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**TITLE: The National University of Battambang, Cambodian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation** *[Pont: BogueSlab-Semibol,16 PT, Bold Face, Centerd]*

AAA a\* , BBBBb  , CCCCc  , DDDD d 

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មូលន័យសង្ខេប

នៅក្នុងមូលន័យសង្ខេបនេះ យើងគួរតែសរសេរអំពី 1. សេចក្តីផ្តើម (1-2 ប្រយោគ) ផ្តល់សាវតាសង្ខេបអំពីប្រធានបទស្រាវជ្រាវ បញ្ជាក់យ៉ាងច្បាស់អំពីបញ្ហាស្រាវជ្រាវ ឬគម្លាតដែលការសិក្សារបស់អ្នកដោះស្រាយ រៀបរាប់ពីគោលបំណងនៃការសិក្សា។ 2. វិធីសាស្រ្តស្រាវជ្រាវ (2-3 ប្រយោគ) សង្ខេបពីរបៀបដែលការស្រាវជ្រាវត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង រៀបរាប់ពីការរចនាការសិក្សា ប្រភពទិន្នន័យ ឬបច្ចេកទេសសំខាន់ៗដែលបានប្រើ ។ 3. លទ្ធផល (2-3 ប្រយោគ) គូសបញ្ជាក់ការរកឃើញសំខាន់ ប្រើលទ្ធផលជាបរិមាណឬគុណភាពតាមការចាំបាច់។ 4. សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន (1-2 ប្រយោគ) សង្ខេបអត្ថន័យទូលំទូលាយនៃការរកឃើញ លើកឡើងពីកម្មវិធីឬការណែនាំដែលមានសក្តានុពល។ អ្នកនិពន្ធត្រូវបានលើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យទាញយកគំរូនៃការសរសេរអត្ថបទស្រាវជ្រាវនៃទស្សនាវដ្ដី កម្ពុជានៃការស្រាវជ្រាវពហុជំនាញ និងនវានុវត្តន៍ (CJMRI) តាមរយៈគេហទំព័រ http://cjmri.nubb.edu.kh ។ (ឈ្មោះពុម្ពអក្សរ៖ Times New Roman, 12 pt, Spacing 1.08. (150-250 ពាក្យ)

ពាក្យគន្លឹះ**: ............. ............. ............ ................ .................**

ABSTRACT

In this abstract we should have to write about the **1. Introduction (1-2 sentences)** Provide a brief background on the research topic. Clearly state the research problem or gap that your study addresses. Mention the objective or purpose of the study. **2. Methods (2-3 sentences)** Summarize how the research was conducted.Mention the study design, data sources, or key techniques used.Avoid excessive details; keep it general but informative. **3. Results (2-3 sentences)** Highlight the key findings without interpretation.Use quantitative or qualitative results as necessary.Avoid vague statements like "significant results were found" without specifying them. **4. Conclusion (1-2 sentences)** Summarize the broader implications of the findings.Mention potential applications or recommendations.Avoid introducing new information. *(Font Name: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Spacing 1.08. (150-250 words)*

Keyword: **…………….., …………….., …………..,……………….., ………………….** *[Keywords are an essential part of producing a journal article. When writing a journal article you must select keywords that you would like your article to rank for.]*

1. INTRODUCTION*[* *BogueSlab-Semiboldn,14 pt] [300-450 words]*

**1.1 Hook** *(1–2 sentences)* Grab the Reader’s Attention Start with an interesting fact, a statistic, a question, or a bold statement. **1.2 Background Information** *(2–3 sentences)* Provide Context Explain the broader context of the topic. Mention past studies, key trends, or historical developments relevant to the topic. **1. 3. Problem Statement** *(1–2 sentences)* Define the Issue Clearly state the research problem or gap in knowledge. **1.4 Research Objectives**

*(1–2 sentences)* state the purpose explains what the study/article aims to achieve. **1.5. Thesis Statement or Overview** *(1 sentence)*outline the Structure briefly state what the article will discuss.

[Ex.Citation: Place leadership involves the mobilization of collective action for regional development (Sancino et al., 2022; Sotarauta et al., 2017). Yet the effectiveness of place leadership as a relational and collaborative process that drives change depends on fostering legitimacy across wide-ran ging interests (Papin & Beauregard, 2024; Taylor, 2019), which is underexplored in respect of place leader ship (Ayres, 2022; Ferry & Sandford, 2022). Here, legitimacy is ‘the extent to which a governance mechanism enjoys … support from relevant and affected actors’ (Cris tofoli et al., 2022, p. 706)].

**Table1.** [Times New Roman,12 pt title, Boil table]

|  |
| --- |
| Categories Number of Items Alpha |
| Difficulties ---- ----  Strategy (SIPT) ----- ----  Learning’s Role ----- ----- |

[Font in table use Times New Roman,10 pts]

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

**2.1 Introduction** *(100-150 words)* Provide basic details about the lecture, including the title, speaker/lecturer, date, and venue. Briefly state the purpose of the lecture and your overall impression of it. **2. 2 Summary of the Lecture** *(200-300 words*) Summarize the main points and topics covered in the lecture. Focus on the most important themes, theories, or arguments discussed. Avoid including unnecessary details or personal opinions in this section—just the facts. **2.3. Critical Evaluation** *(300-500 words)* Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the lecture. Did the lecturer communicate their ideas effectively? Was the lecture engaging? Did the speaker provide solid evidence, data, or examples? Were the visual aids (e.g., slides) helpful? What aspects of the lecture were particularly insightful, and which could have been improved? **2.4. Personal Reflection** *(100-150 words)* Reflect on how the lecture impacted your understanding of the topic. Did the lecture change your perspective or challenge your views? Discuss how the lecture relates to other readings or lectures you've encountered on the subject. **2.5 Conclusion** *(50-100 words)* Summarize your overall assessment of the lecture. Would you recommend this lecture to others? Why or why not?

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

*[* *BogueSlab-Semiboldn,14 pt] [500-800 words]*

**3.1. Research Design** *(1–2 paragraphs, 100–200 words)*Describe the type of research (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method). Explain whether it is experimental, descriptive, correlational, or case study-based. **3. 2 Data Collection Methods** *(1–2 paragraphs, 150–300 words)* Specify the sources of data (primary vs. secondary). Mention tools or techniques used (surveys, interviews, laboratory experiments, datasets, historical records). Explain sampling techniques (random sampling, stratified sampling, case selection **3. 3. Data Analysis Techniques** *(1–**2 paragraphs, 150–300 words)*

Describe how the data were processed (statistical analysis, thematic analysis, coding).Mention software or tools used (SPSS, Python, NVivo, GIS tools etc. ).Explain any equations, models, or frameworks applied.**​ 4. 4 Ethical Considerations** *(Optional, 100–150 words)*State whether the research follows ethical guidelines (informed consent, confidentiality, IRB approval). Explain any measures taken to ensure data integrity and participant privacy.

1. RESULTS

*[500-800 words]*

**4.1. Overview of Findings** *(1 Paragraph, 100–200 Words)* Briefly summarize key findings in relation to the research question. Avoid interpretation or discussion (this is for the Discussion section).

**4.2 Presentation of Data** *(2–3 Paragraphs, 200–500 Words)* Present results using tables, graphs, or charts if applicable. Describe trends, patterns, or relationships observed in the data. **4.3 Statistical or Qualitative Analysis** *(1–2 Paragraphs, 150–300 Words)* For quantitative studies, report statistical values (e.g., means, standard deviations, confidence intervals). For qualitative studies, summarize key themes from interviews or observations. **4. 4 Additional Observations** *(Optional, 100–200 Words)* Include unexpected findings or anomalies that emerged during research. Mention any limitations affecting results.

**Table 2.** The same like in table 1

|  |
| --- |
| Item Statement Level of agreement (%)  SD D A SA M SDV |
| DROP1 ………………………………. ---- ---- --- ---- ----- -------  DROP2 ………………………………. ---- ---- --- ---- ----- -------  DROP3 ………………………………. ---- ---- --- ---- ----- -------  DROP4 ………………………………. ---- ---- --- ---- ----- ------- |

Note. Degree of agreement: 1: Strongly disagree; 2: Disagree; 3: Agree; 4: Strongly agree

A bar graph with pink and yellow bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 1:** Descriptives Statistics of total self-esteem,sex, and age groups

1. DISCUSSION

*(600-1000 words)*

**5.1. Summary of Key Findings** *[1–2 Paragraphs, 100–200 Words]* Briefly restate the most important results. Connect them to the research question and objectives. **5.2. Interpretation of Findings** *(2–3 Paragraphs, 200–400 Words)* Explain what the results mean and why they are significant. Compare findings with previous research or theories. **5.3. Implications of the Findings** *[1–2 Paragraphs, 150–300 Words]* Discuss the practical applications of the study. Explain how the findings can be used in real-world situations (e.g., policymaking, industry practices, education). **5.4. Study Limitations** *(1 Paragraph, 100–200 Words)* Acknowledge any weaknesses in the study (e.g., small sample size, lack of longitudinal data, methodological constraints). **5.5. Recommendations for Future Research** *(1 Paragraph, 100–200 Words*) Suggest areas for further study.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

*[300-500 words]*

**6.1. Restatement of the Research Problem /Objective** *(1–2 sentences, 30–50 words)* Briefly remind the reader of the research question or aim of the study. **6.2. Summary of Key Findings** *(2–3 sentences, 50–100 words)* Concisely restate the most significant findings of your research. **6.3. Implications of the Study** *(2–3 sentences, 50–100 words)* Discuss the importance or impact of your findings. **6.4. Suggestions for Future Research** *(1–2 sentences, 30–50 words)* Offer ideas for further study or exploration based on the research. **6.5 Final Statement** *(1–2 sentences, 20–50 words)* End with a strong, concluding thought that reiterates the study's importance. The conclusions summarize the most important results of the research works. Authors are requested not to include reference citation in the conclusion section.

REFERENCES

[ Font: Times New Roma, size 10 pts] *[ References and citations should be well balanced, current and relevant. Although every field is different, you should aim to cite references that are not more than 10 years old if possible. The studies you cite should be strongly related to your research question. The reference uses this APA style 7 edition]*

Ansell, C., Sørensen, E., & Torfing, J. (2021). The COVID-19 pandemic as a game changer for public administration and leader ship? The need for robust governance responses to turbulent problems. *Public ManagementReview,23(7),*949–960. <https://doi.org/>

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Bailey, D., Crescenzi, R., Roller, E., Anguelovski, I., Datta, A., & Harrison, J. (2021). Regions in Covid-19 recovery. *Regional Studies,55*(12), 1955–1965. [https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404. 2021.2003768](https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.%202021.2003768)

Beer, A., Ayres, S., Clower, T., Faller, F., Sancino, A., & Sotarauta, M. (2019). Place leadership and regional economic develop ment: A framework for cross-*regional analysis. Regional Studies, 53*(2), 171–182. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404. 2018.1447662

BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS

Matin is current PhD Student at the Graduate School of National University of Battambang, Cambodia.

