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**6th SIMP-AAG Joint
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BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Factors Influencing Non-use of Drugs among Filipino Male Out-of-School Youth

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University of the Philippines

Abstract

The study sought to identify factors influencing the non-use of drugs among Filipino out-of-school youth in both the micro- and macro-level environments in terms of personal vulnerability, family structure, peer selection and influence, social activity and social awareness. This study also explores the role of formal, informal, and non-formal education in developing resilience to drugs. Study participants were five Filipino male out-of-school youth non-users ages 15-30 years old from Barangay Nangka in Marikina City. Data from questionnaire, life-story essay, unfinished statements, participant observation, and social media post were triangulated and the modified grounded theory approach was utilized. The study reveals five factors influencing non-use of drugs among Filipino male out-of-school youth: strong spiritual foundation, close family ties, positive peer relationship, interest in recreational activities and active community involvement. The contribution of formal, informal, and non-formal education to the non-use of drugs among male Filipino OSY was found to be strongly relevant as it helps them in developing life skills and values base for a sound drug literacy. This study can serve as a basis in exploring other issues concerning drug use in the Philippines particularly those that can help provide evidence on the effectiveness of local drug prevention initiatives, as well as in strengthening the Values Education program in both formal and non-formal education.

Keywords: out-of-school youth, non-use of drugs,

A Comparative Study on Parenting Styles of Parents Who Have Children with Special Needs and Typically Developing Children: Basis for Proposed Guidelines in Managing Children with Special Needs Behavior

Ms. Jessica Nepomuceno-Deguit
Building Blocks Growth and Development Center

Abstract

This study aimed to compare the parenting styles of 2 groups of parents; one group comprising those who have children with special needs, the other parents with typically developing children. It also aimed to determine the trends in the relationship of parenting style to variables such as type of locality, sex, age, and educational attainment. A descriptive comparative survey method was utilized to determine the dominant parenting styles between those two groups of selected fathers and mothers using Purposive sampling. Results reflected in which most fathers and mothers with typically developing children and children with special needs in their everyday lives exhibit the three parenting behaviours namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive; however there is one parenting behavior that is dominating the others. To reiterate, there is no single factor that directly affects or influences what parenting style to be utilized by fathers and mothers with typically developing children and children with special needs. Most of the time, it is the combination of these factors such as: Parent's characteristics (type of locality, age, gender and educational attainment) that influence parenting styles exhibited by parents to their children, whether the children have special needs or not. Hence, a basis for proposed guidelines in managing children with special needs behavior is given emphasis into.

Keywords: parenting styles, authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, children with special needs, typically developing children

ECONOMICS

The Advance Tariff Classification Rulings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Member States

Dr. Lynly P. de la Cuesta
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Abstract

The study aimed to determine the advance tariff classification rulings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Member States. Specifically, the study identified: (1) the demographic variables of the respondents in terms of nationality, job position level, and years of work experience related to advance tariff classification rulings; (2) determined the respondents assessment on the beneficial prospects for the exchange of the advance tariff classification rulings; and (3) determined the problems encountered by ASEAN Member States on the issuance of advance tariff classification rulings. A total of two hundred sixty one (261) respondents chosen using descriptive research design, consisting of Tariff Specialists of the Commodities Studies Division from the Tariff Commission and Customs representatives from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States. The following conclusions were drawn: the prospects for the exchange of the advance tariff classification rulings were beneficial and confidentiality of information is a serious problem of the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) on their issuance of advance tariff classification rulings. The following recommendations were formulated: transparency and predictability of information should be improved without compromising confidentiality; the hiring and training of tariff classification experts should be thorough enough for them to be technically competent; there should be national focal persons among ASEAN Member States (AMS) in the exchange of advance classification rulings; issuing authorities must establish and maintain a mechanism or program which will further enhance their policies, practices and procedures.

Keywords: advance tariff classification ruling, ASEAN harmonized tariff nomenclature, ASEAN member states, harmonized commodity description and coding system, national focal persons, tariff classification

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

The Standpoint of External Auditors to Fraud in the Audit of Historical Financial Statements

Ms. Andrea Rose E. Rimorin, CPA, MBA
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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the standpoint of external auditors to fraud in financial report audit. The purpose of this study is to broaden the understanding about fraud in financial report audit, and to determine how external auditors and the client management can appropriately act regarding the matter. The respondents of the study were 32 external auditors from selected auditing firms. The descriptive method was used because of its simplicity in gathering, analyzing, tabulating, and interpreting data. The survey questionnaire was the instrument used in collecting reliable data for analysis and interpretation. Statistical analysis was administered by using ranking, percentage, frequency, weighted mean, Pearson r Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient and Likert Scale to process the data collected. The respondent auditors are 20 up to 26 years old, female, single, bachelor's degree holders, audit juniors, and have been serving their firm for 7 to 18 months. The fraud risk factors presented are motives or incentives, opportunities and rationale for one to commit fraud. As to the general responsibilities relating to fraud, these are the responsibilities of external auditors and the clients' management to prevent and resolve fraud cases. As to the problems external auditors encountered and the possible solutions presented to the respondents, they agreed that they are the problems and strongly agreed on the possible solutions that can be undertaken to solve the said problems.

Keywords: fraud, external auditors, financial statements

The Accounting Information System of Freight Forwarding Business in Metro Manila

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Abstract

The study intended to determine the level of effectiveness of the Accounting Information System (AIS) of the selected freight forwarding business in Metro Manila. A descriptive method of research was employed to the study in determining the effectiveness of AIS. Respondents were composed of 152 accounting and finance personnel of ten (10) selected freight forwarding business for the evaluation of the system. Based on the findings, the level of effectiveness of the AIS in terms of accuracy, comparability, completeness, efficiency, reliability, timeliness, and validity were effective. The study also noted several significant differences, the assessments of the respondents varies depending on the kind of accounting information system that the business were using. Further, educational attainment also has an effect on how respondents' assessed the AIS. Researcher recommended that the freight forwarding business shall employ experienced individuals and IT accountants who will develop and update the modules and work flow of the system. Furthermore, Freight Forwarding shall consider purchasing user-friendly accounting information system that will eventually helped in improving work schedules and financial data management. Finally, researchers may include technical issues and aspects of the system and the possibility in accessing the AIS in the web.

Keywords: accounting information system, freight forwarding, ERP system, AIS

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Impact of Informal Management of External Audit Firms to Employee Performance

Jayvie Ochona Guballo
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Abstract

Accounting and Audit Firms are considered as one of the most trusted institutions today. Majority of the companies today are dealing with two firms one for audit and another for non-audit accounting services. They are trusted in terms of handling different kinds of reports related to financial aspects, including investigating or finding the probable cause of not following its own standards. Firms such this, should stand for the Good Governance should starts from them. The purpose of the study is determine what are the current issues faced by an employee in terms of exposure to informal management and also to validate and investigate the main issues. The method will use to develop this research study is qualitative research method. Study aims to determine what are the reasons of high turnover rate in the audit firms? Informal Management does there really an effect to employee's performance? By summarizing, understanding the insights, reasons, studies, and testimonial thru current related literature and studies, will identify the reasons and solutions of the problem. According to the researcher's experience many Audit Firms have no formal management. Employees like CPA's and External Auditors are complaining about the rules and regulations, irregularities such as: conflict of interest, no proper distribution of equal benefits or bonuses, dealing with illegal process and also by forging the reports with the order of the management. There are many employees are really frustrated with their job because of these above mentioned instances. Example would be there's an employee who has no interest already to work to the company because the management is not taking any actions for resolving internal issues because no one in the organization is has the knowledge to deal with certain difficult scenarios.

Keywords: informal management, audit firms, employee performance

Organizational Culture Vis-a-Vis Work Productivity: Basis for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Organizational culture serve as a framework of an organization it includes the organization's expectations, experiences, philosophy, and values that hold it together, and is expressed in its self-image, inner workings, interactions with the outside world, and future expectations. It is based on shared attitudes, beliefs, customs, and written and unwritten rules that have been developed over time and are considered valid. Furthermore, it is the ways the organization conducts its business, treats its employees, customers, and the wider community; the extent to which freedom is allowed in decision making, developing new ideas, and personal expression; how power and information flow through its hierarchy, and how committed employees are towards collective objectives. Productivity on the other hand, is a measure of the efficiency of a person, machine, factory, system, etc., in converting inputs into useful outputs, this it is computed by dividing average output per period by the total costs incurred or resources (capital, energy, material, personnel) consumed in that period. Finally, it is a critical determinant of cost efficiency. The study assessed the level of commitment in the Organizational Culture in terms of: Employees engagement, Gender and Diversity and Performance Management vis-à-vis with Work Productivity, in terms of Compensation, Benefits and Recognition and Awards. A total of 100 respondents from three (3) industries were used as a population. The level of employee commitment within the organizational culture—in terms of, Employment Engagement, Gender and Diversity, and Performance Management from the three industries—was significantly different. As such, it was associated with the age of the employees, the size of the group which the employees belong, and gender of the employees. There is a significant positive relationship between organizational culture and work productivity. It means that a higher level of commitment in the organizational culture will result to a higher level of work productivity.

Keywords: organizational culture, work productivity, sustainable development

**Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
Pre-Employment Online Orientation Seminar**

Jayvie Ochona Guballo
Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Abstract

The study was intended to determine the effectiveness of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration Pre-Employment Online Orientation Seminar to Overseas Filipino Workers. The descriptive survey method was used in the study. The researcher gathered the necessary data using survey questionnaires. The gathered data were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Weighted Mean, One-way Analysis of Variance, Two-way Analysis of Variance and Ranking were employed as statistical tools. The study revealed that 231 or 59.8% were males; 134 (34.7%) aged 27 to 32 years old; 185 (47.9%) were single and 185 (47.9%) were married; 171 (44.3%) were vocational graduates and 186 (48.2%) were professional workers. Most the respondents were male Overseas Filipino Workers, 27 to 32 years old, single, married, and vocational course graduates. The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration Pre-Employment Online Orientation Seminar in terms of Convenience, Security and Privacy, and Knowledge Management were assessed as "Very Effective". When respondents were grouped by sex, the assessments of the respondents' agreement were the same in terms of convenience, security and privacy, and knowledge management. By age and civil status, the respondents' assessments differed in terms of convenience and knowledge management while in terms of security and privacy both respondents agreed. By highest educational attainment, the respondents' assessments in terms of convenience, security and privacy, and knowledge management differed. By nature of work, respondents' assessments differed when it comes to security and privacy, while in terms of convenience and knowledge management the respondents' assessments were statistically the same. The researcher recommends that the online program should be introduced via media, so that many could access and have a better understanding of the objectives of the online seminar program. This is because television has a big impact on viewers. It can clearly and strongly propagate the advantage of the online seminar program. Considering that the number one issue in applying abroad is the avoidance of human trafficking and Illegal recruitment.

Keywords: orientation, employment, overseas Filipino workers

Leadership Styles, Management Competencies, and Leadership Effectiveness of Filipino School Administrators in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs): Basis for Management Development Program

Dr. James D. Marshall, APR, FRIEdr
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Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to assess the leadership style, management competencies, and leadership effectiveness of Filipino school administrators in higher educational institutions basis for management development program. Descriptive method of the study was utilized with four (4) questionnaires as the instruments in securing the desired data. Focusing on the *Directive Leadership Style*, the highest mean achieved “always” was rated by the Filipino school administrators “*School Administrator explains the level of performance that expected to subordinates*”. While, *Supportive Leadership Style* the highest mean achieved “always” which is rated by the Filipino school administrators pertains that “*School Administrator consults with subordinates when facing a problem*”. *Participative Leadership Style*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “always” rated by the school administrators pertains to two of the questions namely, “*School Administrator acts without consulting his/her subordinates and*” and “*School Administrator helps subordinates overcome problems that stop them from carrying out their task*”. In the *Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “always” pertains to “*School Administrator sets goals for subordinates’ performance that are challenge*”. Focusing on the *Management Competencies*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “highly competent” pertains to “*calculates objectivity and fairly the performance*.” while in *Human Relation Competencies*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “highly competent” pertaining to “*Respect individuals’ personality*”. In the *Conceptual Competencies*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “highly competent” “*Plans together with all members of the school with the instructional*”. In the *Leadership effectiveness on Directive Leadership Effectiveness*, “*School Administrator explains methods and set*”. While in *Supportive Leadership Effectiveness*, the highest mean achieved “*School Administrator concerns for the feelings of others*” On the *Participative Leadership Effectiveness*, the highest mean pertaining to “*School Administrator consults others to get their ideas and suggestions*”. While in *Reward-Punishment Leadership Effectiveness*, the highest mean achieved interpreted “*School Administrator compliments those who do a good job*”.

Keywords: management, leadership styles, management competencies, leadership effectiveness, Filipino school administrators, higher educational institutions, management development program

MEDICINE

Evaluation of the Hematologic and Anti-thrombocytopenic Effects of *Carica Papaya* Leaf Extract, *Psidium Guajava* Leaf Extract, and Vitamin C in Thrombocytopenia-induced ICR Mice

Ms. Arianwen L. Rollan
Ms. Sanchia Vera L. Rollan
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Abstract

An estimated 80% of the population of developing countries rely on traditional medicines, mostly plant drugs, for their primary health care needs (WHO, 2010). In the Philippines, alternative natural substances in fighting Dengue virus (DENV) had been gaining traction in the middle of uncertainties towards synthetic drug therapies. In fact, local scientists are fast-tracking their efforts to identify natural agents that can stimulate thrombocytosis, inhibit viral replication, and boosts the immune system in the hope of treating DENV. Literature pointed out that *Carica papaya* leaves, *Psidium guajava* leaves and Ascorbic Acid, individually or combined may be a source of these agents; thus, this experiment was conducted to investigate the hematologic and anti-thrombocytopenic effects of *carica papaya* leaf extract, *psidiumguajava* leaf extract, and vitamin c. This prospective randomized controlled animal trial study involved female ICR mice (6-7 per group), 10-12 weeks old and weighing 25-30 grams which were randomly allocated to the following groups, namely, C. papaya leaf extract, P. guajava leaf extract, Vitamin C, C. papaya (1/2) and P. guajava (1/2), C. papaya (1/2) and Vitamin C (1/2), C. papaya (1/3), P. guajava (1/3) and Vitamin C (1/3), Negative control (distilled water only), Negative control (induced with Cyclophosphamide; distilled water), and Positive control (induced with Cyclophosphamide; prednisone). The trial evaluated the hematologic and anti-thrombocytopenic effects of *carica papaya* leaf extract, *psidiumguajava* leaf extract, and vitamin c in thrombocytopenia-induced subjects. Descriptive and inferential parametric statistics were utilized wherein the null hypothesis is tested at 0.05α and processed using IBMSPSS ver 21 software.

Keywords: hematologic, carica papaya leaf extract, psidiumguajava leaf extract

RISK MANAGEMENT

Assessment on the Level of Preparedness for Disaster Risk Governance and Resiliency of Banking Industry in the Philippines: A Survey Method Approach

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Abstract

Disaster risk governance is the way in which the authorities, public servants, media, private sector, and civil society coordinate in communities, and on regional and national levels in order to manage and reduce disaster and climate related risks. Financial system must continue, especially after a major disaster occurs. Banks composes majority of the financial institution that any disruption to its operations affects the community and cripples the economy. This study aims to assess and analyze the level of preparedness of banks in terms of disaster risk governance as well as it's resiliency to the given crisis. A survey questionnaire was used to several commercial banks in the Philippines to determine the banks level of preparedness and if disaster risks governance is present. This study assesses the banks in terms of its compliance with local and international standards on disaster preparedness, back-up system, and strategic operational plan. The results show that most of the banks are in compliance with the local standards but a low compliance in international standards. In the case of disaster preparedness it resulted in an average compliance. There is a high compliance in terms of back-up system and lastly most banks have yet to have a very good strategic operating plan. The results indicate that there is a need to conform to international standard to strengthen banks resiliency. An average compliance in terms of disaster preparedness may not be enough especially with the recent increase in the strength of the different disasters. The study recommend that Banks must have risk identification and risk assessment activities to properly assess the present location and possible risks that some of their branches might face in case a natural disaster occurs. Banks must also have a central area that will be their point of information and communication in case of natural disaster. This central area will also be the one to conduct operations and communicate with other related agencies. Information and communication are vital in the area of resiliency, as it will give them things that they need to prepare and to get back to normal.

Keywords: disaster risk governance, financial system, bank, back us system

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Development of a Hybrid Renewable Energy - Powered Light Buoy System Harnessing Sea Energy Potentials

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Christopher Renz R. Arnau
John Angelo D. Mariano
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Abstract

Renewable energy can be obtained from natural resources that can be constantly replenished. To utilize some of these available renewable resources, this research is conducted at Carias Island, Alaminos City, Pangasinan. The island serves as a bloodstock development center of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)'s Regional Mariculture Technology Demonstration Center. Poachers were able to steal fishes and were not caught since the fish cages were pitch black at night. This study aims to develop a small-scale hybrid renewable energy-powered light buoy system. Its design is based on the Archimedes principle. A pump system with submerged and weighted floating buoy is present to convert buoyant and gravitational force into electricity. The prototype also utilizes wind and tidal energy using turbines to continuously charge the installed battery pack. It is anchored on an area in the island to provide light at night and send text message to the officer-in-charge whenever a moving object is detected and passing through its location. Manipulation and controlled testing to understand causal processes were executed through experimental research wherein one or more variables are manipulated to determine its effect on a dependent variable. In this study, the independent variable will be the design of the pump system and the size and type of turbines. Then, the dependent variable will be the output voltage of each renewable energy source installed in the prototype. After series of testing, SILAW can produce output voltage ranging from 1.4V – 2.2V and output current of 22 mA - 22.5 mA. These values are enough to trigger the 1V-5V step up booster to produce a constant 5V output and eventually charge the battery pack.

Keywords: buoy, hydroelectric, illumination, renewable source, renewable energy

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Reinventing Management Strategies of Businesses to address Global Challenges

Rock Bryan B. Matias
Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Abstract

Management Strategies pertains to setting up overall plans by examining internal and external forces that drives the competition among industry, also this pertains to proper allocation of resources in identified opportunities in gaining advantage to its rivals or competitors. Due to the challenges bring by globalization, innovation are encouraged in order to survive in a fast changing environment. Strategies that are carried out today may not be viable on the next operating days because trends and market segments are also developing overtime. The study aims to identify possible new approaches which can help in reinventing business strategies in connection with corporate strategies and business-unit strategies. These include financial, marketing, research and development, operation, human resources management, social responsibility as well as information management strategies. The researcher will be using qualitative approach and meta-analysis as well as literature reviews in order to have in depth insights of the functional areas of business in order to identified new strategies that managers or business owners.

Keywords: management strategy, functional strategy, reinventing strategy, globalization

Business Strategies of Micro Manufacturing Enterprises in Quezon Province

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Abstract

This study examines the business strategies used by the micro manufacturing enterprises in the four districts of Quezon province. More so, it investigated as to what level of extents do these businessmen implemented strategies on production, marketing, human resource management, financial and research and development. The survey method was used to gather data from 193 MMEs owners/managers in the entire province of Quezon. They were selected using stratified random sampling method from among the lists provided by the Department of Trade and Industry. More specifically, enterprises analyzed are in the category of Micro with employment capacity ranging from 1-199 employees. Five Null hypothesis were tested to identify the level of extents used by micro manufacturers in terms of production, marketing, human resource management, financial and research and development strategies. Data for this study was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at .05 level of significance to test the hypotheses. The findings revealed that there are no significant effects on the adoption of strategies pertaining to production, marketing, human resource management, financial and research and developments when these respondents were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, and number of trainings participated. Clearly, the findings of this study disclosed that educational attainment is significantly important when a business has to be sustained and operated at its optimum advantage.

Keywords: business strategies, production, marketing, human resource management, financial, research and development, MME

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On behalf of the SIMP-AAG JOINT MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCES' (JMRCs) organizers - the Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions and the Ascendens Asia Group, the JMRC Research Review Committee is sponsoring a call for papers across multiple disciplines. JMRCs are open to all research conferences to celebrate researchers who continue to strive for excellence in pursuit of knowledge enhancement for world and human development.

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Authors of accepted papers may be invited to present their work either orally or by poster. The conference is open to the public and everyone is invited to submit proposals for papers.

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Timely submission of the papers is critical to the success of the program. The procedures and timetable enumerated below will apply.

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Notification of abstract acceptance

Deadline for full paper submission

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depends on scheduled JMRC

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depends on scheduled JMRC

depends on scheduled JMRC

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Questions may be addressed to JMRC Research Review Committee at jmrc.papers@ascendensasia.com and/or the Secretariat at JMRC@ascendensasia.com. Your participation in this effort to produce new papers will contribute to the written body of useful knowledge for world and human development!

FULL PAPER GUIDELINES

While Ascendens Asia Singapore and its research conferences' collaborating partners do not strictly enforce specific full paper contents requirements, authors are advised to be guided by the IMRaD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) scientific writing structure/format. Full papers must be in English and should be typed in Microsoft Word.doc format, using 11 size Times New Roman fonts, single-spaced on quarto or A4- size paper, 3,500-6,500 words in length. Margin: top: 4 cm; left: 4 cm; bottom: 3 cm; right: 3 cm.Paragraph alignment: justified.

Following is based on the IMRAD Cheat Sheet shared by Carnegie Mellon University's Global Communication Centre (Source: <https://www.cmu.edu/gcc/handouts/IMRD%20with%20Examples.pdf>):

Abstract

Abstracts can vary in length from one paragraph to several pages(acceptable for AAMJR and AAMJRA up to a maximum of one page including spaces for Title, Author's name, Affiliation, Contact details, Abstract, Keywords), but they follow the IMRaD format and typically spend:

- 25% of their space on importance of research (Introduction)
- 25% of their space on what you did (Methods)
- 35% of their space on what you found: this is the most important part of the abstract (Results)
- 15% of their space on the implications of the research (Discussion)

Introduction & Importance (Make a case for your new research)

Begin by explaining to your readers what problem you researched and why the research is necessary. Convince readers that it is important that they continue to read.

Discuss the current state of research in your field, expose a “gap” or problem in the field, and then explain why your present research is a timely and necessary solution to that gap. See Novelty Handout.

Methods (What did you do?)

Methods are usually written in past tense and passive voice with lots of headings and subheadings. This is the least-read section of an IMRaD report.

Results (What did you find?)

Results are where the findings and outcomes of the research go. When talking about this data, we can think of the results as having two parts: report and comment. The reporting function always appears in the results section while the comment function can go in the discussion section. Make sure all tables and figures are labelled and numbered separately. Captions go above tables and beneath figures.

Discussion (What does it mean?)

Discussion sections contain the following moves:

1. They summarize the main findings of the study. This allows readers to skip to the beginning of the discussion section and understand the main “news” in the report.
2. They connect these findings to other research
3. They discuss flaws in the current study.
4. They use these flaws as reasons to suggest additional, future research.
5. (If needed) They state the implications of their findings for future policy or practice.

References

Note:

Full paper shall be in APA Style. You may refer to Purdue Online Writing Lab (<https://owl.english.purdue.edu>) for more guidance and information about this format.



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