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ABSTRACT

Abstract is compulsory. First sentence describes the nature or the background information on the field of study. Subsequent sentences provide the problem statement or objectives and scope of the research. Next sentences explain the methods and materials used in the work. Main results and important findings are then highlighted. Finally, a summary of conclusions is put forth. Length of abstract can be proportional to the length of the article.

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INTRODUCTION

This paper begins by presenting its purpose, the importance of the topic under investigation, and its contribution to existing scientific discourse. It provides a concise background to the research project, outlines the structure of the article, and justifies the selection of the topic. The introduction also includes general definitions and a contextual discussion of the topic, supported by existing literature that either reinforces, challenges, or complements the position of this study.

In highlighting previous studies, the paper situates itself within relevant academic debates, referencing current and foundational works. Where applicable, the introduction also touches on controversial or divergent hypotheses to provide a balanced perspective. This is essential for clarifying the scope and originality of the study.

The main objective of this article is briefly stated at the end of this section, along with a highlight of its expected key findings. This section is designed to be comprehensible to a broader scholarly audience, including those outside the immediate field of research.

If necessary, a nomenclature section may be inserted here in a box using the same font size as the rest of the manuscript. The paragraphs in the paper proceed from this point, and should only be interrupted by section headings, subheadings, figures, or equations.

Please use English (United Kingdom) only throughout this paper with APA 7th edition as the referencing and citation style. Please make sure at least 30% of the references from the list are the latest 5 years back.

Structure (Heading 2)

Journal articles must be typed using Microsoft Word, with Constantia font, size 12 pt, single spacing, and formatted in a double-column layout on 210 x 280 mm paper. This layout is already prepared in the official CRC MS Word template, so authors do not need to create the format themselves. After bulleted lists, be sure to return to the main text style, which is 'Els-body-text', used for longer paragraphs.

Do not change the styles and formats provided in the template, including numbering, heading styles, and the positioning of elements such as tables, figures, or paragraphs. Main section titles should use the Els1st-order-head style, while the abstract text should use the els-abstract-text style. Avoid using non-standard fonts, especially those from East Asian languages (such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean), as these may cause problems during printing. Use the Microsoft Word spellchecker to minimize typos or errors.

The article structure should follow this order: Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Keywords, Main Text (including figures and tables), Acknowledgements, References, and if necessary, Appendix. Note that acknowledgements should not be

placed on the title page or as footnotes, but in a separate section at the end of the article.

The keywords section must contain a minimum of five relevant keywords, and more may be included if necessary to adequately represent the scope of the topic. The article must be written in British English, using APA 7th edition citation and referencing style. Ensure that at least 30% of the references are publications from the last five years, and that every reference cited in the text appears in the reference list, and vice versa.

Bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

1. First point
 - 1.1 Second point
 - 1.1.1 And so on

Ensure that you return to the 'Els-body-text' style, the style that you will mainly be using for large blocks of text, when you have completed your bulleted list.

Tables must be embedded directly into the manuscript and not submitted as separate files. All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, etc.), with the table caption placed above the table and left-aligned. Use font size 10 pt for table contents. Within tables, only horizontal lines are allowed—to separate column headings from the body, and above and below the table—no vertical lines.

Table 1. An example of a table

An example of a column heading	A (t)	B (t)
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

After completing the bulleted list, return to the main paragraph style. Page numbers are not required, as they will be added by the editors during the preprint or proceedings production process.

The requirements for figures in a journal article are similar to those for tables. Figures must be embedded directly into the manuscript and not submitted as separate files. All figures should be numbered using Arabic numerals (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.). The figure caption should be placed directly below the figure, left-aligned, and the figure title or name must be in *italic*. The font size for figure captions is recommended to be **12 pt**, the same as the main text.

Unlike tables, there are no restrictions on lines, but figures must be clear and of good quality to ensure readability. Authors should include the source of the figure if it is not their original work, for example:

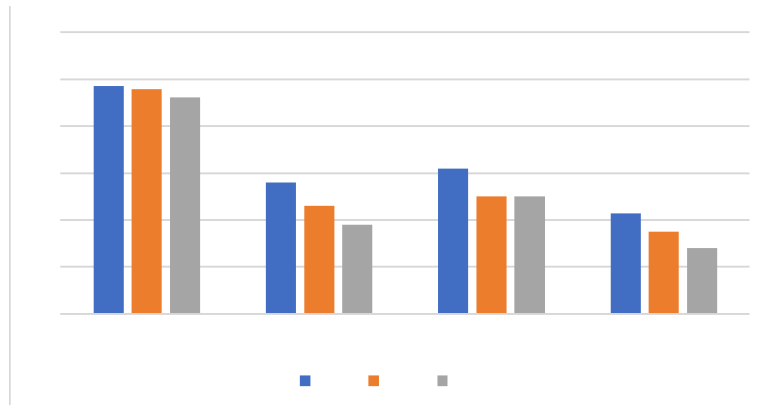


Figure 1. Comparison of Poverty Rate
Sources: Badan Pusat Statistik (2022)

After completing bulleted lists or explanations involving figures, make sure to return to the main paragraph style (e.g., ‘Els-body-text’). Page numbers are not required, as they will be added by the editors during the preprint or proceedings production process.

Construction of References

References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Reference should follow an APA 7th edition format and must be listed in alphabetical order, font 10, and unbold (Reference style). Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by (Van der Geer, Hanraads, & Lupton, 2000) or (Strunk & White, 1979) in the text.

Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the ‘References’ section, which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review provides a critical overview of the existing research related to the topic of the study. It explores key theories, models, and empirical findings that have shaped the understanding of the subject. This section highlights the main debates, identifies trends, and examines gaps in the current literature. By evaluating past studies, the review not only establishes the theoretical and empirical foundation for the research but also underscores the need for further investigation in areas where existing knowledge is limited or conflicting. The review will further discuss any controversial viewpoints or differing perspectives that contribute to the ongoing academic discussion. Ultimately, this section serves to position the study within the broader academic conversation, providing context for the research questions and guiding the methodology.

METHODS

This section outlines the research approach employed in this study, including the research design, data collection methods, data analysis techniques, and the steps taken to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. The methodology is chosen to support the research objectives and provide a robust foundation for drawing valid conclusions.

1. Research Design

This study adopts a [qualitative/quantitative/mixed] research design, selected to [provide an in-depth understanding/evaluate relationships between variables/examine specific phenomena] within the context of [research topic]. This approach enables [the researcher to explore data comprehensively, test hypotheses, or investigate unforeseen trends].

2. Population and Sample

The population for this study consists of [state the group or unit of analysis, e.g., individuals, companies, documents, statistical data]. The sample was selected using [sampling method, e.g., purposive, random, stratified sampling], with consideration given to [reasons for selecting the sample relevant to the research topic and objectives]. This sample is expected to provide a representative overview of [the variables or phenomena under study].

3. Data Collection Methods

Data were collected through [method of data collection, e.g., surveys, interviews, observations, document analysis]. [Data sources, e.g., government documents, annual reports, academic publications] were utilised as primary references. The data collection process involved [describe the technical steps of data collection, e.g., online questionnaires, face-to-face interviews]. This method allows for the collection of [structured, valid, and relevant] data to address the research objectives.

4. Research Instruments

To support data collection, instruments such as [mention tools or instruments used, e.g., questionnaires, interview guides, software for data analysis] were employed. These instruments were tailored to the study's objectives to ensure that the data collected were [measurable, relevant, and reliable]. The instruments were tested for [validity and reliability] prior to use in the data collection phase.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected were analysed using [mention the analysis techniques, e.g., qualitative analysis, descriptive statistics, regression analysis, thematic analysis]. This method facilitates [extracting relevant information, identifying patterns, or testing hypotheses] related to [the research topic]. The analysis process includes the following steps:

- 5.1 Data Grouping: Data will be organised by themes or categories to facilitate further analysis.
- 5.2 Comparison and Synthesis: Relevant data will be compared to identify trends, patterns, or differences over time or across policy scopes.
- 5.3 Interpretation of Findings: The results of the analysis will be synthesised to provide a comprehensive understanding of [the issue under study].

6. Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings, the following measures were implemented:

- 6.1 Triangulation: Using multiple sources or methods to verify the findings.
- 6.2 Peer Validation: Seeking feedback from experts or peers to check the consistency of data interpretation.
- 6.3 Instrument Testing: Conducting a pilot test of the research instruments to ensure their accuracy and reliability.

7. Study Limitations

This study acknowledges several limitations that should be considered:

- 7.1 Sample Limitations: The study focuses on [mention any limitations regarding the sample, e.g., specific regions, time periods, or groups], which may limit the ability to generalise the findings.
- 7.2 Methodological Limitations: The methods employed have limitations in terms of [e.g., generalising findings, data constraints, or challenges in data collection].

RESULT

In this section, the author outlines the main findings of the research in a descriptive and systematic manner. All the data discovered are presented objectively, without any interpretation or additional explanation, which will be discussed further in the discussion section. The purpose of writing the results is to provide a clear overview of the research findings through the presentation of relevant data, including figures, statistical values, observed trends, and comparisons between groups or variables being tested.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section should focus on the interpretation of the findings and link them to existing literature. The author should explain why the findings are significant and how they contribute to enhancing theoretical understanding in the researched field. Additionally, the discussion should include an analysis of any contradictions or differences with previous studies, as well as provide practical and theoretical implications.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section should provide a concise summary of the main findings of the study. It should highlight the key outcomes and their significance, emphasising how the research contributes to the existing body of knowledge. The conclusion should also reflect on the broader implications of the findings and suggest potential directions for future research. Any limitations encountered during the study should be acknowledged, and recommendations for further investigation or practical application may also be included.

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