

[Title] Template for 14th Indonesia Digital Library Conference's Call for Papers

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Abstract

Use the following structured style without mentioning the headings in 250-300 words; with IMRaD+C structure: Introduction; Method; Result; Discussion: and Conclusion

Example:

Introduction: Naga community is recognized as one of the Sundanese traditional groups who reside in Neglasari village, Salawu Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya District, West Java Province, Indonesia. This community has been holding firm customs and culture. For daily needs, they take advantage of plant diversity around their homes, including bamboo. The study aims to investigate the diversity, utilization, and management of bamboo in the Naga community.

Method: The study used a mixed-method approach by combining qualitative and quantitative data collection with the ethnobotany approach used in ethnobotanical studies. Semi-structured or deep interviews, structured interviews, and participant observation methods were used to collect data in the field.

Results: The study documented and used seven species and landraces of bamboo in the gardens of the Naga community, namely *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *vulgaris* (haur hejo), *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *striata* (Lodd. ex Lindley) Gamble (haur koneng), *Gigantochloa apus* (J.A. & J.H. Schult) Kurz. (awi tali), *Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steud) Widjaja (awi gede/awi gombong), *Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz. (awi temen), *Gigantochloa atroviolacea* Widjaja (awi hideung), and *Schizostachyum iraten* Steud (awi tamiyang). The bamboo plants are traditionally used as building materials, containers, traditional musical instruments, cooking equipment, agricultural and livestock tools, foodstuffs, etc. The Naga community traditionally manages bamboo plants in their gardens, which consists of land preparation, planting, maintenance, pest control, harvesting, and utilization.

Discussion: The study showed that the Naga community has diverse knowledge and management practices in utilizing bamboo for their daily needs. Their traditional practices have contributed to the conservation of bamboo plants, which is essential in maintaining the sustainability of the community's livelihood. Therefore, it is crucial to acknowledge and support the community's efforts in preserving their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge.

Conclusions: The Naga community possesses a wealth of knowledge about bamboo diversity and traditional management practices that are crucial for the conservation of bamboo plants and the sustainability of their livelihood. Recognizing and supporting their efforts in preserving their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge is vital. The study's findings can provide insights and recommendations for the sustainable management and conservation of bamboo resources in Indonesia and beyond. Further studies are recommended to explore the economic potential of bamboo utilization and to develop sustainable management strategies. The government and relevant stakeholders can also play a significant role in supporting the community's conservation efforts by providing access to modern technology and resources.

Keywords: traditional knowledge; bamboo diversity; naga community; ethnobotany; conservation (max. 5 keywords)

Abstrak

Abstrak Bahasa Indonesia menggunakan struktur IMRaD+C terdiri atas: Pendahuluan; Metode; Hasil; Diskusi; dan kesimpulan, terdiri dari 250-300 kata.

Contoh:

Pendahuluan: Komunitas Naga merupakan salah satu kelompok tradisional Sunda yang tinggal di desa Neglasari, Kecamatan Salawu, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, Provinsi Jawa Barat, Indonesia. Komunitas ini memiliki adat dan budaya yang kuat. Untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari, mereka memanfaatkan keragaman tumbuhan di sekitar rumah, termasuk bambu. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki keragaman, pemanfaatan, dan pengelolaan bambu di kalangan Komunitas Naga.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran (*mixed-method*) dengan menggabungkan pengumpulan data kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan pendekatan etnobotani yang digunakan dalam studi etnobotani. Metode wawancara semi-terstruktur, wawancara terstruktur, dan metode observasi partisipan digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data di lapangan.

Hasil: Penelitian ini mendokumentasikan tujuh spesies dan varietas tanaman bambu yang terdapat di kebun Komunitas Naga, yaitu *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *vulgaris* (*haur hejo*), *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *striata* (Lodd. ex Lindley) Gamble (*haur koneng*), *Gigantochloa apus* (J.A. & J.H. Schult) Kurz. (*awi tali*), *Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steud) Widjaja (*awi gede/awi gombong*), *Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz. (*awi temen*), *Gigantochloa atrovioleacea* Widjaja (*awi hideung*), dan *Schizostachyum iraten* Steud (*awi tamiyang*). Tanaman bambu digunakan secara tradisional sebagai bahan bangunan, wadah, alat musik tradisional, peralatan memasak, alat pertanian dan peternakan, bahan makanan, dan lain-lain. Komunitas Naga secara tradisional mengelola tanaman bambu di kebun mereka, yang terdiri dari persiapan lahan, penanaman, pemeliharaan, pengendalian hama, pemanenan, dan pemanfaatan.

Diskusi: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa komunitas Naga memiliki pengetahuan dan praktik pengelolaan yang beragam dalam memanfaatkan bambu untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari mereka. Praktik tradisional mereka telah berkontribusi pada konservasi tanaman bambu, yang sangat penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan mata pencaharian komunitas. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengakui dan mendukung upaya komunitas dalam melestarikan warisan budaya dan pengetahuan tradisional mereka.

Kesimpulan: Komunitas Naga memiliki pengetahuan yang sangat kaya tentang keragaman bambu dan praktik pengelolaan tradisional yang sangat penting untuk konservasi tanaman bambu dan keberlanjutan mata pencaharian mereka. Penting untuk mengakui upaya Komunitas Naga dalam melestarikan warisan budaya dan pengetahuan tradisional mereka serta mendukung praktik pelestarian tanaman bambu. Temuan studi ini dapat memberikan wawasan dan rekomendasi untuk pengelolaan dan konservasi sumber daya bambu yang berkelanjutan di Indonesia dan di seluruh dunia. Studi lebih lanjut disarankan untuk mengeksplorasi potensi ekonomi penggunaan bambu dan pengembangan strategi pengelolaan yang berkelanjutan. Pemerintah dan pemangku kepentingan terkait juga dapat memainkan peran yang signifikan dalam mendukung upaya konservasi masyarakat dengan menyediakan akses ke teknologi modern dan sumber daya lainnya.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan tradisional; keragaman bambu; komunitas naga; etnobotani; konservasi (maksimal 5 kata kunci)

Introduction

The introduction should contain (sequentially) the general background and research question or hypothesis and research gap. The study objective should be written at the end of the introduction.

Literature Review

The literature review represents previous research in the research topic discussed and also the theoretical core of an article. The purpose of a literature review is to “look again” (re + view) at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005, p. 70). A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide one’s own research (Perry

et al., 2003, p. 660). A good literature review should not merely provide a summary of previous relevant research; the researcher is also expected to critically evaluate, re-organize and synthesize the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005, p. 84). It must Identify knowledge gaps found by the author when conducting a literature review and build a theoretical explanation that answers the research questions and objectives.

Methods

(Methods should be described in detail practically instead of conceptually). The Methods section contains enough information to enable the readers to understand what was practically done. Avoid giving too long conceptual explanations about a certain method, approach, or research type. Instead, accentuate the explanation of 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.

Results

The author should explain the results of the research (what was discovered) in detail. Text text text text.

Discussion

The research result and discussion section contain the results of the research findings and their ensuing discussions. The findings acquired from the results of the conducted research should be written with the supplementary support of adequate data. The research results and findings should be able to resolve or provide explanations to the question stated in the introduction and also contains the author's analysis of the findings by connecting the empirical data with the theory used.

Conclusion

The concluding statement should contain summary and suggestion. The summary should exemplify the answers provided to the hypothesis and/or research objectives or acquired findings. The summary should not contain a repetition of research results and discussions, and it should instead contain a summation of research results and findings as expected in the research objective or hypothesis. The suggestions should present matters that will subsequently be conducted in relation to the research's ensuing concepts.

Acknowledgment

(Both persons and institutions with contribution in the paper writing process can be mentioned here).

References

For each data retrieval or quoted from other references, the author must write the references. All reference mentioned should be written down in reference using American Psychological Association (APA) style and arranged from A to Z. Use reference manager application such as Zotero, Mendeley, or Endnote. Whenever available, DOI of the references must be mentioned. Particular attention should be paid to the provision of DOIs for all electronically available references while using the full URL format for each DOI.

Table and Figure

All tables and figures should be cited in the main text as Table 1, Figure 1, etc. **For example:** Table 1 summarizes the formatting requirement.

Table 1. Table styles available in the Word template text text text text text

Text	Text	Text	Text
Text			
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	Text	Text	
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			Text

Source: obtained from primary data (9pt, italic)

It can be seen from table 1 above that text text text text text text text text (Please mention the general trend of the table).

Figure 1 below shows the kind of e-library (mention the key term of the figure).

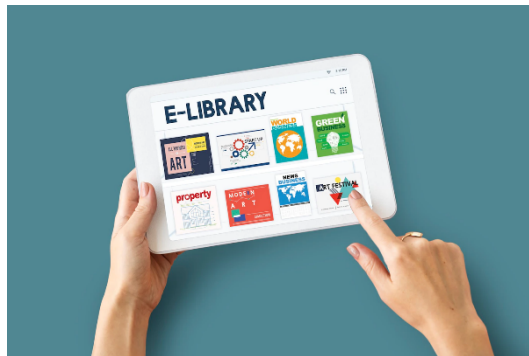


Figure 1. E-library

Figure 1 above shows that text text text Text text text text text Text text text text text. text text text text text. text text text text text

Interview Results in Quotations

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 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