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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

EDITING SAMPLE

Prepared by:

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Business Management Research Paper - Technical Copyediting Sample (Client Anonymised)

Service: Subject-aware copyediting (Business Management) | Style: American English | Mode: Track Changes + Comments

Prepared by: RE4U Solutions

Confidential —for demonstration only

Field	Details
Subject	Relationship between entrepreneurial training/skills (socio-emotional, managerial, technical) and Pakistan's economic growth , using student survey evidence from universities in Sindh and Punjab.
Type of article	Business Management / Entrepreneurship / Economic Growth research manuscript (quantitative survey; correlation + regression-based testing of relationships).
Sections shown in sample	Abstract, Introduction excerpt, Conclusion.
Primary goal of editing	Improve academic clarity and readability (methods/results narration, logical flow, and statistics reporting) while keeping meaning intact; American English with reviewer-friendly markup.
Editing level demonstrated	Subject-aware copyediting (Business Management) with Track Changes + Comments (clarity/consistency without changing the author's claims).
Deliverables	Track-changes edited file + Comments (editorial rationale visible to the client/reviewer).

C) “Overall issues found” + “Solution provided” (Cover page summary — Business Management)

Major issues (high impact)

1. **Concept clarity (construct framing):** Key constructs (entrepreneurial training vs. socio-emotional/managerial/technical skills) were introduced quickly and needed cleaner wording so the reader immediately understands *what is being tested*.
2. **Methods/results readability (multi-idea sentences):** Several sentences combined design, sampling, tools, and results in one run (e.g., sampling approach + reliability + tests + conclusions), making the study harder to scan at first read.
3. **Statistics reporting clarity:** Correlation/regression outcomes (weak/moderate, significant relationships) needed tighter presentation so the “so what” lands cleanly and consistently.
4. **Flow from literature → gap → contribution:** The Introduction has strong literature grounding (Schumpeter/Kirzner; EETPs), but the bridge to the paper’s specific gap and contribution needed clearer signposting.
5. **Acronym consistency:** Terms like **entrepreneurship education and training programs (EETPs)** needed consistent first-use handling and reuse across sections.

Minor issues (low–medium impact)

- Grammar/usage polishing (articles, prepositions, tense smoothing) to keep the narrative professional and fluent.
- Redundancy trimming and parallel phrasing in claims and lists (improves readability without changing meaning).
- Consistency checks (terminology, capitalization, and “house style” in American English) for a clean journal look.

Solution provided (what RE4U copyeditors did)

- Delivered **meaning-preserving, subject-aware copyediting (Business Management)** to improve clarity without changing the author’s claims.
- Restructured dense sentences so the paper reads with a clear story: **background → gap → method → tests → findings → implication**.
- Standardised terminology and polished reporting of methods/stats (sampling, reliability, correlations/regression) for reviewer-friendly readability.

- Provided edits in **Track Changes + Comments** so the author can see what changed and why at a glance.

***Current verdict:** The manuscript addresses a relevant management question—how entrepreneurial training and skill development (socio-emotional, managerial, technical) relate to Pakistan’s economic growth—and its overall purpose is clear. At present, however, the draft reads “compressed” in places: the Abstract carries design details, sampling, tools, and multiple statistical outcomes in long, multi-idea sentences; key constructs and acronyms (e.g., EETPs) also need more consistent introduction and reuse. The paper would benefit most from tighter academic tone, clearer signposting from literature gap → method → tests → findings, and cleaner reporting of weak/moderate relationships. The edits are meaning-preserving and management-aware, improving clarity and reviewer readability while keeping the study’s intent intact.*

ABSTRACT

~~The~~This research was initiated based on the scholarly ~~proven premises~~established premise that, there is a relationship between entrepreneurship and Pakistan's economic growth ~~of Pakistan~~. However, the ~~contribution~~role of entrepreneurial skills acquired through entrepreneurial training in this ~~regard was~~context has not ~~investigated been explored~~ by ~~any other scholar~~Hence scholars. Therefore, this study ~~has been~~was conducted ~~in order~~ to understand the relationship between entrepreneurial training and economic growth ~~of in~~ Pakistan. The study was quantitative in nature ~~and employed, utilized~~ a closed ~~ended~~ questionnaire with a reliability ~~of more than~~score exceeding 0.70 ~~with the, and employed a~~ non-probabilistic sampling design ~~in order to collect~~gather data from 128 final-year university students ~~of final year studying in different domains. The across various fields. These~~ respondents were ~~final year students enrolled in four different universities of in the~~ Sindh and Punjab provinces. ~~However, it was~~The study concluded ~~at the end,~~ through Pearson, Spearman, and Regression ~~analysis~~analyses, that, there is a significant but weak relationship between the socio-emotional, and technical skills of entrepreneurs and the country's economic growth ~~of the country~~. However, a moderate ~~kind of~~ relationship was found between the managerial skills of entrepreneurs and Pakistan's economic growth ~~of Pakistan~~. ~~Subsequently. Consequently,~~ it was asserted that there is a moderate but significant ~~relation~~relationship between entrepreneurial training and ~~country~~ economic growth.

INTRODUCTION EXCERPT

~~-~~ This study ~~is focused upon an idea~~focuses on the concept of entrepreneurial training and ~~how, entrepreneurial training~~its potential impact on a country's future economic growth, particularly when provided to ~~potential university graduates (to be graduated in maximum one year) can be related with the future economic growth of the country.~~students who are set to graduate within a year. Entrepreneurship is ~~basically~~ defined as the process of creating value throughby either innovating new ~~product~~products or ~~process~~processes or exploring new ~~market~~markets (Prince et al., 2021). Although, ~~there are several~~ numerous studies ~~which tries~~have attempted to

~~relatelink~~ entrepreneurship with economic growth ~~but, there are majorly,~~ two primary philosophies; stand out: Schumpeterian and Kirznerian, ~~both suggested a different kind. Each proposes a distinct type of entrepreneurship that eventually contribute in the~~ contributes to a country's overall growth ~~of the country.~~ Schumpeter ~~focused upon an idea~~ emphasized the role of the entrepreneur as an innovator ~~and its whose~~ function is to ~~disturb~~ disrupt the current economic equilibrium ~~throughby~~ introducing new ~~product~~ products or ~~proecess~~ processes or ~~by~~ exploring new ~~market. While markets.~~ In contrast, Kirzner ~~emphasized upon~~ highlighted the ~~concept that, entrepreneur is the~~ entrepreneur's role as one, who is alert to and ~~tap~~ capitalizes on existing and unexplored opportunities, ~~those are unexplored while.~~ While Schumpeter advocated radical innovation, ~~unlike~~ Kirzner suggested a more incremental ~~nature of~~ it approach (Vaz-Curado & Mueller, 2019).

~~However, both illuminated the exclusive role of entrepreneur for~~ Both sources highlight the unique role of entrepreneurs in driving a nation's economic growth ~~of any nation.~~ Similarly, Avram ~~&and~~ Hysa (2022) ~~added~~ noted that, entrepreneurship ~~has positive impact on the positively influences~~ economic activity, innovation, and growth. ~~Hence~~ Consequently, it has been observed that, ~~the~~ countries ~~globally have started to focus~~ worldwide are increasingly focusing on entrepreneurship education and training programs (EETPs) ~~in order to increase the boost~~ entrepreneurial activity ~~in within~~ their ~~respective territory as the policymakers around the world~~ territories. Policymakers worldwide now firmly believe that, entrepreneurship ~~contribute~~ contributes positively ~~into~~ economic growth (Gangi, 2017). However, Purwatiningsih et al. (2018) ~~argued that, there is~~ pointed out a debate on whether ~~entrepreneu~~ entrepreneurship can be ~~born~~ innate or taught, ~~the~~ with scholars on both sides ~~of the pendulum do support~~ supporting their ~~argument~~ arguments with ~~valid~~ empirical evidence. ~~However, there are several~~ Several scholars have argued ~~in their studies that,~~ highly educated entrepreneurs can ~~beeome~~ be more beneficial than their less educated counterparts because, they can ~~contribute~~ efficiently ~~either directly or indirectly while~~ contribute by generating knowledge ~~spillovers~~ spillovers, producing innovative products, improving existing processes ~~or,~~ exploring new markets, or even ~~generating a~~ creating new market markets for ~~the novel product~~ products (Lin et al., 2013). ~~Although, EETP has also been pivotal~~ EETPs have gained prominence in recent years, mainly due to the keen interest ~~mainly by~~ of three stakeholders' key

stakeholders: policymakers, graduate students, and educational institutions (Shah et al., 2020). However, there is a scarcity of theoretical and empirical literature on the significance of entrepreneurship education and training programs for the development of in developing new business ventures, ~~there aren't many theoretical and empirical literature available.~~

CONCLUSION

~~The purpose of the~~This study ~~was aimed~~ to ~~understand~~explore the relationship between entrepreneurial training and specifically in ~~terms of~~ socio-emotional ~~skills~~, managerial ~~skills~~, and technical skills ~~—~~and Pakistan's economic growth ~~of Pakistan~~. ~~The~~ This research ~~used the number was based on a review~~ of studies published in reputable journals ~~as a background and foundation~~. It ~~was adopted a~~ quantitative ~~in nature and employed approach~~, utilizing judgmental non-probabilistic sampling ~~in order to collect~~gather data from four universities ~~located~~ in Sindh and Punjab provinces of Pakistan. ~~In this study three~~Three statistical tests were ~~applied, employed~~: Pearson, ~~spearman correlation and Spearman correlations~~ and regression analysis. The findings ~~showed~~revealed a weak but significant relationship between entrepreneurs' socio-emotional skills ~~of entrepreneurs~~ and economic growth ~~of in~~ Pakistan. However, ~~it was found that, there is a~~ significant ~~but yet~~ moderate relationship was identified between entrepreneurs' managerial skills ~~of entrepreneurs~~ and economic growth ~~of Pakistan~~. ~~Moreover, it was observed that, there is~~. Additionally, a weak but significant relationship was observed between technical skills ~~of entrepreneurs~~ and economic growth ~~of Pakistan~~. ~~Finally, explored~~. Ultimately, the study concluded that, there is ~~definitely a significant~~ moderate relationship between entrepreneurial skills and economic growth ~~of in~~ Pakistan. ~~Hence, it can be implied that, investment in~~Thus, investing in the development of entrepreneurial skills may could positively impact positively on thea country's economic growth ~~of the country~~.

WHAT WE CHANGED / WHY / RELEVANCE TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Change type	What our copyeditors did	Why it was needed	Why it matters in Business Management
Concept clarity (construct framing)	Clarified and standardised the key constructs (entrepreneurial training vs. socio-emotional, managerial, technical skills) so readers immediately understand <i>what is being tested</i> .	Constructs were introduced quickly, which can confuse variable meaning and weaken the study narrative.	Clear construct definitions are essential for hypothesis logic, operationalisation, and reviewer confidence.
Methods/results readability	Restructured multi-idea sentences that combined design, sampling, instrument reliability, tests, and findings into clearer, scan-friendly phrasing.	Dense “all-in-one” sentences make it hard to follow the workflow at first read.	Reviewers often skim Abstract/Conclusion for method rigor; cleaner structure improves perceived quality.
Statistics reporting clarity	Polished how correlation/regression outcomes are stated (weak vs. moderate, significant relationships) to keep comparisons consistent and easy to interpret.	Statistical outcomes were correct but needed tighter presentation to reduce ambiguity.	Clear results wording prevents misinterpretation and strengthens the “so what” of the findings.
Flow: literature → gap → contribution	Improved signposting from theoretical background (Schumpeter/Kirzner;	The bridge from literature to the study’s specific rationale needed clearer linking.	Strong signposting helps editors see novelty and contribution quickly—

	EETPs) to the paper's gap and contribution.		key in management journals.
Acronym handling + terminology consistency	Ensured consistent first-use handling and reuse of terms like entrepreneurship education and training programs (EETPs) across sections.	Inconsistent acronym handling slows reading and can create confusion across sections.	Consistency improves professionalism and reduces reviewer friction in theory-heavy introductions.
Grammar & American English	Corrected grammar/usage (articles, prepositions, tense smoothing) and aligned wording to American English house style.	Minor language noise distracts readers and weakens credibility.	Clean mechanics and consistent style support a "journal-ready" impression.
Redundancy removal + parallel phrasing	Trimmed repeated phrasing and improved parallel structure in lists/claims while preserving meaning.	Redundancy reduces clarity and makes the prose feel less controlled.	Parallel phrasing improves readability and strengthens argument coherence in empirical writing.
Transparency (Track Changes + Comments)	Delivered edits in Track Changes + Comments so authors can see what changed and why.	The sample is meant to demonstrate editorial decisions clearly.	Builds trust and speeds revisions especially where wording affects interpretation of results.


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