

## **Title**

The impact of [variable] on [outcome]: A [method] study among [population] in [location]

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## **Abstract (150–250 words)**

- This study investigated... (theme sentence)
- The aim of the study is to... (purpose)
- This study is important because... (significance)
- The study employed... (methods)
- The findings revealed that... (results)
- The study contributes by... (conclusion)
- The implications are... (practical/managerial)

## **Abstract Template**

This study investigated [insert theme/topic], focusing on [insert context/scope]. The aim of the study is to [insert purpose/aim]. This study is important because [insert significance/why it matters]. The study employed [insert methods, design, or data collection approach]. The findings revealed that [insert main results/findings]. The study contributes by [insert conclusion/contribution]. The implications are [insert practical/managerial implications].

## **Sample Abstract 1: STEM (Renewable Energy)**

This study investigated the integration of solar and wind energy systems in tropical climates, focusing on their efficiency and sustainability. The aim of the study is to evaluate the performance of hybrid renewable systems under variable weather conditions. This study is important because energy security and climate change adaptation remain pressing issues for Southeast Asian nations. The study employed a mixed-method design, combining simulation modelling with field data collection from two pilot projects. The findings revealed that hybrid systems significantly improved reliability and reduced costs compared to single-source energy models. The study contributes by demonstrating the feasibility of hybrid renewable energy systems in tropical regions. The implications are that policymakers and engineers should prioritize hybrid models in future energy planning.

### **Sample Abstract 2: Social Sciences (Migration)**

This study investigated migration experiences among internal migrants in mid-sized Malaysian cities. The aim of the study is to explore the motivations, challenges, and adaptive strategies of migrants. This study is important because urban migration shapes social integration, economic development, and public policy. The study employed a qualitative design, using in-depth interviews with 45 participants. The findings revealed that while economic opportunities were the main motivation, migrants faced difficulties in housing, employment, and social belonging. The study contributes by providing new insights into the lived realities of migrants in non-metropolitan contexts. The implications are that targeted policies are needed to support equitable urban integration and reduce inequalities.

### **Sample Abstract 3: Education (AI in Learning)**

This study investigated the role of AI-assisted blended learning in enhancing students' higher-order thinking skills. The aim of the study is to assess how AI tools contribute to critical thinking and problem-solving among vocational students. This study is important because digital transformation in education requires new pedagogical models that align with future skills. The study employed a quasi-experimental design with pre- and post-tests, supplemented by student reflections and surveys. The findings revealed that students using AI tools showed significant improvements in problem-solving and expressed positive perceptions of AI as a learning partner. The study contributes by demonstrating the potential of AI integration in technical education. The implications are that educators should adopt AI-supported instructional strategies to foster creativity, engagement, and lifelong learning.

Keywords: 4–6 keywords (not repeating title words)

### **1. Introduction (4–6 paragraphs)**

- P1: General background and context
- P2: Summary of existing literature and what is already known
- P3: Gaps in knowledge or limitations of existing studies
- P4: Aim(s), objective(s), or hypothesis
- Optional: Research Questions (1–3, stated clearly)

### **Sample 1: Education (AI in Higher Education Classrooms)**

The topic of this study is [insert broad research area], which has become increasingly relevant due to [insert context or recent developments]. In recent years, scholars have examined how [insert variable/topic] influence [insert scope of effects], highlighting both opportunities and challenges.

Previous research indicates that [insert study/authors] demonstrated [insert finding]. Despite these contributions, much of the existing literature focuses on [insert current emphasis], leaving limited evidence from [insert your context/country/discipline].

However, there remains a gap in understanding [insert knowledge gap]. Few studies have systematically examined [insert research focus], creating a need for deeper investigation.

The purpose of this study is to [insert aim]. Specifically, it seeks to explore [insert scope/questions].

This study aims to answer the following questions: (1) [insert RQ1] (2) [insert RQ2] and (3) [insert RQ3].

This article is structured as follows: Section 2 presents a review of the literature on [insert topics]. Section 3 explains the methodology, Section 4 reports the results, Section 5 discusses the findings, and Section 6 concludes with implications and recommendations.

## **Sample 2: STEM (Engineering/Science)**

The rapid advancement of [insert technology/field] has reshaped the landscape of [insert broad area]. Over the past [insert timeframe], researchers have explored [insert focus], focusing on [insert key themes]. Despite progress, challenges remain in terms of [insert challenges].

Earlier studies suggest that [insert study/authors] demonstrated [insert finding], while [insert study/authors] emphasized [insert other finding]. Nevertheless, limited attention has been paid to [insert gap], particularly in [insert location/context].

The purpose of this study is to [insert aim]. It seeks to answer: (1) [insert RQ1] (2) [insert RQ2] (3) [insert RQ3].

## **Sample 3: Social Sciences**

The study of [insert phenomenon] has long been central to discussions on [insert discipline or policy issue]. Scholars have argued that migration is influenced not only by [insert factor] but also by [insert factor]. In recent years, the growing number of [insert population] has brought renewed attention to [insert issue].

Previous research indicates that [insert study/authors] found [insert finding], while [insert study/authors] highlighted [insert other finding]. Despite these insights, less is known about [insert gap], especially in [insert context].

The purpose of this study is to [insert aim]. It seeks to answer: (1) [insert RQ1] (2) [insert RQ2] (3) [insert RQ3].

#### **Sample 4: Education (Digital Learning)**

The integration of [insert learning technology] in higher education has gained momentum due to [insert drivers]. Scholars have increasingly investigated the impact of [insert focus] on [insert outcomes]. While evidence suggests benefits, concerns remain regarding [insert issues].

Earlier studies show that [insert study/authors] demonstrated [insert finding], and [insert study/authors] highlighted [insert other finding]. However, research is still scarce on [insert gap], particularly in [insert context].

The purpose of this study is to [insert aim]. It seeks to answer: (1) [insert RQ1] (2) [insert RQ2] (3) [insert RQ3].

## **2. Methods**

- Study design (experimental, survey, qualitative, mixed-methods, etc.)
- Site/Participants: Location, sample size, demographics (if applicable)
- Instruments/Procedures: Describe materials, tools, protocols, and data collection
- Data analysis: Statistical tests or qualitative analysis methods, including software used
- Must be detailed enough for replication

## **Methods**

### **Design**

This study used a [survey/experimental/qualitative/mixed-methods] design to [state purpose].

### **Samples**

The sample consisted of [number] participants from [context]. They were selected using [sampling method].

### **Instruments**

Data were collected using [instrument/tool]. The instrument consisted of [number] items/questions. Reliability was assessed (Cronbach's  $\alpha$  = [value]), and validity was established through [method: expert review/factor analysis].

### **Data Analysis**

The data were analysed using [statistical test/thematic analysis] with [software].

### **Ethical Considerations**

Ethical approval was obtained from [committee]. Participants provided informed consent, and [confidentiality/anonymity] was ensured.

## **Sample 1: Education (AI in Blended Learning) (from before)**

### **Design**

This study used a quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test design with a control group.

### **Samples**

The sample consisted of 120 vocational college students enrolled in a Diploma in Information Technology programme. Participants were selected using stratified random sampling.

### **Instruments**

Data were collected using a Higher-Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) test and a student perception questionnaire. The HOTS test consisted of 25 items, and the questionnaire included 30 Likert-scale items. Reliability was assessed through Cronbach's  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha = .87$ ). Validity was established through expert review.

### **Data Analysis**

Paired-sample t-tests, ANOVA, and thematic analysis were conducted using SPSS version 28.

### **Ethical Considerations**

Approval was obtained from the University Research Ethics Committee. Participants provided informed consent, and confidentiality was assured.

## **Sample 2: STEM (Engineering – Renewable Energy)**

### **Design**

This study used a survey design to evaluate the adoption of hybrid renewable energy systems among small- and medium-scale industries.

### **Samples**

The sample consisted of 85 engineers and facility managers from manufacturing companies in Malaysia, selected using purposive sampling based on their experience with renewable energy projects.

### **Instruments**

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire with 40 items measuring awareness, cost perceptions, and technical challenges. Reliability was established with Cronbach's  $\alpha = .91$ , and construct validity was tested using confirmatory factor analysis.

**Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics were used to summarise respondents’ profiles. Multiple regression analysis was applied to identify predictors of adoption. Data analysis was conducted using AMOS 24.

**Ethical Considerations**

Ethical approval was granted by [Faculty Ethics Board]. Participants were informed of the study purpose, participation was voluntary, and data were anonymised.

**Sample 3: Social Sciences (Migration Study)**

**Design**

This study used a qualitative case study design to explore the lived experiences of rural-to-urban migrants in mid-sized Malaysian cities.

**Samples**

The sample consisted of 30 migrants aged 20–45, selected through snowball sampling.

**Instruments**

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, each lasting 45–60 minutes. The interview protocol covered themes of motivation, adaptation, and social belonging. Credibility of the instrument was established via pilot testing and expert review.

**Data Analysis**

The data were transcribed verbatim and analysed using Braun and Clarke’s six-step thematic analysis framework with NVivo 12 software.

**Ethical Considerations**

The study followed the [University Social Science Ethics Guidelines]. Written consent was obtained, pseudonyms were used in reporting, and participants were assured of confidentiality.

**3. Results**

The results showed that...  
As presented in Table 1, ...  
Figure 1 illustrates...  
The results indicate that... (p < .05).  
Example: Independent sample t-tests were conducted to compare... Results revealed that...

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Participants

| Variable | Mean | SD  |
|----------|------|-----|
| Age      | 21.4 | 2.1 |

|       |      |      |
|-------|------|------|
| Score | 75.3 | 10.5 |
|-------|------|------|

Figure 1. Findings of the Study  
[Insert figure here: e.g., flowchart or graph]

Sample 1: Education (AI in Blended Learning)

The results showed that students in the experimental group achieved significantly higher scores on the Higher-Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) test compared to those in the control group. As presented in **Table 1**, the experimental group’s mean score (M = 78.6, SD = 9.2) was higher than the control group’s (M = 70.1, SD = 10.5).

**Figure 1** illustrates the comparison of pre-test and post-test mean scores, showing that both groups improved, but the experimental group demonstrated greater gains.

An independent-samples t-test confirmed that the difference in post-test scores was statistically significant ( $t(118) = 3.45, p < .01$ , Cohen’s  $d = 0.63$ ), indicating a medium effect size.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of HOTS Test Scores

| Group        | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| Experimental | 78.6 | 9.2  |
| Control      | 70.1 | 10.5 |

Figure 1. Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores  
[Insert bar chart here]

Sample 2: STEM (Renewable Energy Study)

The results indicated a positive relationship between engineers’ technical knowledge and their likelihood of adopting hybrid renewable energy systems. As shown in **Table 2**, the average adoption readiness score was M = 4.2 (SD = 0.7) on a 5-point scale.

**Figure 2** presents a scatterplot of knowledge scores against adoption readiness, showing a strong positive trend.

Regression analysis revealed that technical knowledge significantly predicted adoption readiness ( $\beta = 0.58, p < .001$ ), accounting for 34% of the variance ( $R^2 = .34$ ).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Adoption Readiness Scores

| Variable            | Mean SD |      |
|---------------------|---------|------|
| Adoption Readiness  | 4.2     | 0.7  |
| Technical Knowledge | 82.5    | 11.3 |

**Figure 2. Relationship Between Technical Knowledge and Adoption Readiness**  
[Insert scatterplot here]

**Sample 3: Social Sciences (Migration Study)**

The results revealed that migrants moved primarily for employment opportunities, but social belonging and housing challenges were also critical factors. As shown in **Table 3**, “economic opportunity” was mentioned by 80% of participants, followed by “housing difficulties” (60%) and “social integration issues” (55%).

**Figure 3** provides a thematic map of the key challenges identified by migrants.

Qualitative analysis further highlighted that while migrants appreciated improved access to jobs, many experienced difficulties in adapting to urban social networks.

**Table 3. Key Themes in Migrants’ Experiences**

| Theme                | Frequency Percentage |     |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| Economic Opportunity | 24                   | 80% |
| Housing Difficulties | 18                   | 60% |
| Social Integration   | 16                   | 55% |

**Figure 3. Thematic Map of Migration Challenges**  
[Insert thematic map or diagram here]

**4. Discussion**

- Short introduction: Restate aim and main findings
- Interpretation: Compare with previous studies (literature cited in Introduction)
- Limitations: Honestly acknowledge study weaknesses
- Implications/Recommendations: Practical significance or applications
- Future research: Indicate possible directions

The main purpose of this study was...

The key findings are...

These findings are consistent with [Author] (Year), who found that...

An unexpected finding was... which may be due to...

The implications for practice are...

However, this study is limited by...

Future research should...

### **Sample 1: Education (AI in Blended Learning)**

The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of **[AI-assisted blended learning]** in enhancing students' higher-order thinking skills. The key findings are that students who experienced AI-supported instruction performed significantly better on the HOTS test and reported more positive perceptions of their learning experience compared to those in the control group.

These findings are consistent with **[Author, Year]**, who found that digital tools can foster critical thinking by providing timely feedback and opportunities for problem-solving. Similarly, **[Author, Year]** demonstrated that blended learning environments can enhance student engagement, which aligns with the results of this study.

An unexpected finding was that some students expressed initial anxiety when interacting with AI tools, which may be due to limited prior exposure or concerns about over-reliance on technology. This suggests the importance of scaffolding students' use of AI in learning contexts.

The implications for practice are that educators should incorporate AI tools not merely as add-ons but as integral components of instructional design. Doing so can enhance students' engagement while strengthening cognitive outcomes.

However, this study is limited by its focus on a single institution and a relatively small sample size, which may restrict the generalisability of the findings.

Future research should explore how AI-assisted learning impacts other domains, such as creativity or collaboration, and should investigate its effects across diverse educational contexts and larger populations.

### **Sample 2: STEM (Renewable Energy Study)**

The main purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing the adoption of **[hybrid renewable energy systems]** among engineers and facility managers. The key

findings indicate that technical knowledge and cost perceptions were significant predictors of adoption readiness.

These findings are consistent with **[Author, Year]**, who reported that knowledge levels strongly influence technology adoption in energy management. They also align with **[Author, Year]**, who highlighted the role of cost considerations in shaping decision-making processes.

An unexpected finding was that environmental awareness was not a significant predictor of adoption, which may be due to industry priorities that emphasise financial returns over sustainability goals.

The implications for practice are that training programmes for engineers should focus on strengthening technical expertise while simultaneously providing accurate cost-benefit analyses of renewable technologies.

However, this study is limited by its reliance on self-reported data, which may introduce response bias. In addition, the sample was restricted to one geographical region.

Future research should include longitudinal studies to assess how adoption decisions evolve over time and should expand to other regions to capture more diverse industrial contexts.

### **Sample 3: Social Sciences (Migration Study)**

The main purpose of this study was to explore the lived experiences of **[rural-to-urban migrants]** in mid-sized Malaysian cities. The key findings revealed that while economic opportunity was the primary driver of migration, challenges related to housing and social integration were also prominent.

These findings are consistent with **[Author, Year]**, who found that economic incentives remain the strongest motivation for rural-to-urban migration. They also support **[Author, Year]**, who noted that housing shortages are a critical issue for new urban residents.

An unexpected finding was that some migrants reported improved social belonging through religious and cultural associations, which may be due to the availability of community-based support networks in the urban setting.

The implications for practice are that policymakers should address not only employment opportunities but also housing provision and community-building initiatives to ensure smoother integration of migrants.

However, this study is limited by its relatively small sample size and the use of snowball sampling, which may not fully capture the diversity of migrant experiences.

Future research should adopt mixed-methods approaches to triangulate findings and should compare experiences across different city sizes and regions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of migration dynamics.

## **5. Conclusions (2 paragraphs)**

- Concise statement of what was discovered
- Avoid repetition of the abstract
- Optionally mention contribution and future research

In conclusion, this study found that...

The results contribute by...

The findings highlight that...

Further research is needed to...

### **Sample 1: Education (AI in Blended Learning)**

In conclusion, this study found that AI-assisted blended learning significantly improved students' higher-order thinking skills compared to traditional approaches. The results contribute by showing how artificial intelligence can be meaningfully embedded into instructional design to foster critical thinking and problem-solving in vocational education.

The findings highlight that when AI is integrated as a learning partner, students not only achieve better outcomes but also develop more positive perceptions of the learning process. Further research is needed to examine long-term impacts across different subjects, as well as to explore how teacher training can support effective AI integration.

### **Sample 2: STEM (Renewable Energy Study)**

In conclusion, this study found that technical knowledge and cost perceptions were significant predictors of adoption readiness for hybrid renewable energy systems. The results contribute by offering empirical evidence from a developing country context, where energy sustainability is a growing concern.

The findings highlight the importance of equipping engineers with both technical expertise and financial decision-making tools to enhance renewable energy uptake. Further research is needed to investigate adoption patterns over time and to evaluate how government incentives may accelerate industry-wide implementation.

### **Sample 3: Social Sciences (Migration Study)**

In conclusion, this study found that while economic opportunity was the main driver of migration, housing difficulties and social integration challenges played a crucial role in shaping the experiences of rural-to-urban migrants. The results contribute by providing new insights into the social dimensions of migration in mid-sized Malaysian cities.

The findings highlight the need for holistic urban policies that address employment, housing, and community building. Further research is needed to compare migrant experiences across cities of different sizes and to investigate how policy interventions can promote inclusive urban development.

### **Acknowledgments (optional)**

- Funding sources
- Contributions by non-authors (technical, proofreading, etc.)

### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

### **References**

- List all cited works in journal's required style (e.g., APA, Harvard, Vancouver)
- Ensure 1-to-1 match between in-text citations and references list

### **Supplementary Material (if any)**

- Additional tables, figures, data, or code