

Qualitative Studies (avenir 14pt left-aligned)

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Abstract (avenir 11pt, left-aligned)

An abstract should provide a concise overview of the entire study. It should begin with the research background or problem, followed by the main objective of the study. Next, briefly describe the research design, participants or data sources, data collection methods, and analytical approach. The abstract should then present the most important findings without including excessive details, tables, or citations. It should explain the main conclusion and highlight the study's theoretical, practical, or social contribution. The writing must be clear, accurate, and self-contained. Finally, include relevant keywords that represent the central concepts, context, and methodology of the research for readers.

Keywords: (avenir 11pt, left-aligned)

Introduction

An introduction should clearly establish the context, significance, and direction of a study. Begin by presenting the broader background of the research topic and explaining why it is important academically, socially, or practically. Then, identify the specific problem, issue, or debate addressed by the study. Review relevant previous research briefly to show what is already known, while avoiding an overly detailed literature discussion. Next, highlight the research gap by explaining what remains unclear, underexplored, or inadequately examined. The gap should logically lead to the need for the current study. State the research objective, question, or hypothesis clearly near the end of the introduction. Where appropriate, briefly mention the study context and expected contribution. Use coherent paragraphs, logical transitions, and reliable references to support important claims. Avoid presenting detailed methods, findings, or conclusions. The introduction should move from a broad discussion toward the study's specific focus and provide readers with a convincing rationale for the research.

Literature Review

A literature review should critically examine and synthesise previous studies related to the research topic. Begin by defining the main concepts, theories, and scope of the review. Organise the literature into relevant themes, debates, methodological approaches, or chronological developments rather than discussing each study separately. Compare the findings of previous research by identifying areas of agreement, disagreement, and inconsistency. Evaluate the strengths, limitations, methods, contexts, and theoretical perspectives used in earlier studies. The review should explain what is already known and identify issues that remain underexplored, unclear, or contested. Reliable and relevant academic sources should be prioritised, particularly recent

peer-reviewed publications. Use clear transitions to connect studies and maintain a logical argument throughout the section. Avoid merely summarising articles without analysis. Conclude the literature review by clearly presenting the research gap, explaining why the current study is necessary, and stating how it will contribute to existing knowledge.

Methodology

- 1. Research Setting
- 2. Research Design
- 3. Data Collection
- 4. Data Analysis

A methodology section should clearly explain how the study was designed and conducted. Begin by identifying the research approach and design, such as qualitative or quantitative, and justify why it is appropriate for the research objective.

Table 1: Participant Profile

Participant Name	Region of Struggle	Historical Role	Main Contribution
Pangeran Diponegoro	Central Java and Yogyakarta	Resistance Leader	Led the Java War against Dutch colonial rule from 1825 to 1830.
Tuanku Imam Bonjol	West Sumatra	Religious and Military Leader	Led the Padri resistance against Dutch expansion in West Sumatra.
Cut Nyak Dhien	Aceh	Resistance Leader	Continued armed resistance against the Dutch after the death of her husband.

Describe the study setting, population, participants, or data sources, including the sampling technique and selection criteria. Explain how the data were collected, including the instruments, procedures, duration, and ethical considerations. The section should also describe how the data were analysed and identify any software or analytical framework used. For quantitative research, include information about variables, measurement scales, validity, reliability, and statistical procedures. For qualitative research, explain coding, theme development, interpretation, and strategies used to ensure credibility. The methodology should be detailed enough to allow other researchers to understand or replicate the study. Avoid reporting findings in this section. Conclude by explaining how methodological quality, transparency, and research ethics were maintained.

Findings

A findings section should present the study results clearly, systematically, and objectively. Begin with a brief overview of the main findings and organise them according to the research questions, objectives, hypotheses, or emerging themes. For quantitative studies, report relevant descriptive and inferential statistics, including tables, figures, effect sizes, and significance levels where appropriate. For qualitative studies, present major themes, patterns, and relationships supported by selected participant quotations or other evidence. Each table or figure should be numbered, titled, and explained in the text. Avoid repeating all numerical information already shown in tables. The findings section should focus on what the data reveal without providing extensive theoretical interpretation, which belongs in the discussion section. Report both expected and unexpected results honestly, including non-significant findings. Maintain consistency

between the research methods and the reported evidence. Use clear subheadings, logical sequencing, and concise academic language to help readers understand the results.

Discussion

A discussion section should interpret the findings and explain their meaning in relation to the research questions, theoretical framework, and previous studies. Begin by summarising the most important results without repeating the findings section in detail. Compare the results with earlier research by identifying areas of agreement, difference, or contradiction. Explain possible reasons for these patterns by considering the study context, participants, methods, and relevant theories. The discussion should clarify how the findings extend, refine, or challenge existing knowledge. Address unexpected or non-significant results honestly and provide plausible interpretations supported by evidence. Highlight the theoretical, practical, policy, or social implications of the study. The section should also acknowledge important limitations that may affect the interpretation or generalisability of the findings. Avoid making claims that exceed the available evidence. Conclude by emphasising the study's main contribution and indicating how the findings may guide future research or practice.

Conclusion and Future Research

A conclusion should provide a concise and coherent summary of the study's overall contribution. Begin by restating the research objective and presenting the main conclusion drawn from the findings. Explain how the study answers the research question or addresses the identified problem without repeating detailed results. Highlight the most important theoretical, practical, policy, or social implications. The conclusion should also clarify the study's originality and contribution to existing knowledge. Briefly acknowledge the principal limitations that may affect the interpretation or wider application of the findings. Based on these limitations and the results, provide focused recommendations for future research, policy, or practice. Avoid introducing new data, arguments, references, or concepts that were not discussed earlier. Use clear, direct, and academically appropriate language. End with a strong final statement emphasising the significance of the study and its relevance to the broader field.

References (APA Style)

- Andrews, M. S. (1985). Agricultural terms of trade and distributional perversities in a neo-Ricardian model. *Journal of Development Economics*, 17(1-2), 117-129.
- Arbelaitz, O., Gurrutxaga, I., Muguerza, J., Pérez, J. M., & Perona, I. (2013). An extensive comparative study of cluster validity indices. *Pattern Recognition*, 46(1), 243–256. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2012.07.021>.