

Final Project-2

Lecture 9

L9- Abstract & CH5



Session Outline

- Research Limitations
- Future Research
- Research Recommendations
- Conclusion
- Abstract
- Referencing (revision)
- Tips for Excellent Project

Research Limitations



Addressing Limitations

- Any research has its limitations.
- These limitations are important to acknowledge as they can impact the validity and reliability of study findings.

Addressing Limitations

- ❑ Acknowledge the limitations of the study and discuss their potential impact on the research findings.
- ❑ Addressing limitations demonstrates a critical awareness of the study's scope and contributes to the overall credibility of the research.

The availability of resources

Research projects often require specific resources such as funding, data, or access to certain populations, which may not always be readily available

Sampling Limitations

- One prevalent research limitation in management studies is sampling limitations.
- This limitation occurs when the sample used in the study is not representative of the target population.

For example, in a study on leadership styles in multinational corporations, if the sample only includes middle managers from one region, the findings may not be generalizable to the entire organization.

Measurement Limitations

- Measurement limitations refer to challenges associated with the tools and instruments used to collect data.
- In management research, this limitation can arise if the chosen measurement scales are not reliable or valid.

For instance, if a survey used to measure job satisfaction lacks questions relevant to certain cultural contexts, the results may not accurately reflect the employees' true sentiments..

Methodological Limitations

- Methodological boundaries refer to the limitations associated with the research methods and techniques employed in a study.
- Researchers must recognize the constraints of their chosen methodology, including data collection techniques, sample size, and data analysis tools.

For example, a study using survey questionnaires as the primary data collection method may face limitations in capturing nuanced qualitative insights compared to in-depth interviews.

Methodological Limitations

- Methodological boundaries influence the rigor and validity of research findings.
- Researchers must be transparent about the limitations of their chosen methods and acknowledge potential biases or constraints that may impact the outcomes.
- By addressing methodological boundaries, researchers can enhance the credibility and trustworthiness of their research.

Access Limitations

- Access limitations refer to challenges in accessing certain groups or data sources for research purposes.
- This limitation can occur if researchers face difficulty in obtaining data from specific organizations or if there are confidentiality issues restricting access to crucial information.

For example, a study on organizational culture may face access limitations if key stakeholders are unwilling to share sensitive data.

Spatial Limitations المحددات المكانية

- Spatial limitations refer to the geographic scope or physical constraints within which a research study is conducted.
- These boundaries specify the extent to which the research findings can be generalized or applied to a larger population.
- In management studies, spatial boundaries can impact the external validity of the research findings.
- Researchers must clearly define the geographic area within which their study is conducted and acknowledge any limitations in generalizing the results beyond that specific context.

Temporal/ Time Limitations المحددات الزمنية

- Temporal limitations pertain to the time frame during which the research study is conducted.
- These boundaries define the specific time period over which data is collected and analyzed.
- In management research, temporal boundaries play a crucial role in determining the relevance and applicability of the findings to the current business environment.
- It is essential for researchers to justify their choice of time frame and acknowledge any potential impact of changes over time on the study results.

Funding Constraints

- Funding constraints pose a significant research limitation, research studies requiring extensive resources for data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
- Limited funding can impact the scope of the study, sample size, and the ability to employ advanced research methodologies.
- A study examining the relationship between workplace wellness programs and employee productivity may be constrained by insufficient funds to implement a comprehensive intervention.



Future Research

Future Research

- ❑ In future studies, researchers can strive to overcome these limitations by carefully planning their research projects, securing necessary resources in advance, and being mindful of their own biases.
- ❑ Understanding and addressing research limitations allow researchers to conduct more studies and contribute valuable insights to the field of research.



Research Implications and Recommendations

- ❑ Discuss the implications of the research findings and propose avenues for future research.
- ❑ This forward-thinking approach showcases the broader impact of the study and contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

- ❑ Concluding the chapter with actionable recommendations adds practical value to the research.



Research Conclusion

Conclusion

- ❑ Summarize the key findings and recommendations derived from the research discussion, emphasizing their significance and potential impact.



Abstract

- An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes:
 - ✓ the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated
 - ✓ the basic design of the study
 - ✓ major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis
 - ✓ a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions

❑ Writing Style

- Use the active voice when possible, but note that much of your abstract may require passive sentence constructions. Regardless, write your abstract using concise, but complete, sentences.
- Get to the point quickly and always use the past tense because you are reporting on a study that has been completed.

❑ Formatting

- ❖ Abstracts should be formatted as a single paragraph in a block format and with no paragraph indentations. In most cases, the abstract page immediately follows the title page.
- ❖ Do not number the page. Rules set forth in writing manual vary but, in general, you should center the word "Abstract" at the top of the page with double spacing between the heading and the abstract.
- ❖ The final sentences of an abstract concisely summarize your study's conclusions, implications, or applications to practice and, if appropriate, can be followed by a statement about the need for additional research revealed from the findings

❑ Composing Your Abstract

- ❖ Although it is the first section of your paper, the abstract should be written last since it will summarize the contents of your entire paper.
- ❖ A good strategy to begin composing your abstract is to take whole sentences or key phrases from each section of the paper and put them in a sequence that summarizes the contents.
- ❖ Then revise or add connecting phrases or words to make the narrative flow clearly and smoothly. Note that statistical findings should be reported parenthetically [i.e., written in parentheses].

❑ Composing Your Abstract

- ❖ Before handing in your final paper, check to make sure that the information in the abstract completely agrees with what you have written in the paper.
- ❖ Think of the abstract as a sequential set of complete sentences describing the most crucial information using the fewest necessary words.



**The abstract SHOULD NOT
contain....**

- ❖ Lengthy background or contextual information
- ❖ Redundant phrases, unnecessary adverbs and adjectives, and repetitive information
- ❖ Acronyms or abbreviations
- ❖ References to other literature [say something like, "current research shows that..." or "studies have indicated..."]

- ❖ Using ellipticals [i.e., ending with "..."] or incomplete sentences
- ❖ Jargon or terms that may be confusing to the reader
- ❖ Citations to other works, and Any sort of image, illustration, figure, or table, or references to them.



**Best example for A good
Abstract
-Emerald Article**

Purpose

What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

Design/methodology/approach

How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the

approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

Findings

What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

Practical implications (if applicable)

If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions

Originality/value What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

Keywords that are specific, and that reflect what is essential about the paper. Put yourself in the position of someone researching in your field: what would you look for? Consider also whether you can use any of the current "buzzwords".

Abstract

Purpose: This chapter explores the use of evolutionary and institutionalization models to understand the progression of sustainability in organizations and their contribution to sustainable effectiveness. It describes the evolution of Gap, Inc.'s sustainability approach, its increasingly central role in the organization's strategy and design, and the methods it is using to institutionalize this critical change.

Design: The chapter describes alternative models of sustainability evolution and change institutionalization, and then applies the concepts in those models to understand Gap, Inc.'s sustainability journey.

Findings: The models of sustainability evolution and change institutionalization provide different but complimentary views on the extent to which sustainability is embedded in Gap, Inc.'s organization. These models can be a useful tool for assessing progress and recommending actions to increase the institutionalization of sustainability strategies and initiatives.

Originality and Value: The findings of this chapter will help senior executives with responsibility for sustainability implementation. In addition to providing indicators for assessment of progress, findings of sustainability's institutionalization should prove helpful in predicting achievement of sustainable effectiveness.

Keywords: Institutionalization, sustainability, collaborative capability,

Paper Category: Research paper/Case study

Referencing



Referencing

- ❑ A **citation** is an acknowledgment of the original source of information or ideas whether reproduced “*exactly*”, *paraphrased* or *summarized*.
- ❑ **References:** a list containing the bibliographic details of the sources cited in the text
- ❑ You **must** follow **one** of the standard systems of *referencing*.
- ❑ Use a consistent **referencing style** and **in-text citation**.
- ❑ Use **Google scholar** referencing tool but modify in it any missing parts after reviewing it.



APA References Style

APA Referencing Style

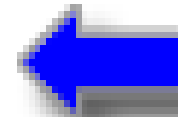
- APA is an 'author/date' system, so your **in-text reference** for all formats (book, journal article, web document) consists of the author(s) surname and year of publication.
- The basics of an in-text reference in APA:
 - Include author or authors and year of publication.
 - Use round brackets.
- Example: (Smith & Bruce, 2018)

Author(s)

Year



(Smith & Bruce, 2018)



Use round brackets



Add a comma between Author(s) and Year

APA Referencing Style

- If you quote directly from an author you need to include the page or paragraph number of the quote in your in-text reference. See the 'Quotes' section below for more advice on adding quotes into your work.
- Include author or authors, year of publication and page or paragraph number of your quote.
- Use round brackets.
- Example: (Smith & Bruce, 2018, pp. 25-26)

Author(s)

Year

Page Number(s)



(Smith & Bruce, 2018, pp. 25-26) ← Use round brackets



Add a comma between Author(s) and Year

APA style in The Reference List

- All in-text references should be listed in the reference list at the end of your document.
- The purpose of the reference list entry is to contain all the information that a reader of your work needs to follow-up on your sources.
- An important principle in referencing is to be **consistent**.

APA style in The Reference List

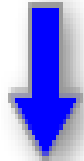
- When compiling your APA Reference List, you should:
 - List references on a new page with a centered heading titled: References.
 - Include all your references, regardless of format, e.g. books, journal articles, online sources, in one alphabetical listing from A - Z.
 - Order entries alphabetically by surname of author(s).
 - List works with no author under the first significant word of the title.
 - Indent second and subsequent lines of each entry (5-7 spaces).
 - Use double spacing.
 - Note that all references in APA end with a full stop **except** when the reference ends with a URL or a doi

■ Journal article

■ A basic reference list entry for a journal article in APA must include:

- Author or authors. The surname is followed by first initials.
- Year of publication of the article (in round brackets).
- Article title.
- Journal title (in italics).
- Volume of journal (in italics).
- Issue of journal (no italics).
- Page range of article.
- [DOI](#).
- The first line of each citation is left adjusted. Every subsequent line is indented 5-7 spaces.

Author



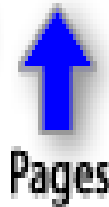
Year



Article Title


Journal Title (in *italics*)


Ruxton, C. (2016). Tea: Hydration and other health benefits. *Primary Health Care*, 26(8),
34-42. doi:10.7748/phc.2016.e1162



Pages



DOI



Indent 5-7 spaces

Volume (in *italics*) Issue (no italics)

Book

A basic reference list entry for a book (print version) in APA must include:

- Author or authors. The surname is followed by first initials.
- Year of publication of the book (in round brackets).
- Book title (in italics).
- Edition (in round brackets), if other than first edition.
- Place of publication.
- Publisher.
- The first line of each citation is left adjusted. Every subsequent line is indented 5-7 spaces.

Example: Arnott, G. D. (2017). *The disability support worker* (2nd ed.). South Melbourne, VIC: Cengage Learning.

Author

Year

Title (*in italics*)

Edition

Place of Publication



Arnett, G. D. (2017). *The disability support worker* (2nd ed.). South Melbourne, VIC: Cengage Learning.



Indent 5-7 spaces



Publisher



Tips for Excellent Project

- جودة صياغة العنوان ودقته ووضوحه وتعبيره الدقيق عن موضوع الرسالة.
- تحديد المشكلة بدقة وأن تكون قابلة للدراسة.
- وضوح حدود الدراسة والتزام الطالب بها.
- وضوح أسئلة الدراسة ودقتها وتناسبها مع متغيرات الدراسة وفرضياتها.
- وضوح الفرضيات وانسجامها مع الأسئلة والمتغيرات.
- وضوح منهج البحث ومناسبته للموضوع.
- إجابة نقد ومراجعة الدراسات السابقة.
- وضوح مجتمع البحث ومناسبته للموضوع خصائصا وحجما.
- ملائمة العينة المدروسة وطريقة انتقائها، وأن تعكس مجتمع الدراسة بصورة جيدة بدون تحيز.
- وصف إجراءات البحث بدقة، والاعتماد على الأصول العلمية والمنهجية للبحث العلمي المتبعة أكاديميا.
- وضوح أسئلة الاستبيان وحذاقة صياغتها.
- توفر الصدق الداخلي والخارجي للاستبيان ولأدوات الدراسة.
- مناسبة الأسلوب الإحصائي لنوعية البيانات. ووصف هذا الأسلوب بوضوح واستخدام تحليل إحصائي مناسب والتعليق عليه بدقة.

- تحلي الطالب بأخلاقيات البحث العلمي وأهمها الأمانة والموضوعية والتواضع.
- بروز شخصية الطالب البحثية بالصورة الأمثل.
- كفاية المراجع والمصادر وتنوعها ورصانتها واحتوائها على مراجع حديثة وأجنبية.
- حسن الاقتباس والتوثيق، والالتزام بالأمانة العلمية.
- إنقان أسلوب الكتابة العلمية، والاستناد إلى البرهنة العلمية والمنطقية لإثبات أفكاره.
- توازن أبواب وفصول الرسالة وترابطها وتسلسلها المنطقي.
- تجنب التكرار والحشو والغموض، ومعرفة الطالب متى يتوسع بالكتابة ومتى يقتصد كيلا يقع في الإطناب الممل أو الإيجاز المخل.
- إعطاء جميع نقاط الدراسة حقها.
- إغناء البحث بالأشكال والرسوم البيانية والجداول بطريقة مفيدة، ووضوحها وترقيمها والتعليق عليها.
- الوصول إلى نتائج جديدة مهمة.
- دقة تفسير النتائج والتعليق عليها وارتباطها بجميع أسئلة الدراسة وأهدافها، ومنطقية التفسير وتحديد إلى أي درجة تتفق أو تختلف هذه النتائج مع نتائج الدراسات السابقة.
- أهمية توصيات الدراسة وتطبيقاتها العملية والنظرية، وارتباطها بالنتائج.
- سلامة اللغة، واستخدام علامات الترقيم بصورة صحيحة، وخلو الرسالة ما أمكن من الأخطاء اللغوية والطباعية.
- الالتزام بمعايير الإخراج الطباعي المعتمدة في جامعته، ابتداء من الغلاف حتى آخر نقطة فيها.



Thank You