

## The title Should be Clear, Concise, Informative, and Reflect the Research Focus with Key Terms, Avoiding Unnecessary Jargon.

First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

Abstract is written briefly, clearly, and factually, covering the research background, research objectives, theoretical framework or conceptual framework used, research methods, research results and/or discussion, conclusions, and recommendations. The abstract should be able to provide a general overview of the content of the article in a concise manner without the need to read the entire manuscript. The abstract should be written using a coherent structure, avoiding quotes or references, and without the use of uncommon abbreviations. The abstract is written in standard English, consists of 150-200 words, in one paragraph, using Arial 10pt font, and with a spacing of 1.

### Keywords:

### 1. Introduction

The introduction of a research paper should begin with a concise background that highlights the significance of the research topic within the broader context of the field and society. It should emphasize the relevance of the study by connecting it to current issues, trends, or challenges faced by the scientific community or industry. Providing this context engages the reader and underscores the importance of the research. Following the background, the research gap should be identified, reviewing previous studies and pinpointing areas that remain unexplored or have limitations, thus justifying the need for this study.

The introduction should then outline the main objectives of the study, including the research questions, hypotheses, or goals, and briefly describe the methodology that will be used. This section clarifies the scope of the research and its contribution to advancing knowledge in the field. Additionally, the theoretical framework guiding the research should be mentioned, helping the reader understand the approach and the lens through which the study will be conducted. The introduction should conclude with a smooth transition into the

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Article history : submitted; revised; accepted; published

problem statement, setting up the later sections of the paper and providing a clear foundation for the entire research.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

In this section, the writer should provide a detailed discussion of the key theories and concepts that form the basis of the study. Begin by presenting the most relevant and widely recognized theories within the field of social science that are closely tied to the research problem. It is important to not only describe these theories but also to explain their relevance and how they offer valuable insights into the study's objectives. Justifying the selection of specific frameworks should include a rationale for their application to the research questions, highlighting how these theories align with the overall purpose of the study. This allows the reader to understand the theoretical underpinnings of the research and its connection to the broader academic discourse.

Furthermore, the theoretical framework should be intricately linked to the methodology and analysis of the study. The writer should explain how the chosen theories will guide the interpretation of data, influence the analysis process, and shape the conclusions. This involves detailing how the theoretical perspective frames the approach to data collection, analysis, and ultimately the interpretation of results. Additionally, this section should emphasize the contribution of the theoretical framework in addressing the identified research gap. By demonstrating how the framework fills existing gaps in knowledge, the writer can show the relevance and potential impact of the study, ensuring that the research is grounded in established theory while offering new perspectives.

## **3. Research Method**

The research method section should provide a comprehensive description of the research design, specifying whether the study employs a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods approach. The writer should clearly outline the techniques for data collection, such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, observations, or experiments, depending on the nature of the research. It is crucial to detail how the data will be systematically collected, highlighting any tools, instruments, or technologies that will be used to gather information. Additionally, this section should describe the procedures for data analysis, whether it involves statistical methods, thematic coding, or other analytical techniques, depending on the type of data and research design.

The choice of research methods should be justified by explaining how they align with the study's objectives. This includes discussing the sampling strategy, such as random sampling, stratified sampling, or purposive sampling, and how it ensures a representative or targeted sample. The selection of data collection instruments, such as questionnaires, interview guides, or observation protocols, should be explained in terms of their relevance to the research questions. Ethical considerations are also important, so the researcher should address participant consent, confidentiality, and other ethical issues to ensure the research complies with ethical standards. Finally, the researcher should explain how the chosen methods will contribute to producing valid, reliable, and trustworthy results, ensuring the overall robustness of the research findings.

#### 4. Result

The results section should present the findings of the study in a clear and objective manner, focusing solely on the raw data without any interpretation or analysis. This section should include key data points such as statistical analyses, descriptive statistics, patterns, or qualitative themes that emerged during the research process. It is important to present these findings clearly, using tables, charts, or figures where necessary to help illustrate the results effectively. Significant trends, correlations, or unexpected outcomes should also be included, providing a comprehensive overview of the data collected. The goal is to allow the reader to understand the data without bias or subjective commentary.



Image 1. Suasana di Pelabuhan Kecil Makassar

Source: (If Any)

To ensure clarity and accuracy, the results should be organized logically, with each key finding presented systematically. When reporting quantitative data, include relevant statistical measures such as means, standard deviations, p-values, or confidence intervals to support the validity of the findings. For qualitative research, clearly present the main themes or categories that emerged from the data analysis. Avoid introducing interpretations or explanations in this section, as it is dedicated to presenting the facts and data collected. This sets the stage for the subsequent discussion, where the results will be analyzed and contextualized within the broader research objectives.

Table 1. Comparison of Governance Models

Governance Model	Country Example	Key Characteristics
Authoritarian	North Korea	Centralized control
Democratic	Germany	Power division
Hybrid	Russia	Mixed government

Source: (If Any)

#### 5. Discussion

The discussion section serves to interpret the study's results in the context of the theoretical framework and research questions. Begin by revisiting the key findings presented in the results section, providing a detailed analysis of each one. Compare and contrast these findings with existing literature, highlighting how they align with or diverge from previous studies. This is an opportunity to explore the implications of the results, considering their broader relevance to the field and their connection to the theoretical perspectives discussed

earlier. Additionally, any unexpected outcomes should be addressed and analyzed to understand their significance.

Beyond analyzing the immediate results, the discussion should explore how the findings contribute to advancing knowledge in the area of study. Consider the potential impact of the results on future research, theory development, or practical applications in the field. Reflect on how the study's findings could influence policy, practices, or further research directions. This section should emphasize the value of the study's contributions, while also acknowledging any limitations and areas for future exploration. The aim is to provide a thorough understanding of the study's significance, connecting the results to broader theoretical and practical contexts.

## **6. Research Limitation**

Acknowledge the limitations of the study, such as sample size, geographic constraints, time limitations, or potential biases in data collection. It is essential to be transparent about what the study was unable to address or fully explore. Limitations help contextualize the findings and provide a more accurate understanding of the study's scope and generalizability.

## **7. Conclusion and Recommendation**

The conclusion should succinctly summarize the key findings of the study, clearly indicating how they address the research questions or hypotheses. It should also reflect on the broader implications of these results for the field of social science and society at large, emphasizing their significance and potential impact. This section serves to tie together the study's objectives with the final outcomes, providing a clear and concise wrap-up of the research.

In addition to summarizing the findings, the conclusion should offer recommendations for future research or practical applications. These suggestions may include new avenues of inquiry that could further expand the knowledge in the field, or actionable insights that could benefit policymakers, practitioners, or organizations. The goal is to provide guidance for future studies or real-world applications, ensuring that the research contributes meaningfully to the ongoing development of the field.

## **8. Conflict of Interest**

This section should clearly disclose any potential conflicts of interest that may have influenced the research or its findings. Authors should declare if they have financial, personal, or professional interests related to the study that could be perceived as compromising objectivity. It is crucial for maintaining transparency and trustworthiness in academic publishing.

## **9. Acknowledgement**

In the acknowledgement section, the author should thank individuals, organizations, or funding bodies that contributed to the research process. This may include advisors, research assistants, institutions, or financial sponsors. Express gratitude for support in both intellectual and practical aspects of the study.

## 10. References

All references must follow the IEEE referencing style, which uses bracketed numbers within the text (e.g., [1]) and a numbered reference list at the end. Each reference should include the appropriate elements such as author initials, title in quotation marks, publication details, and date. It is strongly recommended that authors use a reference management tool (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote) to ensure consistency and correct formatting of citations and references.

### Examples:

1. J. A. Smith, *The Psychology of Learning: An Introduction*, 3rd ed. London, U.K.: Academic Press, 2020.
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4. L. Brown and T. D. Green, "Cognitive development in early childhood," *J. Educ. Psychol.*, vol. 110, no. 2, pp. 123–134, 2018, doi: 10.1037/edu0000278.
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6. R. D. Smith and P. J. O'Neil, "Exploring the impact of climate change on agricultural practices," in *Proc. Annu. Climate Change Conf.*, vol. 12, 2016, pp. 14–15.
7. United Nations, *The State of Global Education: Progress and Challenges*. Paris, France: UNESCO, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.unesco.org/stateofeducation2020>
8. J. Doe, "Understanding social dynamics in urban communities," *Social Science Insights*, Mar. 15, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://www.socialscienceinsights.com/community-dynamics>
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10. C. L. Martin, "Advances in renewable energy technologies," *The New York Times*, p. A4, May 10, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/10/renewable-energy-advances>
11. H. A. Williams, personal communication, Apr. 5, 2021.

