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From: "Hadi Cahyadi, SE, MBA" <hadi@te.unfar.ac.id>
 Date: 3 February 2022 12:24:01 GMT+7
 To: Journal of KMR <journalofkmr@bus.kindai.ac.id>
 Cc: "Hadi Cahyadi (private email)" <hadi_cahyadi@yahoo.com>, Hadi Cahyadi <cahyadi.hadi@yahoo.com>
 Subject: Re: Submission of manuscript "Beating the Third Generation Curse - A Theory on Inter generational Perpetuation of Large Family Businesses " - Hadi Cahyadi

Noted with thanks.

On Fri, Jan 28, 2022 at 11:42 AM Journal of KMR <journalofkmr@bus.kindai.ac.id> wrote:

Dear Hadi Cahyadi,

We have received your article.

From now on we'd like to start the review process about yours.

Please wait for a while.

On 2022/01/26 1:12, Hadi Cahyadi, SE, MBA wrote:

Jakarta, 25 January 2022.

Dear Editorial Committee of Kindai Management Review
 Creative Management and Innovation Research Institute 3-4-1, Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka, Japan 577-8502

I wish to submit an original research article/manuscript entitled "Beating the Third Generation Curse - A Theory on Intergenerational Perpetuation of Large Family Businesses" for consideration by Kindai Management Review. I confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. This article is the abstract of my thesis on my Doctoral degree in Management from Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia, which I graduated with flying colors in June 2021. This research focuses on how founders of large family businesses (LFB) perceive the challenge of multi-generational sustainability and what they do to address it. Classic grounded theory methodology is applied to a sample of 28 respondents from four large conglomerate groups: founders or patriarchs (first generation), successors (second generation), third-generation members, and other family members or acknowledged non-family members executives or formal executives. The findings are that the founders' main concern is to perpetuate their family business and maintain family leadership into the second and third generations, which they seek to achieve by parenting, harmonizing, and collaborating.

Given the significance of the role of LFB, indeed, it is worth exploring since there is the fact that this kind of business contributes about 80% of the GDP, and it can curb social and economic issues such as unemployment, poverty, and criminalities (Wahjono et al., 2014). Even though there is such a contribution, no research has explored the LFB. Conceivably, it is due to the accessibility to this population, given the fact that most of the LFB in Indonesia are Chinese ethnic. Chinese Family Business tends to keep matters private (Tan and Fock, 2001; Zheng, 2002; Kiong, 2005). The clue of no existing research of LFB is probably due to inaccessibility to the LFB itself, and there has been no researcher that can gain the trust to get inside. Therefore, there is a research gap to study and become part of the novelty of the research.

In addition, this is significant because of the novelty of the result. A Theory on Perpetuating Intergenerational Business of Large Family Businesses in Indonesia based on the concerns is uncharted/unexplored territory. This research is undeniably unique in its use of grounded theory

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We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication by Kindai Management Review because it promotes the results of research on management in Asia and introduces new theories and methods of management developed in Indonesia and introduced them into Japan.

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript to me at hadi@untar.ac.id.
I appreciate your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,
Hadi Cahyadi

Next Remarks