

TITLE OF THE RESEARCH ARTICLE (20 pt) (ALL CAPITAL LETTERS)

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Author's name-surname⁴, Author's name-surname⁵, (16 pt)

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ABSTRACT (18 pt) (NO MORE THAN 350 WORDS)

(16 pt) Structure of the Abstract (for Research Articles)

1. Research Objectives – Clearly state the purpose of the study, such as to explore a process, to develop a model, or to evaluate a program.

2. Research Methodology – Specify whether the study is qualitative, participatory action research (PAR), quantitative, or mixed methods, etc.

3. Target Group / Data Sources – Indicate the number, characteristics, and sampling methods used for selecting participants or sources.

4. Research Instruments – Identify the tools used, such as questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, observations, or field notes.

5. Research Findings – Present the results clearly, aligned with each research objective.

6. New Knowledge / Proposed Innovation – Synthesize or propose new academic models, approaches, or conceptual frameworks derived from the study.

Sample Abstract

This study aimed to (1) examine the process of developing a forest conservation coffee community in Um Hwam Village, (2) implement Buddhist-integrated coffee conservation activities, and (3) synthesize a community network for environmental sustainability. The research employed a Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology. The target group included 40 participants comprising local leaders, monks, youth, and farmers. Research instruments consisted of in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, participatory observations, and stakeholder consultations. The findings revealed that (1) the community successfully co-designed agroforestry-based coffee conservation activities, (2) monks played a vital role in integrating Dhamma into environmental awareness, and (3) a Buddhist coffee conservation network emerged at the subdistrict level. The study generated new knowledge in the form of the C.P.Life Model, an integrative framework connecting Dhamma with grassroots economic development and sustainable forest stewardship.

Keywords: 3-5 words

INTRODUCTION (18 pt) (SHOULD NOT EXCEED 4 PARAGRAPHS)

(16 pt) 1. Present the background and significance of the problem in a broad context, supported by relevant policies, laws, or theoretical frameworks.

2. Describe the current situation or existing problems, citing previous research or relevant theories.

3. Identify specific issues related to the target population or sample group being studied.



4. Conclude the introduction by highlighting the overall importance of the research and the anticipated benefits or contributions of the study.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES (18 pt)

1. (16 pt)
2. (16 pt)
3. (16 pt)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (18 pt)

(16 pt) 1. Quantitative Research Methodology

This study employed a quantitative research methodology with the objective of examining [state the focus: relationships, differences, or effects of variables]. The sample consisted of [number and characteristics of participants, e.g., 300 high school students in...], selected through [sampling method, e.g., simple random sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling]. The research instrument was a researcher-developed questionnaire, validated by content experts using the Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) technique, and tested for reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Data were collected via on-site and online surveys. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean, and standard deviation, as well as inferential statistics including t-test, ANOVA, and regression analysis, were used for data analysis.

2. Qualitative Research Methodology

This study adopted a qualitative research methodology aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of [phenomenon or topic]. The target group included [specify participants, e.g., Buddhist monks, elderly people, students], selected through purposive sampling. The main research tools were in-depth

interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation. All qualitative data were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using content analysis and thematic analysis, focusing on interpretation and the identification of key themes aligned with the research objectives.

3. Action Research Methodology

This study utilized an action research methodology, emphasizing collaborative problem-solving and development in a real-world context. The research process followed core steps: problem identification, planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The target group consisted of [specify participants, e.g., teachers, community members, elderly participants], selected purposively. Research tools included field notes, semi-structured interviews, and participatory workshops. Qualitative data analysis involved content interpretation, stakeholder dialogue, and systematic reflection to assess changes and outcomes.

4. Mixed Methods Research Methodology

This research adopted a mixed methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to achieve comprehensive insights. For the quantitative component, the sample consisted of [number and characteristics], using a structured questionnaire and analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The qualitative component involved purposively selected participants for in-depth interviews and field observations. The instruments included interview guides and field logs. Data from both methods were analyzed separately and then triangulated to validate and synthesize key findings in relation to the research objectives.



RESULTS (18 pt)

(16 pt) The research findings must address all research objectives.



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Figure 1 Title of the Figure (if any)
Source:

Table 1 Title of the Table (if any)

DISCUSSION (18 pt)

(16 pt) The discussion section should critically analyze the findings in alignment with the stated research objectives. Authors are encouraged to compare their findings with relevant previous studies—whether in agreement or contradiction—and incorporate these comparisons to support their interpretations.

Sample Discussion

These findings are consistent with the theory of... which posits that...

This aligns with the study by Smith (2020), who found that...

However, the results contrast with previous research conducted by...

This suggests that... may play a crucial role in...

Therefore, it is recommended that...

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (18 pt)

(16 pt) Provide a concise summary of the overall research findings. This section should include key recommendations derived from the study, suggestions for practical application of the results, and proposed directions for future research.

NEW KNOWLEDGE (18 pt)

(16 pt) Present the key knowledge derived from the research, synthesized into a conceptual model. Provide a



concise and easy-to-understand explanation of the model's structure and components.

REFERENCES (18 pt)

(16 p)

In-text Citation in APA 7th Edition Style

1. Narrative Citation

The author's name appears as part of the sentence, with the publication year in parentheses.

Examples:

According to Bandura (1986), observational learning plays a key role in behavior formation.

Smith and Jones (2020) argued that the data support a new theoretical model.

2. Parenthetical Citation

Both the author's name and the publication year appear in parentheses at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

Observational learning is essential in behavior development (Bandura, 1986).

This approach has been supported in several studies (Smith & Jones, 2020).

Other Special Cases to Know

Case	Example of In-text Citation
One author	(Sangkhathan, 2021) or Sangkhathan (2021)
Two authors	(Kumar & Lee, 2018)
Three or more authors	(Chaiyasit et al., 2019)
Organization as author	(World Health Organization, 2020)
No author (use title instead)	("Buddhism and Ethics," 2023)
Thai source (use Romanized name)	(Phra Promkunaporn, 2015)

References in APA 7th Edition Style

1. Book

Chadwick, H. (2001). *The early church*. Penguin Books.

2. Journal Article

Brown, L. M. (2020). Buddhist ethics and social engagement: A case study. *Journal of Contemporary Buddhism*, 21(2), 145–160.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14639947.2020.1752279>

3. Thesis / Dissertation

Smith, J. A. (2018). *Integrating mindfulness in secondary education: A Buddhist approach* (Doctoral dissertation, Mahidol University). ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

4. Webpage / Online Resource

World Health Organization. (2023, March 15). *Mental health and COVID-19*. WHO.
<https://www.who.int/news-room/mental-health-covid19>

5. Scripture / Tipiṭaka



Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. (1996).
Tipiṭaka volume 10: Sutta Piṭaka, Dīgha Nikāya, Pāṭika Vagga.
MCU Press.