**Abstract Guideline**

**Abstract Structure**

Importance [1-2 sentences]

Research Gap [1-2 sentences]

Objective [1 sentence]

Methodology [1-2 sentences]

Key Findings [3-4 sentences]

Implication/ Contributions [1-2 sentences

**Abstract Details**

* An abstract is a concise, single-paragraph summary of your presentation.
* The title should limit to 150 characters, including spaces and punctuation. The first letter of each word should be in upper case.
* Authors & Affiliations: Up to 5 authors and 5 institutions
* Keywords: Not more than 6 words.
* State relevant SDG goals that align with your research
* Written in English, single spaced, 11-points Times New Roman font.
* It should adhere to the specified word limit of 250-300 words.
* Keep abstracts free of subheadings, indentation, or references
* All abstracts should be written in MS Word format (DOC or DOCX), and please save your abstract using this format: “ICSRI2025\_YourFullName.doc”

NOTE: Please keep your abstracts within the limits [refer to sample abstracts below]

**Type of papers accepted**

Individual papers will be accepted for the following categories.

* Full Papers: Research including primary and/or secondary data collection and analysis, presenting clear findings and conclusions.
* Review Papers: Comprehensive reviews existing literature (systematic, bibliometric, scoping, doctrinal, etc.), analyzing trends, gaps, and future directions in the field.
* Case Studies: Detailed examinations of specific cases, illustrating practical applications or unique insights relevant to the field.

**Corresponding and Presenting Author**

* First author is considered as the presenting as well as corresponding author unless otherwise stated.
* It is the responsibility of principal author to ensure ALL authors/presenters are aware of, and agree with, the abstract details as well as the submission terms and conditions.
* Conference Registration: If the submission is accepted, at least one author will register and pay to present the abstract at the Conference.

**Sample Abstract (Research Paper)**

**Investigating Climate Risks Faced by Tourist Guesthouses in the Maldives**

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**ABSTRACT**

Since the Maldives Guesthouse Regulation was enacted in 2010, tourism establishments have been increasing in local residential islands. As of 2023, there are 857 registered tourist guesthouses in the Maldives. These are high-investment infrastructures and must be resilient to climate change and related risks. Despite the guesthouse industry’s decade-long existence, the extent to which guesthouses face climate risks has remained undocumented. As such, a need for information regarding climate threats to guesthouses and how they currently cope is exceedingly evident. The escalating climate crisis leaves guesthouse owners and other stakeholders vulnerable to considerable losses from climate risks such as extreme heat, weather events, and flooding. To address this information gap, this research used a quantitative survey to study climate risks guesthouses face. An online questionnaire targeted towards guesthouse operators was used in this survey, and 114 guesthouses participated. Convenience sampling was used to recruit participants where the invitation to participate was sent to all guesthouses and a survey was administered based on availability. A response rate of 57% was achieved. The survey was administered in-person and via phone through structured interviews as well as self-administered using the online form. The findings indicate that the main climate risks guesthouses face include extreme heat, flooding from rain, storms/extreme winds, drought, erosion, and swells. Businesses expressed financial losses attributed to climate risks from MVR 5,000 to MVR 10,000 in most cases. Participants highlighted the need for information on these risks to adopt more resilient designs. The survey findings are essential for integrating climate resilience into the industry and could be used by designers and builders to incorporate climate-resilient features to protect these investments.

**Keywords:** climate risks; guesthouse tourism; Maldives

**SDG Goal/s:** SDG7,SDG13

**Sample Abstract (Review Paper)**

**Mapping the Landscape of Dry Eye Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of Global Contributions and Future Directions**

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**ABSTRACT**

Dry eye disease (DED) is a prevalent ocular condition with diverse etiological factors and treatments. Despite its global impact, a research gap exists due to the lack of comprehensive bibliometric analyses within the dry eye domain. This study aims to address this gap by conducting a thorough bibliometric analysis of dry eye research, exploring key trends, influential actors, and emerging research directions. Using Scopus as the primary database and a customized search query, this research identified 15,891 relevant documents (78% journal articles, 2% conference papers, and 20% review papers) published between 2004 and 2024 across 2,469 journals. Findings reveal an annual growth rate of 2.71% in dry eye research publications, with an average of 28.3 citations per document. Collectively, these publications gathered 45,144 citations, averaging 37.5 citations per article. Notably, collaborative research is prominent, with 98% of authors publishing with co-authors. Dr. Kazuo Tsubota (Japan) and Dr. Stephen Pflugfelder (USA) stand out as leading contributors in the field. The USA leads in research output (25%), followed by China (11%). The affiliation analysis indicates that Keio University School of Medicine leads in publications with 852 articles, followed by Harvard Medical School with 659 articles. Thematic evolution analysis indicates the sustained prominence of dry eye research, with its increasing relevance and centrality over the years. This underscores the continued focus on DED while highlighting emerging areas such as Computer Vision Syndrome, Meibomian Gland Dysfunction (MGD), Immunotherapy, and Cataract Eye as potential future research trajectories. This study offers a comprehensive view of the current landscape and trends in dry eye research, providing valuable insights for clinicians, researchers, and policymakers. The findings are crucial for understanding the dy-namics of the dry eye domain, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, and shaping future research di-rections.

**Keywords:** Dry Eye Disease; Dry Eye Syndrome; Bibliometric Analysis; research trends; key contributors; emerging

**SDG Goal/s:** SDG 3

**Sample Abstract (Case Study)**

**Case Analysis: Could a No-Fault Compensation System Deliver Justice to Individuals Affected by Medical Treatment Injuries?**

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**ABSTRACT**

In the Maldives, numerous cases have arisen where patients undergoing medical treatment sustain injuries, either due to the negligence of medical staff or as a result of unavoidable circumstances. Regardless of the cause of the injury, principles of equity dictate that the injured party should receive compensation in some form. In the Maldives, the authorities often shift focus from patients to medical staff seeking to find a culprit responsible for the injury. Medical malpractice is seen as the only possibility, deterring medical professionals from providing necessary treatments or otherwise leading to overdiagnosis and unnecessary procedures to protect themselves from liability. Hence, this research aims to study and analyse two key cases and determine whether a no-fault mechanism could have served justice and compensation to the victims of medical treatment injuries. As such, this research looks into two notable cases which exemplify that the current fault-based mechanism of fault finding has not achieved justice for the patient at a loss. That is the tragic case of Shareefa Hanee (365/Cv-C/2013 & 2013/HC-A/117), where a stillborn infant who got stuck in the birth canal had to be decapitated to save the mother's life, and the Gentamicin case (523/MC/2008, 2009/HC-A/368 & 2016/SC-A/05), where a child suffered permanent hearing loss due to the administration of the wrong antibiotic. This document analysis research involved examining various documents from databases such as the websites of the Maldives Civil, High, and Supreme Courts. Additionally, Lexis-Nexis was searched for three weeks to collect articles related to no-fault compensation, and Google searches were conducted to find articles and news regarding no-fault compensation mechanisms practised in other countries. The findings indicate that victims in the two key cases studied could have received compensation promptly if the Maldives had policies governing a no-fault compensation mechanism for medical treatment injuries. The research also highlights the effectiveness of similar mechanisms in countries like New Zealand and Sweden. Therefore, it is imperative to introduce a no-fault mechanism in the Maldives at the policy level, as the absence of such a system aggravates damages and fails to achieve justice in cases of medical treatment injuries.

**Keywords:** no-fault; compensation; mechanism; medical; treatment; injury

**SDG Goal/s:** SDG 3, SDG 16

