision on the ownership structure, dividend policy and its components is viewed as one of the most extensively researched area. Dividend distributions tend to reduce the agency problem occurring between managers and shareholders (Jensen, 1986 and Rozeff, 1982). According to them, managers tend to prefer dividend retentions in order to use the firms' resources for their own personal benefits. Paying out dividends to shareholders tends to reduce the managerial control over the firms' resources and control their opportunistic behaviors, while avoiding the over investment problems of corporations and wasting the firms' resources on unprofitable projects. Hence, dividend policies can effectively reduce the conflicts of interests between managers and shareholders.

The dividend policy of any firm is considered one of the most important decisions made for the corporate policies, as it is considered a reward to shareholders for their contribution in raising funds for a company and for bearing the relevant risks. "Dividend policy is the set of guidelines a company uses to decide how much of its earnings it will pay out to shareholders. Some evidence suggests that investors are not concerned with a company's dividend policy since they can sell a portion of their portfolio of equities if they want cash." Once the company decides on whether to pay dividends they may establish a somewhat permanent dividend policy, which may in turn impact on investors and perceptions of the company in the financial markets. What they decide depends on the situation of the company now and in the future. It also depends on the preferences of investors and potential investors.

This paper is designed to test the impact of ownership structure on dividend policies of Sri Lankan firms. According to previous researches conducted on this area, there are many types of ownership structure that affect dividend policies, such as the individual, managerial, institutional, concentrated, and state ownership type of corporate structure, along with few more such as the foreign and family ownership structures. For the purpose of this research, however, only three ownership types of corporate structure are examined throughout this research, to determine their impact on dividend policies of firms in Sri Lanka. These are the institutional ownership, the concentrated ownership, and the foreign ownership.

II. Literature Review

The agency theory focuses on mitigating conflicts of interests between managers and shareholders due to the separation between ownership and control (Jensen and Meckling, 1976). This paper identifies some of the literature relevant to this research of how the different types of ownership structure affect the dividend policies. It indicates the relationship of this

Author: 02 B. A Thamby Lane, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.
e-mail: sinthujasinthu1991@gmail.com

study to the relevant literature. It highlights some of the theories of corporate governance and identifies their relation to different types of ownership of corporate structure, and the importance of finding the possible relationships between ownership structures and dividend policies. Ownership structure is an influential factor on company policies. Decisions regarding to dividend are one of the Fundamental components of corporate policies (Kouki and Guizani, 2009).

a) Ownership Concentration and Dividend Policy

Ownership structure is an important internal mechanism of corporate governance. It is defined by the distribution of equity with regard to votes and capital as well as the identity of the equity owners. These structures are of major importance in corporate governance because they determine the incentives of managers and thereby the economic efficiency of the corporations they manage (Jensen and Meckling, 1976). Ownership structure consists of individual ownership structure, institution ownership structure and foreign ownership structure.

Carvalhal-da-Silva and Leal (2004) argued that ownership structure is very important and influential factor in determining the efficiency of the market by giving information about two significant things. First, it shows the extent of risk diversification of shareholders. Second, it gives information about the possible agency problems in the management of the corporation.

Ownership structure has an effect on the capital structure and firm performance. Chaganti & Damanpour (1991) found that among the firms in their study, those with a large share of family ownership flavored debt financing while a large share of institutional ownership displayed a positive relationship with return on equity-ratios. This is supported by Margaritis & Psillaki (2010) who found that a positive relationship between concentration of ownership and higher levels of debt in the capital structure.

La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, & Shleifer (1999) studied the ownership structure of some of the world's biggest economies in order to find the most appropriate controlling shareholder of the companies included in his sample. Those countries with high shareholder protection have a large amount of shareholders and trading shares through IPO (initial public offering) in the primary market as well as in the OTC market or at least one stock exchange. These types of companies are often controlled by families or the state instead of financial institutions. The controlling shareholder is often involved in pyramids and managerial decisions since the ability to control their surplus of cash flow rights.

b) Ownership Identity and Dividend Policy

i. *Managerial Ownership and Dividend policy*

According to Ullah, Fida, and Khan (2012) the managerial ownership is measured by the total proportion of managers, directors, and executives divided by the total capital shares of the firm. Many researchers observed significant relationships between the managerial ownership type of corporate structure and the dividend payout plans.

Mehrani, Moradi and Eskandar (2011) found the evidence in support of negative association between the managerial ownership and dividend payment policy. Consequently, we found that many prior studies have found negative association between managerial ownership and dividend payout policy in different circumstances.

Jensen (1986) argued that managers prefer to retain earning instead of giving it to shareholders as a dividend. Managers want to use the resources the growth of the firm as well as for the personal benefits.

ii. *Institutional Ownership and Dividend Policy*

Institutional ownership is defined as the investors with the main characteristic that they are legal entities without any physical persons involved in the process. This includes hedge funds, investment funds and pension funds etc. Another characteristic of institutional investors are that they operate independently or are included in large companies or conglomerates. (Celik & Isaksson,).

Many prior studies showed a relationship between the dividend policy and management ownership (Rozeff, 1982; Jensen and Meckling 1976) but still there was space to consider the institutional ownership into consideration. Waud (1966), Fama and Babiak (1968) and Short, Zhang and Keasey (2002) suggested that there is significant relationship between the dividend policy and institutional ownership.

iii. *Concentrated Institutional Ownership and Dividend Policy*

Kouki and Guizani(2009) argued that Tunisian companies having concentrated ownership distribute more dividends and show positive relationship between the concentrated ownership and dividend payout.

Claessens and Djankov (1999) has empirically found in the context of Czech Republic that more concentrated the owners, higher will be the firm profitability and the level of labor productivity. He further argued that concentrated ownership will allow the owners to monitor the managers in a better way by using their powerful seat in the board of director.

The greater the concentrated ownership structure, greater will be the need for monitoring. According to Mitton (2005), there exist the positive association between the corporate governance and the dividend Payout in emerging market and it is further argued that the countries having strong investor legal protection are capable to pay more dividend payment.

iv. *Foreign Share Ownership and Dividend Policy*

According to Chai (2010), foreign ownership has important impact on the dividend policy of the concerned firm. Baba (2009) observed the influence of foreign investor's ownership on the dividend payout policy of the firms of Japan and the study further showed that higher foreign investor's ownership is related with the higher dividend policy of firm.

III. Empirical Analysis

Despite a great deal of prior research on the subject, few studies investigated the agency and ownership-based explanations of dividend policy. This paper therefore attempts to provide more insights into the literature by providing an empirical analysis on the relationship between corporate payout policy and ownership characteristics. Empirical evidence is a fancy way of describing facts that can be experienced and tested only through the senses. Empirical evidence is evidence from observations. From my understating it can be through naturalistic observation or experimental. Experimental evidence is much more reliable as naturalistic observations are vulnerable to researcher bias.

a) *Data Collection*

The present study used secondary data for the analysis. Secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. Secondary data is often used in social and economic analysis, especially when access to primary data is unavailable. The financial statements which are made up of income statements, balance sheet of the sample listed companies and investors' information were the main sources of data for this study. There were obtained from the annual reports of respective companies. Which were published by CSE in Sri Lanka. Further, scholarly articles from academic journals, relevant text books on the subject and the internet search engines were also used. Specifically, the data of the listed companies in the sample were collected for the period of 2011-2015. This study utilized dividend and different types of ownership structure data. The dividend variables were retrieved from DataStream financial database. In addition, data on ownership was collected from sample companies' annual reports. These annual reports are gathered from the website of CSE.

b) *Variables' Measure*

Table 1: Definition and variables' measurement

Concept	Variable	Indicators	Measurement
Ownership structure	Institutional ownership	INSTOWN	T.shares held by non financial institutions / T.capital shares
	Concentrated Institutional Ownership	CONCOWN	T.shares held by top 5 shareholders among / major 20 shareholders / T.capital shares
	Foreign Ownership	FSOWN	T.shares held by foreign holders T.capital shares
Dividend policy	Dividend per share	DPS	Total dividend / No of ordinary shares
	dividend yield	DIVYIE	DPS / Market price per share*100
Control variable	Firm Size	SIZE	Natural log of total assets
	Future growth opportunities	FGO	Share Price Beginning of the year /Net Asset Value per Share
	Return on Equity (ROE)	ROE	Net income / Total equity*100

c) *Methodology*

The broader objective of this research is to study the impact of ownership structure on dividend policy of Bank Finance and Insurance companies. According to Creswell (2009), the variables need to be specified in quantitative researches so that it is clear to readers what groups are receiving the experimental treatment and what outcomes are being measured.

This Paper is analyzed the data description by using the statistical method. All of these following methods are used to investigate the relationship and impact of ownership structure and dividend policy, according this study researcher can use these statistical techniques for interpretation of the data. There are

- Descriptive statistics
- The correlation analysis
- Regression analysis

Following models can be formed to describe the regression equation for this study.

$$DPS = \beta 0 + \beta 1\ INSOWN + \beta 2\ CONOWN + \beta 3\ FOROWN + \beta 4 SIZE + \beta 5 FGO + \beta 6 ROE + e$$

$$DIVYIE = \beta 0 + \beta 1 INSOWN + \beta 2 CONOWN + \beta 3 FOROWN + \beta 4 SIZE + \beta 5 FGO + \beta 6 ROE + e$$

IV. Analysis and Discussion

a) *Descriptive Statistics*

Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. In Table 2 descriptive statistics shows a summary of the variables that was taken from the financial statements and the annual reports of sampled firms on the Colombo Stock Exchange. The table reports the mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and the number of observations for each of the dependent and independent variables.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics

Variables	Number	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
DPS	150	5.188	7.025	0	45
DIVYIE	150	4.292	3.543	0	20.72
INSOWN	150	0.677	0.275	0	0.983
CONOWN	150	0.698	.0.210	.0.300	1.815
FOROWN	150	0.193	0.541	0	3.327
SIZE	150	10.47	0.716	8.688	11.90
FGO	150	1.889	3.478	0	37.90
ROE	150	21.69	15.38	-10.25	93.47

In the above table 2 observations have been used for analyzing minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for each variable. The mean value of institutional ownership ratio, Concentrated ownership ratio, Foreign ownership ratio, Firm Size ratio, Return on equity ratio, Future growth opportunity ratio are 0.677%, 0.698% , 0.193 %, 10.47%, 21.69%, and 0.193% respectively with the standard deviations 0.275, 0.210, 0.541, 0.716, 15.38, and 3.478. The descriptive statistics show that over the period under study, the ownership structure measured by DPS & DIVYIE averaged.5.188% and 4.292%, with standard deviations of 7.025 and 3.543 respectively.

The above table shows the average number of shares held by institutional shareholders was found to be 0.6771, which implies that almost 67.7144% percent of shares ownership is concentrated in hands home. The standard deviation was however smaller, being 0.275, in this case. In terms of ownership variables, the range of firm concentrated ownership represented by the total of ownership owned by five largest shareholders among 20 major shareholders is from 0.30 to 1.815, the average being 0.698 which implies that almost 69.8percent of shares ownership is concentrated in hands of five largest shareholders in Sri Lankan firms with a standard deviation of 0.210. Last independent variable the foreign ownership tends to have an average of 0.193 and to range between a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 3.327, with a standard deviation of 0.541.

As per the table, average dividend per share (DPS) is 5.188 ranging from 0 to 45 cash dividend with a standard deviation of 7.025. Having taken decision to pay, almost 5.18% from the earning was paid to the shareholder as a dividend per share. It can be seen that the standard deviation for dividend yield is 3.543while the average dividend yield distributed among the corporations in the sample is 4.292 per share ranging from 0 to 20.72. The result shows that approximately 90% companies earning retained for further investment in new projects due to enhance the business in future.

The average firm size calculated as the log of total assets available in the company under study was found to be 10.47. The table indicates an average of 1.889% of future growth opportunity in Sri Lankan listed banks finance and insurance firms, with a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 37.90 since it is control variable. The average ROE is found to be 21.69% ranging from-10.25% to a maximum of 93.47%, indicating that majority of the companies in the sample are moderately profitable. This percentage computed the involvement of net income (local currency) which is invested by the firm's shareholders.

b) Correlation and Multi-co linearity analysis

Correlation is concern describing the strength of relationship between two variables. According this study correlation co-efficient analysis is under taken to find out the relationship between Ownership structure and Dividend policy. So indicate what relationship exists among variable.

Table 3: Correlation matrix

	DPS	DIVYIE	INSOWN	CONOWN	FOROWN	SIZE	FGO	ROE
DPS	1							
DIVYIE	0.0082	1						
	0.9205							
INSOWN	-0.2498*	0.1651*	1					
	0.0021	0.0435						
CONOWN	-0.1558	-0.1791*	0.125	1				
	0.057	0.0283	0.1274					
FOROWN	0.4903*	-0.115	-0.1851*	0.0001	1			
	0	0.1612	0.0233	0.9991				
SIZE	0.1916*	0.0872	0.2318*	-0.4771*	0.0898	1		
	0.0188	0.2884	0.0043	0	0.2746			
FGO	-0.1152	-0.0797	0.092	0.0069	-0.0673	-0.0672	1	
	0.1603	0.3324	0.2628	0.9335	0.4131	0.4137		
ROE	-0.0103	0.2709*	0.0337	0.0816	-0.1404	-0.0895	-0.0059	1
	0.9001	0.0008	0.6821	0.3209	0.0865	0.2762	0.9433	

Table 3 presents the Pearson correlation coefficient between Ownership Structure and Dividend policy separately. Value of correlation between institutional ownership ratio and Dividend per share is -0.2498 which is significant associated at the 0.05 level. Therefore, there is a Negative association between institutional ownership ratio and DPS and also the correlation between other concentrated ownership and Dividend per share DPS is-0.1558 which is significant at 0.05 levels. This explains low negative correlation between other concentrated ownership ratio and DPS. Value of correlation between foreign ownership ratio and Dividend per share is 0.4903 which is significant associated at the 0.05 level. Therefore, there is a positive association between ratio foreign ownership and DPS.

The value of correlation between institutional ownership ratio and Dividend yield is 0.1651 which is significant at 0.05 levels. This represents positive association between institutional ownership ratio and Dividend yield. The value of correlation between other Concentrated ownership and Dividend yield is-0.1791 which significant at 0.05 level. This indicates there is negative correlation between concentrated ownership other ratio and DIVYIE.

Among the control variables, there is a positive correlation 0.1916 between dividend per share and firm size was surprising. However, negative correlation had been found between dividend per share and future growth opportunity -0.115 and ROE -0.010. The results also revealed that firm size has positive correlation 0.0872 with dividend yield. And negative correlation was observed between dividend yield and Future growth opportunities -0.0797. There is positive correlation 0.2709 found between one of the control variable ROE and dividend yield.

i. *Multi-Co linearity*

Variance inflation factors (VIF) measure how much the variance of the estimated regression coefficients are inflated as compared to when the predictor variables are not linearly related.

Use to describe how much multi-co linearity (correlation between predictors) exists in a regression analysis. Multi-co linearity is problematic because it can increase the variance of the regression coefficients, making them unstable and difficult to interpret.

Use the following guidelines to interpret the VIF:

VIF = 1 - Not correlated

1 < VIF < 5 - Moderately correlated

VIF > 5 to 10 - Highly correlated

Multi-Co linearity: Two major methods were used in order to determine the presence of multi-co linearity among independent variables in this study. These methodologies involved calculation of a Tolerance test and variance inflation factor (VIF) (Ahsan, Abdullah, Gunfie, & Alam,2009).

The results of these analysis are presented in table 4.10 Test of Co linearity.

Table 4.1: Test of Co linearity

VARIABLE	VIF	1/VIF
INSOWN	1.05	0.95009
FOROWN	1.04	0.96518
CONOWN	1.02	0.983806
Mean VIF	1.04	

According to the table- 4. Test of Co linearity, none of the tolerance level is < or equal to 1; and also VIF values are perfectly below 10. Thus the measures selected for assessing independent variable in this study reach levels indicate of multi-co linearity. Which show the Mean value 1.04.

Table 4.2: Test of Co linearity

VARIABLE	VIF	1/VIF
SIZE	1.52	0.655879
CONOWN	1.43	0.700653
INSOWN	1.23	0.815169
FOROWN	1.09	0.918041
ROE	1.03	0.971116
FGO	1.02	0.978007
Mean VIF	1.22	

According to the table 4.6. Test of Co linearity, none of the tolerance level is < or equal to 1; and also VIF values are perfectly below 10. Thus the measures selected for assessing independent variable in this study reach levels indicate of multi-co linearity. It shows the Mean Vale 1.22.

c) *Regression analysis*

The strengths of the influence that the indicator of independent variable has on each of the dependent variable are determined by the use of single regression coefficients of the predictor variables. In this research the regression analysis has been carried out to find out the pattern of variation of the dependent variable (Dividend per share and Dividend yield) in relation to the values of independent variable (Institutional ownership, concentrated ownership, and foreign share ownership).

Model 1

Impact of ownership structure on Dividend per share

$$DPS= \beta0+\beta1\ INSOWN + \beta2\ CONOWN + \beta3\ FOROWN + \beta4SIZE+ \beta5FGO+ \beta6ROE+e$$

Table 5.1: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
31.53%	0.3153	0.2866

The table shows the R value is 31.53 % this is the correlation between the dependent variable and independent variable (predicted variable). Here, Institutional ownership, concentrated ownership, Foreign share ownership are independent variable and DPS is dependent variable. According to the table, correlation is 31.53% that means there is a positive direction of relationship between Ownership structure and DPS.R square is the square of R and is also known as the coefficient of determination. The table shows the R^2 value is 0.3153 and which is computed to identify the impact of Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio, foreign share ownership ratio) on DPS. From the above table it is crystal clear that Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio and other foreign share ownership) are contributed to determine DPS by 31.5 3%. The remaining 68.5% is influenced by factors other than Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio and foreign share ownership ratio). The Adjusted R Square refers to the best estimate of R square is for the population from which sample was drawn. According to the table adjusted R square is 0.2866.

Table 5.2: Coefficients

	(1)	(2)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2
INSOWN	-3.757	2.256**
	(2.693)	(0.886)
CONOWN	-4.600***	-3.391***
	(1.348)	(0.914)
FOROWN	6.010***	-0.541***
	(1.186)	(0.177)
Constant	9.778***	5.234***
	(2.710)	(0.903)
Observations	150	150
R-squared	0.285	0.074

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

DPS= β0+β1 INSOWN +β2 CONOWN + β3FOROWN+e=-3.856-4.705INSOWN-2.730CONOWN+5.988FOROWN

The Column of unstandardized coefficients' gives coefficient value for the regression model. The constant of 9.778 is intercept, (-3.757) institutional ownership ratio, (-4.600) other concentrated ownership ratio, 6.010 foreign ownership ratio are slope, and X is independent variables and Y is the DPS. The slope of the Coefficient provides with the most important information, it shows by how much the Dependent scores changes for a change in the independent score by one unit. When firm ownership structures no effect on DPS, in the DPS value is 9.778. If the institutional ownership ratio is increased by one unit then DPS value will increase by -3.757, likewise the other concentrated ownership ratio has negative b -4.600 value. This reveals that other institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio DPS tends to move in opposite direction. But the foreign ownership ratio and DPS tends to move in positive direction.

According to the table it is seen that there is a significant impact of institutional ownership ratio on DPS, here significant value is -5.096.and also there is a significant impact of concentrated ownership ratio on DPS, there is a significant impact of ratio foreign ownership ratio on DPS.

Model 2

Impact of ownership structure on Dividend yield

Based on findings in the first step of hierarchical multiple regression, six predictors were entered: FGO, ROE, FSIZE, FOROWN, INSOWN and CONOWN. This model was statistically significant with F = 4.57; and (r^2) of the total variance in dividend yield which determines the effectiveness and importance of the independent variables on the model. Since the Adjusted R-Square (0.1608) is close to the R-Square (0.1255), then the independent variables are proved to be effective and important in relation to the dependent variables.

Table 5.3: Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
16.08%	0.1608	0.1255

The table shows the correlation between the dependent variable and independent variable (predicted variable). Here, Institutional ownership, concentrated ownership, Foreign share ownership are independent variable and DPS is dependent variable. The table shows the R^2 value is 0.1608 and which is computed to identify the impact of Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio, Foreign share ownership ratio) on DIVYIE. From the above table it is crystal clear that Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio and other foreign share ownership) are contributed to determine DIVYIE by 16.08 %. The remaining 83.92% is influenced by factors other than Ownership structure (institutional ownership ratio, concentrated ownership ratio and foreign share ownership ratio). The Adjusted R Square refers to the best estimate of R square is for the population from which sample was drawn. According to the table adjusted R square is 0.1255.

Table 5.4: Coefficients

	(1)	(2)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2
INSOWN	-3.757	2.256**
	(2.693)	(0.886)
CONOWN	-4.600***	-3.391***
	(1.348)	(0.914)
FOROWN	6.010***	-0.541***
	(1.186)	(0.177)
Constant	9.778***	5.234***
	(2.710)	(0.903)
Observations	150	150
R-squared	0.285	0.074

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Dependent Variable: DIVYIE

$$\text{DIVYIE} = \beta 0 + \beta 1\text{INSOWN} + \beta 2\text{CONOWN} + \beta 3\text{FOROWN} + e$$

$$\text{DIVYIE} = 9.957 + 2.849\text{INSOWN} - 4.683\text{CONOWN} - 0.273\text{FOROWN}$$

The Column of unstandardized coefficients' gives coefficient value for the regression model. The constant of 5.234is intercept, 2.256 institutional ownership ratio, (-3.391) other concentrated ownership ratio, (-0.541) foreign ownership ratio are slope, and X is independent variables and Y is the Dividend yield. The slope of the Coefficient provides with the most important information; it shows by how much the Dependent scores changes for a change in the independent score by one unit. When firm ownership structures no effect on DIVYIE, in the DIVYIE value is 5.234. If the institutional ownership ratio is increased by one unit then DIVYIE value will increase by 2.256, likewise the other concentrated ownership ratio has negative b -3.391 value. This reveals that other concentrated ownership ratio and foreign ownership ratio DIVYIE tends to move in opposite direction. But the Institutional ownership and DIVYIE tends to move in positive direction.

V. Conclusion

This study was designed to observe the impact of ownership structure on the corporate dividend policies by examining the sample of 30 bank, finance and insurance firms listed in Colombo stock exchange for the period 2011 to 2015. This study has been examined through descriptive statistics such as mean, minimum and maximum value and standard deviation. Rather than correlation and regression analysis also used to find out the impact between dependent and independent variable by using STATA statistical package.

On the basis of correlation and regression analysis institutional ownership and DPS have significantly negative impact, DPS shows an insignificant negative relation with concentrated ownership. Foreign ownership has significantly strong positive relation with DPS therefore the companies should care more on foreign owners of the shares because they provide more benefits to these firms. The ROE relates positively and statistically insignificant with the DPS. The firm size in the regression model revealed a positive affiliation with DPS variable, but it is statistically insignificant and the future growth opportunity shows the negative relationship with DPS.

At the same time significantly positive relationship has been found between institutional ownership and dividend yield. While significantly negative relationship has been found between concentrated ownership and dividend yield. And foreign ownership has an insignificant negative relationship with DIVYIE.

The return on equity relates positively and statistically significant with the dividend yield. The firm size in the regression model revealed a negative affiliation with dividend yield variable, but it is statistically insignificant and here once again the future growth opportunity shows the negative relationship with dividend yield.

References Références Referencias

1. Annual reports (2011,2012,2013,2014,2015): Retrieved from www.cse.lk
2. Gunathilaka, A. G. C. and Gunaratne, P. S. (2009). Ownership structure and dividend policy in SriLanka: Proceedings of International Conference on Business Management,6,34-37 Retrieved from http://fmscresearch@sjp.ac.lk
3. La Porta, R, Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shileifer, A., & Vishny, R. (2000) (b). Agency Costs Dividend policies around the world. Journal of Finance 60:1-33.
4. Priya, K and Nimalathasan, P (2013), Dividend Policy Ratios and firm Performance: a case study of Selected Hotels & Restaurants in SriLanka: Research Repository @ university of Jaffna. Retrieved from http://repo.lib.jfn.ac.lk/ujrr/handle/123456789/620
5. Perera, W. C. M and Weligamage, S. S (2013), Ownership concentration and firm performance: Evidence from selected Companies in SriLanka: Paper Presented at Students' Research symposium of Faculty of commerce and Management studies University of Kelaniya, SriLanka.
6. Velnampy, T, Nimalathasan, P & Kalaiarasi ,K (2014), Dividend Policy and Firm Performance: Evidence from the Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Colombo stock exchange: Global Journal of Management and Business Research, 6(14).
7. Retrieved from https://globaljournals.org/GJMBR-Volume 14/10-Dividend Policy -and Firm.pdf
8. Abdelsalam, O., El-Masry, A., &Elsegini, S. (2008). Board Composition, Ownership Structure and Dividend Policies in an Emerging Market. Managerial Finance, 34(12), 953-964.
9. Abdullah, N. M., Ahmad, Z., & Roslan, S. (2012). The Influence of Ownership Structure on the Firms Dividend Policy Based Lintner Model. International Review of Business Research Papers, 8(6), 71-88.
10. Ahmad, H., & Javid, A. (2010). The Ownership Structure and Dividend Payout Policy in Pakistan (Evidence from Karachi Stock Exchange 100 Index). International Journal of Business Management and Economics, 1(1), 58-69.
11. Ang, J. S., Cole, R. A., & Lin, J. W. (2000). Agency Costs and Ownership Structure. Journal of Finance, 51, 81-106.
12. Bhattacharyya, N. (2007). Dividend Policy: A Review. Managerial Finance, 33(1), 4-13.
13. Crutchley, J. C., & Hansen, R. S. (1989). A Test of the Agency Theory of Managerial Ownership, Corporate Leverage and Corporate Dividends. Financial Management, 18, 36-46.
14. Easterbrook, F. (1984). Two Agency Cost Explanations of Dividends. Journal of Political Economy, 88(2), 288-307.
15. Elston, J. A., Hofler, R., & Lee, J. (2011). Dividend Policy and Institutional Ownership: Empirical Evidence using Propensity Score Matching Estimator. Journal of Accounting and Finance, 11(1), 89-102.
16. Foong, S. S., Zakaria, N., & Tan, H. B. (2007). Firm Performance and Dividend-related Factors: The case of Malaysia. Labuan Bulletin of International Business and Finance, 5, 97-111.
17. Gharaibeh, M., Zurigat, Z., & Harahsheh, K. (2013). The Effect of Ownership Structure on Dividend Policy in Jordanian Companies. Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, 4(9), 769-796.
18. Gordon, M. J. (1963). Optimum Investing and Financing Policy. Journal of Finance, 18, 264-272.
19. Harada, K., & Nguyen, P. (2011). Ownership Concentration and Dividend Policy in Japan. Managerial Finance, 37(4), 362

Global Journal of Management and Business Research (F) Volume XX Issue III Version I Year 2020

This page is intentionally left blank

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management
Volume 20 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4588 & Print ISSN: 0975-5853

Professional Perception of Factors Militating Against Building Services Maintenance among Tertiary Institutions in Lagos Megacity

By Ogungbemi, A. O., Adeleke, A. O., Akingbade, O. H. & King, O. R.

Abstract- The call for sustainability in all spheres of life is more noticeable in the construction industry. To avoid this, the study examines the professional perception of factors militating against building services maintenance among tertiary institutions in Lagos megacity of Nigeria, with a view of providing pertinent information to the policies makers and general public. To achieve this, two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were systematically administered among built environment professionals across the institution in the study area. The result of the findings revealed that among the factors militating against building service maintenance within the study area, non-development of potential risks and contingency plan, inadequate storage facilities and altitude of workers, and underutilization and non-utilization of available resources were the highest militating factors against building services maintenance in the study. Based on this, the study recommends the needs for adequate provision of storage space for workers, and sustainable utilization of available resources in a way that will yield maximum output.

Keywords: professional perception, building maintenance, building waste, tertiary institutions, sustainability.

GJMBR-F Classification: JEL Code: R30

PROFESSIONALPERCEPTIONOFFACTORSMILITATINGAGAINSTBUILDINGSERVICESMAINTENANCEAMONGTERTIARYINSTITUTIONSINLAGOSMEGACITY

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Professional Perception of Factors Militating Against Building Services Maintenance among Tertiary Institutions in Lagos Megacity

Ogungbemi, A. O., [α] Adeleke, A. O., [σ] Akingbade, O. H. [ρ] & King, O. R. [ω]

Abstract- The call for sustainability in all spheres of life is more noticeable in the construction industry. To avoid this, the study examines the professional perception of factors militating against building services maintenance among tertiary institutions in Lagos megacity of Nigeria, with a view of providing pertinent information to the policies makers and general public. To achieve this, two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were systematically administered among built environment professionals across the institution in the study area. The result of the findings revealed that among the factors militating against building service maintenance within the study area, non-development of potential risks and contingency plan, inadequate storage facilities and altitude of workers, and underutilization and non-utilization of available resources were the highest militating factors against building services maintenance in the study. Based on this, the study recommends the needs for adequate provision of storage space for workers, and sustainable utilization of available resources in a way that will yield maximum output.

Keywords: professional perception, building maintenance, building waste, tertiary institutions, sustainability.

I. Introduction

Most public and private buildings in Nigeria are faced with maintenance challenges resulting in deteriorations and ultimate defects of various degrees (Olanrewaju, Babatunde, & a Anifowose, 2015). Building maintenance is the combination of technical and administrative actions to ensure the items and elements of a building in an acceptable standard to perform its required function (Nyayiemi, 2013). Several studies had argued that many people do not understand the importance or significance of building maintenance and its management, in particular the realization that the efficiency of a building maintenance system contributes to the income of the company's owning or renting the building (Emma and Syahrul, 2009).

The building maintenance was significant to the economy not only because of the scale of expenditure involved, but also to ensure the nation's stock of buildings (Seeley, 1987 and Nyayiemi, 2013). From a Nigerian situation, the responsiveness on repair and maintenance works come to be more important as the development plan allocation for repair and maintenance works increased speedily Adejimi, 2005 and Adenuga, 1999).

Seeley (1987) documented that building maintenance is imperative with the prime aim, to reserve a building in its initial state. Also, the implementation of building maintenance permits the building to function its purpose efficiently and effectively. There are several main purposes to maintain buildings as stated below: retaining investment value; maintaining the building in an acceptable condition and required standard; presenting a good appearance of the building; generating income for building owner and surrounding activities; and conserving historical and architectural values of the building.

The Quality of maintenance activities often affects the overall status of the buildings (Nyayiemi, 2013). The quality is subjective by the amount of budget for each task. Appropriate resources particularly finance is required for maintenance work to have good maintenance actions and to sustain the required standards of buildings services. The poor maintenance practices are neither cost-effective nor optimum, and often cause a lot of problems, such as defective buildings, poor buildings functionality and others.

Review of works of the literature shows that several studies have been conducted on the maintenance of residential buildings across Nigeria (Olanrewaju, et al, 2015; Siyanbola, et al, 2013; Odediran, et al, 2012; Sani, 2012; Adejimi, 2005; Adenuga, 1999; Faniran, 1999). But little or no literature has been documented on the factors affecting maintenance management of tertiary institution buildings in Lagos megacity. Most of the institutional housing (buildings') have been in bad shapes, lack maintenance and refurbishment. While others have been obsolete. The study, therefore, sought to establish the factors militating against building maintenance across tertiary institutions in Lagos from a professional point of view.

II. Method of Data Collection

The data for this study were collected from all these tertiary institutions in Lagos State namely, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos State University, Ojo,

Author α ρ: Department of Estate Management and Valuation, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu. e-mail: hassanlanre88@gmail.com
Author σ ω: Department of Building Technology, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta.

Yaba College of Technology, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Caleb University, Imota, Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, and Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Epe, to identity rank factors militating against building services maintenance within the study area. Two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were randomly administered among professionals' staff in works and service, Technology, Science and Environmental related courses in all the selected institutions. The rank and percentage tool generator were used to generates an output table containing a ranking of each value in the dataset.

III. Discussion of Finding

The professional perception factors militating against building services maintenance among tertiary institutions were determined using rank and percentile tool generator. The result of the output table containing ordinal and a percentage ranking of each value in the dataset. The rank and percentile tool on a show the orderly arrangement of the observations from largest to the smallest and generate the percentile values.

The rank parameter identified as the challenges militating against sustainable building services maintenance in the study area in the following rank order of importance, very highly severe (1), strongly severe (2), very severe (3), mostly severe (4), Severe (5). The result of percentile and ranking presented on table 3.1established that amongst the parameter militating against sustainable services maintenance management in the campus, non-development of potential risks and contingency plan, inadequate storage facilities and altitude of workers and underutilization of available resources were ranked highest with 87.50% concurrently, next to this are issues on non-implementation of an effective maintenance programme to make equipment more reliable and non-availability of proper tools to maintenance personnel to repair the faulty equipment which ranked 75.00% respectively.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

Building maintenance factors like non-development of potential risks and contingency plan, inadequate storage facilities and altitude of workers, and underutilization and non-utilization of available resources were found as the highest and leading factors militating against building service maintenance among tertiary institutions in Lagos megacity. Based on this, the following recommendations were proposed:

i. Construction industry professional's builders, Civil engineers, Architects etc. must be included in all the stages of the planning, design, construction and, management processes.
ii. The materials to be used for construction must be tested, retested and confirmed authentic by qualified professional.
iii. Provisions of adequate storage for workers,
iv. Sustainable utilization of available resources in a way that will yield maximum output.

Table 3.1: Respondents' Ranking of Factors Militating Against Sustainable Building Services Maintenance

S/N	Challenges Militating	Means	Rank	Per cent
1	Non-development of potential risks and contingency plan	3.33	1	87.50%
2	Inadequate storage facilities and altitude of workers	3.33	1	87.50%
3	Underutilization and non-utilization of available resources.	3.33	1	87.50%
4	Non implementation of effective maintenance programme to make equipment more reliable	3.11	4	75.00%
5	Non-availability of proper tools to maintenance personnel to repair the faulty equipment	3.11	4	75.00%
6	Lack of engagement of maintenance personnel with necessary skills knowledge and technical experience to execute work maintenance ethics	3.01	6	56.20%
7	Lack of record keeping of installation and maintenance system	3.01	6	56.20%
8	Lack of allocation of maintenance budgetary resources to aid adequate planning	3.01	6	56.20%
9	Non implementation health and safety regulation in relation to maintenance of building services amenities	2.79	9	50.00%
10	Non consideration of technological and financial perspective	2.77	10	37.50%

11	Lack of financial training and support of technical and operational staff	2.77	10	37.50%
12	Lack of relationship between planned preventive and the institution objectives on maintenance	2.77	12	31.20%
13	Non-interpretation of acceptable maintenance standard by personnel and top managerial at the strategic level for harmonization	2.77	13	25.00%
14	Lack of planned preventive maintenance in order to optimized maintenance resources	2.67	14	18.70%
15	Lack of computerized maintenance management system for improving maintenance operation process (CMMS)	1.56	15	0.00%
16	Non-adoption of detailed design of maintenance cycle for life cycle of building and its services	1.56	15	0.00%
17	Lack of time based and future driven policy of maintenance	1.56	15	0.00%

References Références Referencias

1. Adejimi, A. (2005). Poor Building Maintenance in Nigeria: Are Architects free from Blames? ENHR International conference on "Housing: New Challenges and Innovation in Tomorrow's Cities" 29th June-3rd July. Iceland: ENHR.
2. Adenuga, O. (1999). Building Maintenance in Nigeria: Structural Deterioration. Recognition Diagnosis of Causes and Remedies (01), 5-25.
3. Edmund Nana, K. N., Tindi, S., Lydia, T., & Oswin, A. A. (2017). Public infrastructure maintenance practices in Ghana. Review Public Administration Management, 2(3), 1-9. doi:10.4172/2315-7844.1000234
4. Emma, M., & Syahrul, N. (2009). Personnel characteristics of maintenance practice: a case of high-rise office buildings in Malaysia. Journal of Sustainable Development, 2(1), 111-6.
5. Faniran, O. (1999). The Role of Construction Project Planning in Improving Project Delivery in Developing Countries: Case Study of the Nigerian Construction Industry. the 1st conference of CIB TG 29 on construction in Developing Countries: Construction Industry Development in the New Millenium. The Pan Pacific, Sigapore: http:/buidnet.csir.co.za/cdcproc.docs/1st_procedings.htm1#key.
6. Nyayiemi, S. K. (2013). Factors affecting housing maintenance management cost in kakamega municipality, Kenya. Nairobi: Project report submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements for the award of the postgraduate diploma in housing administration of the University of Nairobi.
7. Olanrewaju, S., Babatunde, O., & a Anifowose, O. S. (2015). The challenges of building maintenance in Nigeria: (a case study of Ekiti state). European Journal of Educational and Development Psychology, 3(2), 30-39.
8. Olubodun, F. (2001). A multivariate approach to the prediction of maintenance needs in public housing: the tenant dimension. Structural Survey, 19(2), 133-41.
9. Olubodun, F., & Mole, T. (1999). Evaluation of defect influencing factors in public housing in the UK. Structural Survey, 17(3), 170-178.
10. Sani, S. (2012). Determinant factors in development of maintenance culture in managing public asset and facilities. International Cong. Interdisciplinary Business Social Science (65), 827-832.
11. Seeley, I. (1987). Building Maintenance (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Palgrave.
12. Siyanbola, A., Ogunmakinde, O., & Akinola, A. (2013). Analysis of the Factors Affecting Building Maintenance in Government Residential Estates in Akure, Ondo.

Global Journal of Management and Business Research (F) Volume XX Issue III Version I Year 2020

This page is intentionally left blank

Global Journal of Management and Business Research: F
Real Estate, Event and Tourism Management
Volume 20 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2020
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4588 & Print ISSN: 0975-5853

Post-COVID-19: Potential Effects on Egyptians' Travel Behavior

By Mrs. Yasmine Elsayeh
Faculty of Tourism and Hotels Alexandria University

Abstract- The tourism industry has been seriously suffering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis ever since its outbreak, the purpose of this paper is to provide insight into the on-going COVID-19 pandemic and its potential influence on Egyptians' travel behavior and shifting trends in traveling after the end of Covid-19 pandemic, this research is a quantitative descriptive study, data collection using survey methods by distributing online questionnaires (Google Form), The sample includes 118 respondents from Egypt, The findings show that there are enthusiasm and optimism that tourism will revive faster because the majority of respondents in this study planned when and where they would travel immediately after COVID-19 pandemic end with new travel preferences.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; coronavirus; travel intention; tourist behavior; travel anxiety egyptians' travel behavior.

GJMBR-F Classification: JEL Code: L83

POSTCOVID19POTENTIALEFFECTSONEGYPTIANSTRAVELBEHAVIOR

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Post - COVID-19: Potential Effects on Egyptians' Travel Behavior

Mrs. Yasmine Elsayeh

Abstract- The tourism industry has been seriously suffering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis ever since its outbreak, the purpose of this paper is to provide insight into the on-going COVID-19 pandemic and its potential influence on Egyptians' travel behavior and shifting trends in traveling after the end of Covid-19 pandemic, this research is a quantitative descriptive study, data collection using survey methods by distributing online questionnaires (Google Form), The sample includes 118 respondents from Egypt, The findings show that there are enthusiasm and optimism that tourism will revive faster because the majority of respondents in this study planned when and where they would travel immediately after COVID-19 pandemic end with new travel preferences.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; coronavirus; travel intention; tourist behavior; travel anxiety egyptians' travel behavior.

I. Introduction

Since its earliest case was detected in December 2019, the coronavirus disease, which is formally known as COVID-19, has rapidly spread around the world (Vos, 2020). It is estimated that COVID-19 has affected more than 213 countries/regions across the globe (Worldometer, 2020). As of 25 May 2020, there have been more than 5,206,614 confirmed cases of COVID-19 globally, which includes 337,736 deaths (WHO, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented effect on peoples' mobility worldwide. By the end of March 2020, more than a hundred countries had implemented some of mobility restriction, ranging from full or partial mandatory quarantines (usually referred to as lockdowns) to non-binding requests for activity restrictions, such as stay-at-home requests, closing certain types of businesses, canceling events, etc. (BBC, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed all aspects of human life, including tourism. Policies and travel restrictions implemented in several countries have influenced the perception of tourist during a pandemic or after the pandemic have ended. Based on research in Indonesia, the majority of respondents in this study have an interest in traveling after the pandemic and show a negative response to anxiety, have planned when and where they will travel, with a period (0-6) months after the Covid-19 pandemic ends and nature tourism as a favorite choice (Wachyuni & Kusumaningrum, 2020).

Author: Master's degree in Tourism Studies Faculty of Tourism and Hotels Alexandria University. e-mail: yasmineelsayeh@gmail.com

Other studies have revealed that safety, security, and health risks that are considered negatively can affect tourists' perceptions of tourist destinations so that they are more likely to look for tourist destinations that are equipped with the quantity and quality of infrastructure that follows the required health protocols (Wen, Kozak, Yang, & Liu, 2020).

In Egypt, several studies have examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism in general, studies about examine general perspectives regarding coronavirus outbreaks towards the future of travel and tourism in the world, As well as, there are studies about the effect of COVID-19 on economic changes in the tourism industry for affected countries around the world including Egypt, Also, the studies about the impact of COVID-19 on the Egyptian tourism industry, Based on some of these studies, there is no clear observation about the Intention of Egyptian tourists to travel on a tour after the pandemic ends.

II. Literature Review

a) *Tourist Behavior*

Tourist behavior is important to know for the development of tourism businesses that discuss the choice of tourist destinations, evaluation of tourist destinations, and intentions of future tourist behavior (Zhang, Fu, A. Cai & Lu, 2014). The stages of tourist behavior are divided into five phases: 1) tourist recognizes the need for tourism; 2) tourist gathers information related to tourism; 3) tourist determines the tourist decision, 4) which is followed by a tour; the last stage tourist evaluates the trip that has been made. (Mathieson & Wall, 1982).

The tourism industry needs to understand tourist behavior to forecast the sustainability of their businesses. Based on numerous studies several factors affect tourist behavior in determining tourist destinations. First, Age, gender, marital status, income, education, lifestyle, personal values, and motivation for tourism are specific factors in tourist decision making. Second, Specific factors for alternative tourist destinations, such as tourist destination characteristics, including tourist attractions, tourist infrastructure, facilities, services, and tourist destination accessibility. The third is situational factors, including weather, cultural conditions of tourist destinations, and social conditions such as political

Global Journal of Management and Business Research (F) Volume XX Issue III Version I Year 2020

circumstances when selecting a tourist destination. (Wu I, Zhang J & Fujiwara A, 2011).

b) Post-crisis travel behavior

Perceived risk as a multi-dimensional construct may have heterogeneous implications for tourists in their decision-making, By which one or more risk dimension(s) can modify the assessment of a destination by a tourist and their intention to travel (Karl & Schmude, 2017), as well as Wolff et al. (2019) Determine that perceived risk exacerbates anxiety and other negative affective behavior that may negatively influence a tourist's intention to travel. Prior research also argues that disasters–natural or human-made–typically have a negative effect on destination image, and that visitors generally prefer to avoid destinations that they believe are dangerous. This avoidance of specific tourism destinations may be attributed to Cognitive Dissonance (CD) arising from the moderation of a tourist's intrinsic travel motives by the perceived risk associated with travel and tourism.

The seminal theory establishes that CD is primarily a psychological state that occurs as a result of inconsistencies associated with divergent (often positive versus negative) perceptions whose consequences include decision-making behavior aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of consumptive decisions (Menasco & Hawkins, 1978). To this end, when confronted by risk, Tourists may postpone their travel plans, reassess their choice of destination and attempt to mitigate perceived risks or cancel their trips altogether. (Gregory E., Robert & Marleen, 2017).

Therefore, personal and physical safety issues have a direct effect on the decisions and choices made by tourists (Novellia et al., 2018). For example, the 2009 H1N1 influenza virus outbreak resulted in a 4% decrease in international tourism arrivals worldwide (Leggat et al., 2010).

c) Travel intention

Travel intention is described as one's intent to travel or commitment to travel. Travel intention has two sources: personal and information source. Sources of information are stated to be more important than personal factors in forming of tourism destination perceptions (Beerli & Martín, 2004). In addition to personal and information sources, Intention to travel is often affected by the risk factors that tourists feel and their sense of safety. Risk is associated with anxiety because of what may happen during a trip. For example, the possibility of terrorism in a destination will commonly form a perception of danger. This perception will result in a corresponding decision. Under such circumstances, people prefer to select less dangerous destinations (Sönmez & Graefe, 1998) (Zhu & Deng, 2020). When a destination is perceived as "unsafe," people may develop a negative impression (George, 2003). This form of perception is formed by information sources, such as the news from mainstream and social media. For example, As mass media reports on the number of people infected, the number of deaths, the number of businesses closed, and the enterprises bankrupt as a result of COVID-19, people begin to worry about their jobs. People will grow worried and their perceived level of safety at the destination will decrease; thus, travel intentions will be reduced. (Wachyuni & Kusumaningrum, 2020).

d) Travel Anxiety

Anxiety, loosely speaking, is an emotional response to stress, potential risks, or actual risks. Gudykunst and Hammer (1988) defined anxiety as fear of negative consequences. Dowling and Staelin (1994) argued that when people buy something risky, the unknown consequence creates anxiety. McIntyre and Roggenbuck (2017) extended this definition to include the feeling of being nervous, apprehensive, stressed, vulnerable, uncomfortable, disturbed, scared, or panicked

Travel anxiety about tourist self-anxiety about travel. Anxiety is a subjective feeling that occurs due to being exposed to an actual or potential risk; it is a feeling of nervousness, anxiety, stress, vulnerability, discomfort, disturbance, fear, or panic (McIntyre & Nature, 1998).

Traveling to any destination entails risk and uncertainty; thus, people need to consider several variables, such as attributes of the products or destination, potential negative results, necessity, and values. However, people have different evaluations of many products. For example, some people may consider one destination to be terrifying and dangerous, while others may consider the same destination as fun and enjoyable.

Anxiety increases, the perception of tourists about safety and intention to travel will decrease. Travel intentions are determined by the level of travel anxiety and the perceived level of security (Reisinger Y. & Mavondo F., 2015). Bakioğluet al. (2020) found a positive relationship between the fear of COVID-19 and hospital anxiety. when people are constantly exposed to local and international news on fatalities and the infection rate of COVID-19, the degree of fear and anxiety increases.

So, Tourists can have a negative perception of a tourist destination if they feel their safety will be at risk when visiting the destination (George R., 2003). This perception relates to information that tourists get from various sources. Mass and social media exposure have effects on tourists' intentions to visit tourist destinations. (Koo, Joun, Han & Chung, 2016). Hot headlines in various online mass media today about the COVID-19 pandemic that has spread to almost every country in the world. This news effect on the perception of travelers.

Therefore, we examine tourist travel intentions after the end of the pandemic.

III. Methodology

This research is a quantitative descriptive study. It follows current problems or updates, studies changes in phenomena, and aims to present and describe the characteristics of the subject under study (Rebuya, Lasarte, Amador, & Roca, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic changes all aspects of life, including tourism, which is related to change the mentality of tourists in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic.

A questionnaire-based survey method was used. The survey method is one of the many tools used by researchers in the tourism sector. Data collection was carried out by distributing online questionnaires (Google Form). An online survey was conducted responses and was beneficial for capturing from various areas of Egypt. A survey with a questionnaire is suitable for gathering information about individual characteristics, perceptions, attitudes, and behavior. (Clifford, Cope, Gillespie, & French, 2016).

The first stage is designing a structured questionnaire containing statements related to tourists and their behavior, intention, and anxiety after the pandemic, which is rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to agree strongly. The questionnaire is divided into four parts: the profile of respondents, the tourist behavior, and travel intention and travel anxiety. The results will then be analyzed in simple quantitative terms such as frequency distribution, percentage, and mean value.

The research time was during October-November 2020, when the whole world, especially Egypt, was experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic. The second stage of selecting the chosen survey strategy is the online survey method that allows reaching various respondents in various regions, especially in this crisis. There are restrictions on physical contact that are applied in all regions in Egypt.

The third stage is the selection of respondents. The sample comprises people who will be given a questionnaire representing the population (Clifford et al., 2016). The sample was obtained by simple random sampling of 115 Egyptian respondents.

IV. Results and Discussion

a) *Profile of survey respondents*

Based on online survey results, the number of respondents who filled in the form responses was 118 people. Respondents were dominated by women by (52%). The age range of respondents at most was 21-30 years at (30%), followed by 31-40 years at (45%).

Respondents were dominated by millennial generations. Millennials are a person who was born in 1981-2000. The millennial generation is very active in using the internet in their life (Reeves TC. & Oh E., 2007).

The latest education for a bachelor degree is (65%), postgraduate is (20%), and high school equivalent is (15%). The respondents' occupations were mostly employees at 70%, followed by students at 15%. Profile data and respondent characteristics can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Profile and Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Demography	Option	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	48
	Female	52
Age	17-20 years old	9
	21-30 years old	30
	31-40 years	45
	> 40 years	16
Education Background	High School	15
	Bachelor Degree	65
	Postgraduate	20
Occupation	Students	15
	Employee	75
	Others	10

b) *Travel References*

Traveling has become a necessity of society today. With the Corona Virus global pandemic, there is no human movement to travel. However, based on Table 2, the survey results of respondents in this study, as many as (68%) of respondents will travel after the pandemic ends, only (9%) who said they would not return to travel, and (23%) of them said it was possible. Researcher then gave further questions related to the selection of tourist destinations, the survey results showed (48%) of respondents wanted to visit domestic destinations, while only (12%) of respondents said they wanted to visit foreign destinations, and (30%) wanted to visit both. Then, if this pandemic ends and is declared safe, how long will the respondent return to travel. (65%) of which stated 3-6 months, and only (13%) said more than six months. Desired travel time of respondents more to travel with a short period of 1-4 days by (66%), 5-7 days by (25%), and only (9%) stated more than seven days.

Table 2: Respondent's Travel References

Questions Item	Option	Percentage (%)
Will you travel again after the Pandemic COVID-19 has ended?	Yes	68
	No	9
	Maybe	23
The tour you want to visit after Pandemic COVID-19?	Domestic	58
	Overseas	12
	Both	30
How long after this Pandemic ends do you intend to travel?	0-3 month	22
	3-6 month	65
	> 6 month	13
Desired trip time	1-4 days	66
	5-7 days	25
	> 7 days	9

c) *Tourist behavior*

The pandemic will undeniably have an impact on travel behavior and the choice of a destination or an accommodation establishment. Findings from Table 3 indicate that respondents will visit a tourist destination that has fewer COVID-19 patients during the pandemic (m=3.42)

Respondents will take extra hygiene precautions in their future trips (m=4.50), will avoid crowds whenever possible (m=4.61), and will consider the health/safety of the destination when choosing a trip (m=4.47) so; Safety and cleanliness seem to be the most significant "new" characteristics of the travel behavior.

Table 3: Respondent's Travel behavior

Tourist behavior	Mean Value
I will visit a tourist destination that has fewer COVID-19 patients during the pandemic	3.42
Most people who are important to me think I should travel to a country that is not seriously affected by the COVID-19 outbreak for my next vacation trip.	3.58
I will choose my trips depending on the health safety of the destination	4.47
I will take extra hygiene precautions in my future trips	4.50
I will avoid crowds whenever it is possible	4.61
In the future I will no longer attend crowded events due to the fear of the new coronavirus	3.77

d) *Travel Intention*

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the attitude of respondents towards travel after the pandemic ended was very positive; the majority of respondents disagrees that traveling would not be fun but scary (m=3.45), The next statement related to attitude is that the average respondent strongly disagree that the tour after the pandemic ends will be more troublesome than usual (m=4.49).

The average respondent states fair that recognizing that seeing people go back on a tour when the pandemic ends also fosters the spirit of the respondent (m=2.90). Also, the average respondent states agree that they will look for holiday possibilities within their own country (m=3.83), and they will avoid travelling abroad for at least a year (m=3.48).

The highest average answer was (m= 4.66), where the majority of respondents strongly agreed that their traveling activity was to relax their body and mind or was called physical or physiological motivation.

Looking at the frequency of travel after the pandemic, The average respondent states fair that will travel more after the pandemic, and they will travel extensively to make up for a lost time (m = 3.33).

Table 4: Respondent's Travel Intention

Travel Intention	Mean Value
Taking a tour after the pandemic ends is not fun but scary	3.45
Going on a tour after a pandemic will be more troublesome than usual	4.49
Seeing people go on a tour again, I became more excited to do the same	2.90
I will travel more than in the period before the pandemic	3.33
Once the problems are over, I will travel extensively in order to make up for a lost time	3.33
I will be avoiding travelling abroad for at least a year.	3.48
I will travel after the Covid-19 Pandemic because I want to relax my body and mind	4.66
This year I will rather look for holiday possibilities within my own country.	3.83

e) *Travel Anxiety*

Travel anxiety is the opposite of travel intention. Travel anxiety measures the respondents' concern in going on a tour after the pandemic corona is declared over. Based on Table 5, The average respondent stated disagree about discomfort and negative effects on the body after thinking of going on a tour after Covid-19 pandemic (m=3.91). The average respondent also disagrees with going on a tour after this pandemic ends; they become panic and scared (m= 3.48). Likewise, with the physical aspect, the average respondent also disagrees that their anxiety affects the body response, such as dryness and irregular heartbeat (m= 3.52). But the average respondent fair with watching news and stories about novel coronavirus on social media or any other media (i.e., TV, Radio), they become nervous or anxious (m= 3.12), and sometimes they feel they will lose their life because of COVID-19 if they were going on a tour (m=2.85).

Table 5: Respondent's Travel Anxiety

Travel Anxiety	Mean Value
I feel uncomfortable after thinking of going on a tour after a pandemic I will afraid to go on a tour after this pandemic	3.91
I will panic when I travel after the COVID-19 pandemic ends	3.48
I feel an irregular heartbeat when I think of going on a tour even though this pandemic is over	3.52
when I think of going on a tour , I am afraid of losing my life because of COVID-19	2.85
When watching news and stories about novel coronavirus on social media or any other media (i.e., TV, Radio), I become nervous or anxious	3.12

V. Conclusion

This research provides empirical predictions of Egyptians' tourist behavior after the end of this pandemic. Based on the findings of this research, there is enthusiasm and optimism that tourism can be resurrected more rapidly because the majority of respondents in this study have planned when and where they will travel, immediately (3-6) months after the COVID-19 pandemic ends. Safety and cleanliness seem to be the most significant "new" characteristics of the travel behavior. The next phenomenon is short-time period tourism. Also, this study provides the view that travel is essentially a human need at this time. Respondents showed a positive response to interest in traveling after a pandemic and showed a negative response to travel anxiety. Also, Based on the research results, the number of tourist visits will be affected by a significant number of cornonavirus patients in the destination. Therefore, after the pandemic ends, health issues to be considered as a factor that influences destination choice. Therefore, the strategy needs to be built to enhance the tourists' trust in the security and health of the destination.

VI. Limitations

The limitation of this research is only used a quantitative descriptive study; the research results will be more comprehensive if equipped with qualitative data, such as in-depth interviews with respondents. In-depth interviews are expected to be able to dig up more information related to changes in tourism trends after the Covid-19 Pandemic.

References Références Referencias

1. Alister Mathieson, Geoffrey Wall. (1982). *Tourism Economic, Physical and Social Impacts.* Harlow: Longman.
2. AsunciònBeerli , Josefa DMartín. (2004). Factors influencing destination image. *Annals of Tourism Research, 31*(3), 657-681.
3. BBC. (2020). *Coronavirus: The World in Lockdown in Maps and Charts*. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/
4. Chulmo Koo, Youhee Joun, Heejeong Han, Namho Chung. (2016). A structural model for destination travel intention as a media exposure: Belief-desire-intention model perspective. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 1338-1360.
5. Clifford, N., Cope, M., Gillespie, T., & French, S. (2016). *Key Methods in Geography (Third Edition).* Glasgow.
6. Fuad Bakioğlu,Ozan Korkmaz and Hülya Ercan. (2020). Fear of COVID-19 and Positivity: Mediating Role of Intolerance of Uncertainty, Depression, Anxiety, and Stress. *Int J Ment Health Addict*, 1–14.
7. George, R. (2003). Tourist's perceptions of safety and security while visiting Cape. *Tourism Management, 24*(5), 575-585.
8. George, R. (2003). Tourist's perceptions of safety and security while visiting Cape Town. *Tourism Management, 24*(5), 575-585.
9. Grahame R. Dowling, Richard Staelin. (1994). A Model of Perceived Risk and Intended Risk-handling Activity. *Journal of Consumer Research, 21*(1), 119–134.
10. Gussing Burgess L,Marina Novelli, Liv Gussing Burgess, Adam Jones,and Brent W. Ritchie. (2018). The ebolainduced tourism crisis. *Annals of Tourism Research, 70*, 76-87.
11. Hongmei Zhang, Xiaoxiao Fu, Liping A.Cai, Lin Lu. (2014). Destination image and tourist loyalty: A meta-analysis. *Tourism Management, 40*, 213–223.
12. Hui Zhu, Fumin Deng. (2020). How to Influence Rural Tourism Intention by Risk Knowledge during COVID-19 Containment in China: Mediating Role of Risk Perception and Attitude. *International Journal of Environomental Research and Public Health, 17*, 3514.
13. Jian Ming Luo & Chi Fung Lam. (2020). Travel Anxiety, Risk Attitude and Travel Intentions towards "Travel Bubble" Destinations in Hong Kong: Effect of the Fear of COVID-19. *International journal of enviromental research and public health, 11*, 7859.
14. Jun Wen, Metin Kozak, Shaohua Yang, Fang Liu. (2020). COVID-19: potential effects on Chinese citizens' lifestyle and travel. *Tourism Review ahead-of-print*, 1-16.
15. Karl & Schmude. (2017). Understanding the role of risk (perception) in destination choice literature review and synthesis. *Tourism research , 65*(2), 138 -155.
16. IKatharina Wolff,Svein Larsen,Torvald gaardb. (2019). How to define and measure risk perceptions. *Annals of Tourism Research, 79*, 102759.
17. MB Menasco, DI Hawkins. (1978). Menasco, M.B. and Hawkins, A field test of the relationship between A field test of the relationship between cognitive dissonance and state anxiety. *Journal of Marketing Research, 15*(4), 650-655.
18. McIntyre N, Roggenbuck J. Nature. (1998). transactions during an outdoor adventure experience: A Multi-Phasic Analysis. *Journal of Leisure Research, 30*(4), 401-422.
19. Niño R. Rebuya, Emy S. Lasarte, Mericia Mila A. Amador, Gina R. De la Roca. (2020). Assessing Religious Tourism Motivational Factors and Experiences of Visitors to Selected Religious Sites in Camarines Sur, Philippines. *Scientific Research, 7*, 1-10.
20. Norman McIntyre & Joseph W. Roggenbuck. (2017). Nature/Person Transactions During An Outdoor Adventure Experience: A Multi-Phasic Analysis. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 401-422.
21. Osland Gregory E., Mackoy Robert, McCormick Marleen. (2017). Perceptions of personal risk in tourists' destination choices: nature tours in Mexico. *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation, 8*(1), 38-50.
22. Peter A. Leggat,Lawrence H. Brown, Peter Aitken, Richard Speare. (2009). Level of concern and precaution taking among Australians regarding travel during pandemic (H1N1): results from the 2009 Queensland social survey. *Journal of Travel Medicine, 17*(5), 291-295.
23. Reisinger Y. & Mavondo F. (2015). Travel anxiety and intentions to travel internationally: Implications of travel risk perception. *Journal of Travel Research., 43*(3), 212–222.
24. Sevil F. Sönmez, Alan R. Graefe. (1998). Influence of terrorism risk on foreign tourism decisions. *Recreation, Park and Tourism Management, 25*(1), 112-144.
25. Suci Sandi Wachyuni , Dewi Ayu Kusumaningrum. (2020). The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic: How are the Future Tourist Behavior? *British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioral Science,, 33*(4), 67-76.
26. Thomas C. Reeves, Eunjung Oh. (2007). *Generational Differences. Handbook of Research on*

Educational Communications and Technology. Abingdon: Routledge Handbooks Online.
27. Vos, I. D. (2020). The effect of COVID-19 and subsequent social distancing on travel behavior. *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 1-3.
28. WHO. (2020). *WHO (World Health Organization) Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard.*. Retrieved from https://covid19.who.int/
29. Worldometer. (2020). *COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic Dashboard*. Retrieved from https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/?utm_campaign=homeAdTOA?
30. Wu I, Zhang J, Fujiwara A. (2011). Representing tourists' heterogeneous choices of the destination and travel party with an integrated latent class and nested logit model. *Tourism Management, 32*, 1407-1413.

Global Journals Guidelines Handbook 2020

www.GlobalJournals.org

Memberships

FELLOWS/ASSOCIATES OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH COUNCIL

FMBRC/AMBRC MEMBERSHIPS

Introduction

FMBRC/AMBRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

> Associates of FMBRC/AMBRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FMBRC

FELLOW OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH COUNCIL

FELLOW OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

Benefit

To the Institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FMBRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The “FMBRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FMBRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FMBRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FMBRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career Financial

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career Credibility Reputation

Premium Tools

Access to all the Premium Tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Fellows can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 70% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper. The FMBRC member can decide its price and we can help in making the right decision.

Exclusive Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career Credibility Exclusive Reputation

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

AMBRC

ASSOCIATE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A AMBRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The “AMBRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., AMBRC or William Walldroff, M.S., AMBRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASFRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All associates get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on the future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career Financial

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org..

Career Credibility Reputation

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subjec.

Exclusive

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800 **lifetime designation**	$6800 **lifetime designation**	$12500.00 **organizational**	APC **per article**
Certificate, LoR and Momento **2** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **10** research contacts/day **1 GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **5 GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

Authorship Policies

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Management Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality management and business research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of management and business then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.
Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

19. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

20. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

21. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

22. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

23. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.

- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

  - Single section and succinct.
  - An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
  - Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
  - Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

  - Explain the value (significance) of the study.
  - Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
  - Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
  - Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals.

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

INDEX

save our planet

Global Journal of Management and Business Research

Visit us on the Web at www.GlobalJournals.org | www.JournalofBusiness.Org
or email us at helpdesk@globaljournals.org

ISSN 9755853