

New Faculty Members and Student Members

We are seeking to increase the number of Full Time Equivalents in our journal period 2025 Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Volume 15(1) 2025. We are seeking high quality research articles and empirical research papers that address both current and emerging business issues, using papers relevant to both organizational and individual issues. For the consideration of articles and abstracts, please visit the following University of Tennessee website: <http://www.tennessee.edu/journals>. For additional information, please refer to the instructions that come and check the flow chart below by visiting the website articles and abstracts in the description of Social Science Inquiry, Volume and Social Science for the understanding and advancement of the growth of knowledge of the contemporary world using interdisciplinary approaches.

The journal seeks to attract high quality articles and abstracts of theoretical and applied research in the management, organizational systems and social science. It is a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary journal covering all areas of management practice. The journal is an international journal, open to all authors.

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- A journal supplement for the 2025(1) will be created for each article (2025(1) 2025) in the 2025(1).

Abstracts and articles for the 2025(1) should be sent to the editor, Dr. John J. McHugh, Editor, Journal of Management and Social Sciences, 1000 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0001. Email: john.j.mchugh@utk.edu. Phone: (606) 255-5300. Fax: (606) 255-5300.

- The journal is a peer-reviewed journal and all articles are peer-reviewed.

Journal of Management and Social Sciences

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0001
Volume 15(1) and 15(2) 2025(1) and 2025(2)
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The Journal of Management and Social Sciences

Volume 15(1) 2025(1) Journal of Management and Social Sciences
University of Tennessee, Department of Management and Social Science
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Template for UITS Journal

Page Title

Volume of Number

Author¹

Author²

Author³

ABSTRACT Abstract is the UITS journal's summary and statement of significant technology in business UITS. These statements give our subscribers/employees/readers the essence of the article and a capsule version of key breakthroughs. The abstracts are written by a panel of subject specialists. Abstracts and keywords/keywords-plus are listed and each placed near the front of the journal's contents to facilitate a quick search within a computerized paper. Abstracts are listed and printed.

INTRODUCTION & KEY WORDS

Business/Industrial Technology & Services (BITS) is a multidisciplinary journal that provides current news from universities, research, industry, business, financial, and other sources. The journal's focus is on the latest, most significant, and most relevant news and ideas to assist the understanding of the contemporary world events and technological development and activities in the global economy. It is focused on science, nature, society and progress, the scientific method, ethics, and history. It covers all research, theory, and practice. It reports current events and news items. The journal is devoted to the advancement of science.

1. INTRODUCTION, THEORY AND KEY WORDS

Abstracts are designed to assist you in the use of the journal. They provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal. The abstracts are designed to provide a summary of the journal's content and to provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal. The key words and phrases are listed in the journal's contents and are used to provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal. The key words and phrases are listed in the journal's contents and are used to provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal.

2. KEY WORDS AND PHRASES

Keywords are listed in the journal. They are used to provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal. The key words and phrases are listed in the journal's contents and are used to provide you with the key words and phrases that are used in the journal.

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1. Identification and Comparison of Functions

Write identification exercises about the various functions in the unit and identify their characteristics in Cartesian Coordinates (intercepts, slope, etc.). Also, write an exercise to be solved using an alternative to the Cartesian plane (e.g., a coordinate grid).

1.1. Lines

Use either the Cartesian or Grid coordinate plane to write an assignment. Start with writing the Cartesian plane, which is used to compare and contrast that to writing the other form to compare. Write equations of the lines themselves; then, use the Cartesian plane, which can be used to compare the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes.

1.2. Equations

Equations are written with simplified specifications of the graphs. You will need to determine which is the more complex equation (depending on the form). Use the Cartesian or the Grid coordinate plane to write the equations themselves; then, use the Cartesian plane to compare the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes.

Write the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes. Write the Cartesian coordinate plane, which is used to compare and contrast that to writing the other form to compare. Write equations of the lines themselves; then, use the Cartesian plane to compare the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes.

1.3. Graphs

Write the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes. Write the Cartesian coordinate plane, which is used to compare and contrast that to writing the other form to compare. Write equations of the lines themselves; then, use the Cartesian plane to compare the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes.

1.4. Lines and Equations

Write the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes. Write the Cartesian coordinate plane, which is used to compare and contrast that to writing the other form to compare. Write equations of the lines themselves; then, use the Cartesian plane to compare the Cartesian and Grid coordinate planes.

Table 1. Comparison of the graphs.

Equation	Cartesian	Grid
Line	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)
Equation	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)
Graph	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)
Equation	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)
Graph	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)
Equation	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)	Line (Cartesian, Grid, etc.)

The `System.out.println` statement prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value. For example, with the variable `numberOfEmployees` set to `100`, the code `System.out.println("The number of employees is " + numberOfEmployees);` will print out `The number of employees is 100`. The code `System.out.println("The number of employees is " + numberOfEmployees);` will print out `The number of employees is 100`. The code `System.out.println("The number of employees is " + numberOfEmployees);` will print out `The number of employees is 100`. The code `System.out.println("The number of employees is " + numberOfEmployees);` will print out `The number of employees is 100`.

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Figure 1.1: Output of the program in Listing 1.1.

1.1.1. Output

The program in Listing 1.1 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

```

11 100
12 100
13 100

```

11

```

11 100
12 100
13 100

```

1.1.2. Code Listing

The program in Listing 1.1 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

The program in Listing 1.1 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

1.1.2.1. Listing 1.1

The program in Listing 1.1 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

1.1.2.2. Listing 1.2

The program in Listing 1.2 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

1.1.2.3. Listing 1.3

- The program in Listing 1.3 prints out the value of the variable `numberOfEmployees` when using `System.out.println` to print out the value.

- **Observation (either full observation or participant-observation):** the gathering of evidence for interpretation and understanding of social behaviour. **Methodological individualism**.
- **Interpretive (either full participant or participant-observer):** the gathering of evidence for interpretation and understanding of social behaviour. **Methodological individualism**.

1) **Methodological individualism**

• **General notion**

(Davidson, 1970; cf. Giddens, 1984; cf. Wittgenstein, 1953; cf. Wittgenstein, 1953; cf. Wittgenstein, 1953)

• **David Giddens**

Methodological individualism (Giddens, 1984, p. 100) "The methodological individualism of Wittgenstein (1953) and Wittgenstein (1953)

• **Wittgenstein**

(Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism"

• **Wittgenstein is a full methodological individualist**

(Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100)

and social methodological individualism (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100)



David Giddens (1984) defines methodological individualism as the view that social scientific explanations of social action must be based on the actions of individuals. (Giddens, 1984, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100)

The social sciences are the domain of the social sciences and are not to be understood in terms of individualism. (Giddens, 1984, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100)

The full methodological individualism is the view that social scientific explanations of social action must be based on the actions of individuals. (Giddens, 1984, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100) "The domain of social sciences, methodological individualism" (Wittgenstein, 1953, p. 100)