

**The title must consist of a maximum of 16 words, use Times New Roman font size 20, be written in English, and contain only alphanumeric characters, underscores, and hyphens, beginning and ending with an alphanumeric character**

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**Keywords:**

Filled with a maximum of 5 syllables

**Abstract**

*The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. The abstract must be integrated and independent which consist of introduction and purpose, methods, results, conclusion, and suggestion. However, the abstract should be written as a single paragraph without these headers. For this reason, References should be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The abstract must be written using 150 until 250 words which have no reference and accompanied keywords.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The Introduction section is expected to include several key elements: the research background, objectives, a brief review of relevant literature, the rationale for the study, and a detailed explanation of its novelty. When preparing this section, it is essential to consider readers who may not be experts in the field. The Introduction should be written within a range of 800 to 1000 words. If tables and figures are utilized, the sources should be appropriately cited beneath them. (Zxxnhh et al., 2023) following APA 7 style.

Bagian Pendahuluan diharapkan mencakup beberapa elemen utama: latar belakang penelitian, tujuan, tinjauan singkat terhadap literatur yang relevan, alasan mengapa penelitian ini penting untuk dilakukan, serta penjelasan tentang aspek kebaruannya. Saat menyusun bagian ini, penting untuk mempertimbangkan pembaca yang mungkin bukan ahli dalam bidang tersebut. Pendahuluan harus ditulis dalam kisaran 800 hingga 1000 kata. Jika menggunakan tabel dan grafik silahkan sajikan sumber di bawah tabel dan grafik tersebut. Gunakan Style APA 7.

Example According to Banking Law No. 10 of 1998, a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of deposits and distributes them back to the community in the form of credit or other forms to improve people's welfare (Yuspin et al., 2023).

The Bank also provides opportunities for the community to contribute to development through fundraising, one of which is through the provision of credit (Handayani & Abubakar, 2020). Under the same Act, credit is defined as the provision of money or claims that can be equaled with it, based on an agreement between the bank and the other party. The borrower is obliged to repay the loan within a certain period of time with interest (Yuspin et al., 2023).

**METHODS**

The Methods section should describe the research location, duration, population, and sample. It should also explain the sampling technique used and the method employed to measure it.

Dalam Metode menjelaskan lokasi/tempat penelitian, waktu, populasi, sampel. Teknik pengambilan sampel diukur dengan metode apa (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Table 3.4. Conversion Index of Panel Data Programme

No	interval Index	Conversion Index	Symbol	Category
1	1,000- 1,750	25,00 %-43,75 %	D	Not Good

2	1,751- 2,500	43,76 %-62,50 %	C	Less Good
3	2,501- 3,250	62,51 %-81,25 %	B	Good
4	3,251-4,000	81,26 %- 100,00%	A	Very Good

Sumber :xxxxxx 2024

From the index numbers, it can be known the back and forth or the ups and downs of a business or activity (Martín Martín et al., 2022). So, the purpose of making index numbers is actually to quantitatively measure the occurrence of changes in two different times, (Hamzah & Almalik, 2020). The index figures to calculate the development of the amount of Capital Loans are, (Hamzah & Almalik, 2020).

$$It = \frac{Qt}{Qo} \times 100$$

Where: Less,0 = Production Index at the time t with a base time of 0

**qt** = Production within the current year

**qo** = Production within the base year

Based on the formula above, Working Capital Loans are sought using the following formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of KMKs for the current month} - \text{Number of KMKs for the past month}}{\text{Number of KMKs last month}} \times 100\%$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The **Results and Discussion** section should be integrated into a single cohesive part, presented sequentially from the primary findings to the supporting results, accompanied by a thorough discussion. This discussion should go beyond merely explaining the data; it should also contextualize the findings by comparing them with those from previous studies. Such comparisons not only highlight the novelty and contribution of the research but also position it within the broader discourse on the relevant topic.

Towards the conclusion of this section, the implications of the findings should be clearly articulated. The Results and Discussion section must be written in a clear, concise, and direct manner, comprising at least 50% of the total manuscript length or approximately 3,500 words. All tables and figures included should be editable and accessible to the editor for modifications. The discussion should emphasize the significance of the research findings, with particular attention to how they diverge from or align with the results of prior studies conducted by other researchers.

Bagian **Hasil dan Pembahasan** harus digabungkan menjadi satu kesatuan yang padu, disusun secara berurutan mulai dari temuan utama hingga hasil pendukung, disertai dengan pembahasan yang mendalam. Pembahasan ini tidak hanya menjelaskan data tetapi juga memberikan konteks dengan membandingkan temuan dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya. Perbandingan ini bertujuan untuk menonjolkan kebaruan dan kontribusi penelitian serta menempatkannya dalam diskursus yang lebih luas terkait topik yang relevan.

Pada bagian akhir, implikasi dari temuan penelitian harus dijelaskan dengan jelas. Bagian Hasil dan Pembahasan harus ditulis secara jelas, ringkas, dan langsung, mencakup setidaknya 50% dari panjang naskah keseluruhan atau sekitar 3.500 kata. Semua tabel dan gambar yang disertakan harus dapat diedit dan diakses oleh editor untuk dimodifikasi. Pembahasan perlu menekankan pentingnya hasil penelitian, dengan perhatian khusus pada bagaimana temuan ini berbeda atau sejalan dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya yang dilakukan oleh peneliti lain.

**Table 2. Score Categories**

No	Index interval values	Conversion index value	Symbol value	Categories
1	1,000- 1,750	25,00 %-43,75 %	D	not good
2	1,751- 2,500	43,76 %-62,50 %	C	less good
3	2,501- 3,250	62,51 %-81,25 %	B	good
4	3,251-4,000	81,26 %- 100,00%	A	very good

Source: Primary data (processed), 2024

- Fully included/ involvement
- Not fully included/ involvement

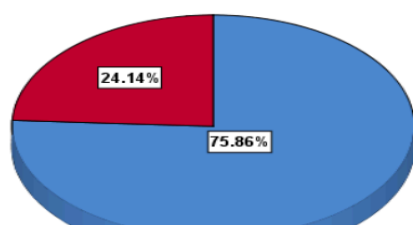


Figure 1. The involvement of beneficiaries in the planning process of the Panel Daya programme 2024 respondents.

## Discussion

The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices offers at least four key benefits that are worthy of note. Firstly, for companies, the implementation of CSR practices facilitates the creation of a positive image, which has a direct impact on several key areas. These include easier access to capital, the ability to retain a qualified workforce, and the capacity to support more effective risk management. This, in turn, strengthens the decision-making process, particularly in crisis situations. Secondly, from the perspective of the government, CSR can be regarded as a preventative measure against legal violations in the business sector. Such violations may include bribery cases involving officials, which can often result in corrupt practices. Thirdly, the advantages of corporate social responsibility (CSR) are also experienced by the local community through the enhancement of social and economic well-being in the vicinity of the programme implementation area. Fourthly, with regard to the environment, CSR plays a role in the prevention of the over-exploitation of natural resources, the assurance of environmental protection and the maintenance of long-term ecosystem balance.

In Indonesia, a considerable number of companies have adopted corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices. One notable example is PT Pupuk Iskandar Muda, which has implemented a CSR programme titled "Paya Nie Lestari, Damai, dan Berdaya," which focuses on community empowerment in Blang Mee Village, Kuta Blang District, Bireuen Regency. The objective of the programme is to facilitate improvements in the welfare of the villagers through the implementation of a range of activities that engage them directly in the programme.

PT Pupuk Iskandar Muda (PIM) is a subsidiary of PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) and is engaged in the production of fertilisers and petrochemicals. The company was established on 24 February 1982 and is situated in Krueng Geukueh, North Aceh Regency, Aceh Province. PT PIM is situated 274 kilometres to the southeast of Banda Aceh and 335 kilometres to the northwest of Medan. The location of the plant in North Aceh was determined based on the availability of natural gas reserves as a raw material, as well as its strategic location for export. The company has two manufacturing units, each of which produces urea in tablet and granular form. The capacity of each unit is identical for both products.

In market segmentation, PT PIM targets three distinct categories of entities: farmers, farmer groups, and business entities operating within the agriculture and plantation sectors. In accordance with the Deed of Amendment to the Company's Articles of Association, approved through the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (number AHU-0188479.AH.01.11 of 2019), PT PIM's business activities encompass the fertiliser industry, trading, scientific and technical professional activities, leasing without option rights, research and development, procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water, and cold air, wastewater management, waste recycling, remediation activities, transportation, warehousing, construction, processing industry, real estate, and information and communication.

Based on the research results, the research value of the effectiveness of the Paya Nie Lestari, Damai and Berdaya programmes is 3.79 with a conversion value of 94.85% and is included in the Very Good category. The assessment item on the involvement of the beneficiaries in the planning process of the Paya Nie Lestari, Damai and Berdaya programmes received an index value of 3.76, which is in the very good category, with a conversion rate of 93.97%. The question item on whether the programme was implemented according to the planned schedule received an index value of 3.74, which is in the very good category, with a converted Community Satisfaction Index value of 93.48%. The question indicator relating to the company's strong commitment received an index score of 3.93 with a converted MPI score of 98.28%. This is in the very good category. The indicator question above received an index score of 3.66 with a conversion rate of 91.3%. This is in the very good category. A total of 19 beneficiaries or 65.52% stated that the programme had greatly increased their knowledge. For the question indicator relating to the company's strong commitment, the index value is 3.93 with a conversion rate of 98.28%. This is in the very good category. A total of 19 beneficiaries or 65.52% stated that the programme had greatly

increased their knowledge. The question indicator on the programme's ability to increase skills received an index value of 3.79 with a value of 94.83%, which is classified as very good. The impact of the programme on increasing the income of the mentees received an index score of 3.93 with a conversion rate of 98.28%. This is in the very good category. A total of 93.10% of respondents agreed that the programme had a great impact on increasing income rapidly.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion should be in the form of a response from the intended purpose and is not intended as a summary of the results. The conclusion should contain quantitative data or brief descriptions that confirm that the research objectives are achieved or not. The conclusion should be explained clearly. Withdrawal of conclusions based on new findings, which are stated accurately and deeply. New findings can be in the form of theories, postulates, formulas, rules, methods, models, and prototypes. Conclusions must be supported by sufficient research data.

Kesimpulan harus berupa tanggapan terhadap tujuan yang dimaksudkan dan tidak dimaksudkan sebagai ringkasan hasil. Kesimpulan harus mengandung data kuantitatif atau deskripsi singkat yang **mengkonfirmasi** apakah tujuan penelitian tercapai atau tidak. Kesimpulan harus dijelaskan dengan jelas. Penarikan kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan baru, yang dinyatakan secara akurat dan mendalam. Temuan baru dapat berupa teori, postulat, rumus, aturan, metode, model, dan prototipe. Kesimpulan harus didukung oleh data penelitian yang memadai.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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