Article Title: Financial Development and Output Volatility Nexus: Role of Financial Sector Instability

First Author¹, Second Author^{2*}, and Third Author¹

Omit all professional titles or degrees (e.g., Dr., Rev., Ph.D., MA).

Affiliations of authors

ABSTRACT

By standard convention, abstracts do not contain citations of other works. If you need to refer to another work in the abstract, mentioning the authors in the text can often suffice. Write structured abstract containing *Background*, *Methods*, *Results*, and *Conclusion*. The abstract should be at most 150 words.

Keyword: Write a list of keywords written in lowercase and alphabetical order (except for proper nouns) and separated by commas. Do not repeat the keywords mentioned in the title. Do not place a period at the end of the list.

Highlights

- ➤ Highlights are bulleted points of your novelty in research (mainly from method and results) which increase the visibility of your article.
- Add 3-4 highlights that best represent your work.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

Mandatory in case of review article

1. INTRODUCTION (HEADING LEVEL 1)

Level 1 headings are flush left, bolded, and written in upper case. Each paragraph after level 1 and level 2 must be intended at 0.25.

A typical paragraph must consist of at least two sentences—the paragraph after should not be indented.

In-text citations must follow the tenth edition of the *American Medical Association* (AMA) Manual of Style. Moreover, all in-text citations must have a reference in the list and vice versa.

AMA does not specify which font or size to use, but this journal requires the whole article to use 10-point Times New Romans font for the body and all elements other than the paper's title, which is 12 Times New Roman.

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Kindly proofread the article before submission to avoid grammatical errors. You can use numbered or bulleted lists where necessary (preferably numbered lists). AMA generally does not encourage to use footnotes. Therefore, please try to avoid footnotes.

Avoid the use of abbreviations in the title and subtitles. Abbreviations should be expanded in the abstract and at first appearance in the text.

Use quotation marks to enclose a direct quotation of no more than four lines from textual material or speeches. When quotation marks enclose conversational dialouge, there is no limit to the lengths that may be set in run-on format. Brackets indicate editorial interpolation within a quotation and hold corrections, explanantions, or comments in the quoted material. To show a section in quoted material, use ellipses. The author should always verify the quotation from the original source.

Use italicization for titles of books and journals, proceedings, symposia, plays, paintings, long poems, musical compositions, space vehicles, planes, ships, non- English words and phrases, lowercase letters used in alphabetical enumerations of items or topics, genus and species name, gene symbol, chemical prefixes, mathematical expressions such as lines, variables, unknown quantities, and constant, statistical terms, legal cases, and for emphasis.

Word limit of a typical article (including tables, figures, and references should not exceed 7000.

2. METHOD (HEADING LEVEL 1)

The method section should include a detailed description of (1) the study design or type of analysis (2) the condition, factors, or disease studies (3) the details of a sample (4) the intervention (5) the outcome measure or observation (6) statistical analysis.

2.1. Sample/Participants (Heading Level 2)

Second-level headings are flush left, bolded, and written in title case.

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Self-Efficacy Scale (Level 3). Third-level headings are flush left, bolded, written in title case, and in line with the following paragraph. Start the paragraph immediately after the heading.

Avoid unnecessary headings.

2.2.1.1. Heading Level 4. Fourth-level headings are bolded, italicized, written in title case, and punctuated with a period. They are also indented and written in line with the following paragraph. Start the paragraph immediately after the heading.

2.3. Procedure

3. RESULT

Provide a brief description of the table/figure before explaining the content of the table. Make sure that a particular table/figure is necessary. Tables and figures are numbered sequentially (i.e., 1, 2, 3 ...). Data in tables and figures should be distinct from the text.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics (Upper Case Lower Case)
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 Scales	α	k	R	М	SD	LL	UL	Gen	Age

Notes help to read the table. For instance, Gen = Gender (1 = female, 2 = male). *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001.

Table and figure notes are presented below the entire table/figure. When a table is so long that it stretches across multiple pages, repeat the column labels on each new page.

Statistical symbols of English alphabets must be in italics in the article (i.e., main text body, tables, and figures).

Figure 1. Title of Figure (Upper Case Lower Case)

Put your figure as a group or as a picture (the font size in the figure must be Times, New Roman). If your figure is a graph, don't forget to provide axis titles.

Write figure notes if necessary

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Conclusion (Heading Level 2)

One concise paragraph of 150-200 words.

REFERENCES

The reference list of a typical article should be at most 50 (except for a review article). Reference entries should be listed and numbered in the order they were cited in your paper. Follow the AMA Manual of Style Tenth Edition for references.

At least 10% of the references must be ANNOTATED from the past 10 years. Annotation means to provide brief findings and the importance of the study in the references section (after the full-text reference in the list). The ANNOTATED REFERENCES can be categorized as papers of *particular importance* (mark with *) or *outstanding importance* (mark with **).

For example:

**30. Saleem, W., Sarfraz, B., & Mazhar, S. (2022). Combined Effect of Honey, Neem (Azadirachta Indica), and Turmeric against Staphylococcus Aureus and E. Coli Isolated from a Clinical Wound Sample. *BioScientific Review*, *4*(4), 21-44. https://doi.org/10.32350/BSR.44.01

A study using wound samples found that natural ingredients such as honey, turmeric, and neem can be effective alternatives to antibiotics, showing excellent antimicrobial activity against clinical bacterial isolates.

Journal Article

Tabassum I, Mazhar S, Sarfraz B. Combined effect of honey, neem (Azadirachta Indica), and Turmeric against Staphylococcus Aureus and E. Coli Isolated from a clinical wound sample. *BioSci Rev.* 2022;4(4):00–00. https://doi.org/10.32350/bsr.44.01

If there are more than 6 authors use "et al." after 3rd author

Uddin MN, Mukhtiar A, Khan M, et al. Antibiogram analysis of Salmonella Paratyphi Isolated from gall bladder patients in district Peshawar, Pakistan. *BioSci Rev.* 2022;4(4):00–00. https://doi.org/10.32350/bsr.44.03

Entire Book

Modlin J, Jenkins P. Decision Analysis in Planning for a Polio Outbreak in the United States. San Francisco, CA: Pediatric Academic Societies; 2004.

Book Chapter in Edited Book

Yashiro M, Yanagawa H. Database construction for information on patients with Kawasaki disease. In: Yanagawa H, Nakamura Y, Yashiro M, Kawasaki T, eds. *Epidemiology of Kawasaki Disease: A 30-Year Achievement*. Tokyo, Japan: Shindan-to-Chiryosha; 2004:57–77.

Webpage Reference

Webpage with Group Author

World Health Organization. *Questions and answers on immunization and vaccine safety*. https://www.who.int/mongolia/health-topics/vaccines/faq. Updated March 13, 2018. Accessed April 9, 2021.

Webpage with Individual Author

Aubrey A. *How to reduce food waste*. NPR. https://www.npr.org/2019/12/10/786867315/how-to-reduce-food-waste. Updated December 12, 2019. Accessed June 12, 2020.

Online Newspapers

Brown D. Global diabetes rate soars. *Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/. June 26, 2011. Accessed March 30, 2012.

Government/Organization Report

World Health Organization. Equitable access to essential medicines: a framework for collective action. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/68571. Published March 2004. Accessed December 6, 2005.

APPENDIX

You may also use appendices to present material that would be distracting or tedious in the body of the paper but crucial to report. In either case, you can use simple in-text references to direct readers to the appendices.