Abstract

What is abstract?

➢ An abstract is a concise summary of a research paper or entire research report.

➢ It is a well-developed single paragraph of approximately <u>250 words in length</u>, which is indented and single spaced.

➢ The function of the abstract is to outline briefly all parts of the paper/ research report. Although it is placed at the beginning of your paper, <u>the abstract should be the last thing that you write</u>, once you are sure of the conclusions you will reach (or once you finish your research report).

What an abstract should be?

➢ An abstract must be fully self-contained and make sense by itself.

➢ No references in an abstract.

➢ It highlights key content areas, your research purpose, the relevance or importance of your work, and the main outcomes.

Why write an abstract?

➤ Abstracts are important for both selection and indexing purposes.

➤ Selection: Abstracts allow readers who may be interested in the paper to quickly decide whether it is relevant to their purposes and whether they need to read the whole paper.

➤ Indexing: Most academic journal databases accessed through the library enable you to search abstracts. This allows for quick retrieval by users.

➤ Abstracts must incorporate the key terms that a potential researcher would use to search. (*Keyword*: ……….., …………., …………..)

When is it necessary to write abstracts?

➢ Abstracts are usually required for the following:

- ✓ submission of articles to journals
- ✓ application for research grants
- ✓ completion and submission of theses
- ✓ submission of proposals for conference papers

What to include in an abstract?

All abstracts generally cover the following five sections:

- ➢ <u>Reason for writing/brief reason/background:</u> What is the importance of the research?
- ➢ <u>Problem:</u> What problem does this work attempt to solve? What is the scope of the project? What is the main argument, objectives of research
- ➢ <u>Methodology:</u> what methods are used?
- ➢ <u>Results:</u> what are the results of the research project.
- ➢ <u>Implications:</u> How does the research work add to the body of knowledge on the topic? Are there any practical or theoretical applications from the findings or implications for future research?
  + List of keywords

Examples of abstracts

Enhancing Rural Livelihoods Through Tourism Education and Strategic Partnerships: A Uganda Case Study

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Recently, tourism has gained significant strides as a poverty reduction strategy for low income nations, including Uganda, where poor people constitute 61% of Uganda's population, living below US$1 per day. In 2003, the Government of Uganda identified tourism as a priority export sector. This article provides a Uganda case study that focuses on enhancing rural livelihoods through tourism, specifically highlighting the interdependent themes of tourism training and partnership development as aims of a University of Manitoba—Makerere University cooperative program. Uganda is a country rich in natural and cultural resources with opportunities for sustainable tourism providing local impetus to support the conservation of wildlife and natural areas. The key to realizing this potential lies in the development of local capacity to research, manage, plan, interpret, and profit from the resources that are the foundation of sustainable tourism. The two universities are in partnership to develop a masters' degree in sustainable community tourism. Specifically the article describes the curriculum development process for a master's degree in sustainable community tourism at Makerere University, the creation of a strategic partners' network for sustainable tourism and biodiversity conservation, and the relationship between the two processes linking higher education and community development with sustainable tourism. Challenges faced by the Canadian and Ugandan project participants, as well as solutions, next steps for implementation, and future research opportunities are also discussed.

Key words: Poverty alleviation; Community tourism; Uganda; Education; Partnerships

Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries

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Abstract

This study deals with a normative concept of participatory development approach, which originates in the developed world. In particular, it analyses and explains the limitations to the participatory tourism development approach in the context of developing countries. It was found that there are operational, structural and cultural limits to community participation in the TDP in many developing countries although they do not equally exist in every tourist destination. Moreover, while these limits tend to exhibit higher intensity and greater persistence in the developing world than in the developed world, they appear to be a reflection of prevailing socio-political, economic and cultural structure in many developing countries. On the other hand, it was also found that although these limitations may vary over time according to types, scale and levels of tourism development, the market served, and cultural attributes of local communities, forms and scale of tourism developed are beyond the control of local communities. It concludes that formulating and implementing the participatory tourism development approach requires a total change in socio-political, legal, administrative and economic structure of many developing countries, for which hard political choices and logical decisions based on cumbersome social, economic and environmental trade-offs are sine qua non alongside deliberate help, collaboration and co-operation of major international donor agencies, NGOs, international tour operators and multinational companies. © 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Examples of abstracts

A Preliminary Study of Perception and Impact of Tourism Development in Malacca, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT: This study is done to compare the perception towards the tourism development in Malacca and the impact of tourism development in Malacca on Malaysian and foreign tourists. The survey had been carried out in Malacca, a state located in the southern region of Malaysia. A total of 100 respondents consisting of Malaysian and foreigners have been interviewed. The findings show that the majority of respondents have opined that Malacca is either a place for tourism or a world heritage but a large portion of this majority still feel that Malacca is more a tourist destination than world heritage. Tradition, food and heritage sites are the main attractions chosen by the respondents as the attraction of Malacca. It was found that there are statistical differences between the perceptions ttowards tourism development in Malacca. Tourism development has boosted the economy of Malacca, the safety level in the state of Malacca, the increase in cost of living, increase in common social problem and an increase in the living standard. In general, foreign visitors hold more positive perceptions as compared to Malaysian visitors.

Keywords: tourism, world heritage, economic development, environmental, socio-cultural, attitude