

Glocal Society Word Template

Please ensure that you have already read the Author Guidelines. The guidelines can be seen [here](#).

The template details the sections that can be used in a manuscript. Note that each section has a corresponding style, which can be found in the 'Styles' menu of Word. Please immediately save this document as 'docx.' In your preferred folder. For any questions, please contact the editorial office of the journal.

Note: Please remove this page when you submit the manuscript.

The manuscript's title

Author's Firstname Lastname ^{1,*}, Firstname Lastname ², and Firstname Lastname ³

^{1.} Affiliation 1: Department, University, City, Country. (ORCID link if available)

^{2.} Affiliation 2: Organization, City, Country. (ORCID link if available)

*Correspondence: e-mail@e-mail.com

Abstract: Write your abstract here [The abstract should be an objective representation of the article. It must not contain results which are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Abstracts are preferably not more than 300 words, or 300 words limitation is not restricted].

Keywords: Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4; Keyword 5 [Write at least 5 (max 8) pertinent keywords specific to the article, yet reasonably common within the subject discipline]

1. INTRODUCTION

(The Introduction should state the background of problems and the main purpose of study along with its significance, novelty, and arguments). The purpose of this section, as the word itself indicates, is to provide readers with an introduction background to the study and hence to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the current investigation. The introduction must therefore contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background of the problem that the authors investigate. It should give readers enough information to understand and consider authors' specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework or broader relevant discussion. While placing the current work in a broader context, authors should state clearly about the position of the current research among previous relevant research(es) in literature review (state of the art) as the basis of the brand new research questions.

In the scientific article format, it does not allow us to write down the references as in the research report. They should be represented in the literature review to show the brand new scientific article. Besides, all background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited so that the novelty, originality and state of the art of the current research are clearly known. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article writing should be stated as well as its basic argument or hypothesis.

2. METHODS

(Methods should be described in detail practically instead of conceptually). The Methods section contains enough information to enable the readers to understand what practically was done. Avoid giving too long conceptual explanations about what a certain method, approach, or research type mean. Instead, accentuate the explanation on how the data was obtained, coded, and analyzed. This is also the space in which the authors, if necessary, can explain reasons for choosing any specific theoretical framework for the current research they are doing.

Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

(All interview results should be written in one space and equipped with quotation marks before and afterward. Foreword for the transcript should be provided as well as the interpretation after it).

For example: This is in accordance with the statement made by HR (25) who has relevant experience related to the practice of land transactions that impose a category of buyers to have the same faith as the seller as follows;

"I have an experience related to the land transaction between believers of Islam. At that time, coincidentally, my parents wanted to find land to build a house and run a business for retirement in the Bantul area. This seller was an acquaintance of my mom. She sold land plots and they were sold only for Islam believers or fellow Muslim and preferred close acquaintances as the prospective buyers" (Interview excerpt, 9 August 2021-translated)

HR's (25) statement suggests that segregation of space (land) rights has occurred among Yogyakarta residents. The land sellers only choose fellow Muslims and close acquaintances for the land transactions.

4. CONCLUSION

(The main findings, implication, limitation and contribution of the current research should be indicated along with suggestions for further relevant research). Example: Religious spatial segregation reflects the structured intolerance in the urban society of Yogyakarta. Intolerance is embedded in social relations and transactions which can be found in the selling of housing and land as well as renting of boarding houses for only the fellow believer. This tendency emphasizes that the understanding of space which has been seen only as static and physical has ignored the more flexible social discourses. The development of spatial segregation has caused shallowing relations between groups, thus raising the potential for intolerant actions. These actions occur due to the lack of interaction between different groups which results in a homogeneous and monocultural life. This paper is limited only to analyzing one area; thus, it does not provide a comprehensive insight into intolerances caused by religious spatial. Due to this limitation, this study suggests the need for further research to accommodate comparative aspects in terms of area and relies on more varied data, thus a more comprehensive understanding can be obtained.

Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state "The authors declare no conflict of interest." Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interest that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results. Any role of the funding sponsors in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results must be declared in this section. If there is no role, please state "The founding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results".

Acknowledgements: Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporters of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e., Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

References

We encourage using APA citation output. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter, pagination, and the DOI must be present.

Example:

Bezin, Emeline, and Fabien Moizeau. "Cultural Dynamics, Social Mobility and Urban Segregation." *Journal of Urban Economics*, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2017.02.004>.

Wahyuni, Dwi. "Agama Sebagai Media Dan Media Sebagai Agama." *Jurnal Ilmu Agama: Mengkaji Doktrin, Pemikiran, Dan Fenomena Agama*, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.19109/jia.v18i2.2368>.

Scott, Jennifer, Denise Danos, Robert Collins, Neal Simonsen, Claudia Leonardi, Richard Scribner, and Denise Herd. "Structural Racism in the Built Environment: Segregation and the Overconcentration of Alcohol Outlets." *Health and Place*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102385>.