



Article Type

Please Write Title of Your Article within Two Lines Maximum without Abbreviation and Ensure It is Clear and Interesting for the Readers

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Abstract

Background: Write the abstract in a maximum of 250 words, ensuring it is concise and clear. Please write this part in past tense sentences considering that the article reports the previous study before. Write a maximum of five lines about the study background, including the research gap that justifies the need for the study. **Objectives:** Clearly and concisely state the research objectives that guide the study's execution in four lines maximum. **Methods:** Briefly and clearly explain the key methodological points of your research within four lines maximum. **Results:** Present the research findings, referring to the methodology section described earlier. **Conclusion:** Summarize the key findings of your paper, compare them with previous studies, and highlight the theoretical, practical, or methodological contributions of your research.

Keywords: Write; Maximum; Five words; Phrases; Separate by semicolon

1. Introduction

This document provides a guide for preparing articles for the SCRI Journals. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word as an instruction set. Use the word style fitur in the word processing application. You can choose your article type as Research Article, Review Article, Case Study, Theoretical Article, Methodological Article, Brief Report, or Perspective Article in the first part. Write the title of your article within two lines maximum without abbreviation and ensure it is clear and interesting for the readers in the second part. Titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not write "(Invited)" in the title.

In the third part, the full names of authors are preferred in the author field but are not required. Put a space between authors' initials. ORCIDs should be provided here as well. This part is then followed by the author's affiliations including: the department, affiliation, and country. It is avoid to use abbreviation of the department, affiliation, and country. Provide email of the corresponding author who are the person in charge in the publication process. The complete information of the authors can be elucidated in the author's biography in the last part of the paper. Furthermore, the abstract must be a single paragraph following the background, objectives, methods, results, and the conclusion descriptions. In order for the abstract to be effective when displayed in the academic



databases as well as through indexing services, it must be an accurate, stand-alone reflection of the contents of the article. They shall not contain displayed mathematical equations, numbered reference citations, nor footnotes. The keywords should include three or four different keywords or phrases, as this will help readers to

find it. It is important to avoid over-repetition of such phrases as this can result in a page being rejected by search engines. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

Communicate your work clearly. If you are not fully proficient in English, consider using an English language editing service before submitting your article. An expert editing service can help you refine the use of English in your article, so you can communicate your work more effectively. The use of an editing service is paid for by the author. It does not guarantee acceptance in an SCRI publication. For more information, visit the journal website.

2. Structure of the Article

The writing structure of the SCRI journal articles generally follows the IMRAD structure, which stands for introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. This structure is designed to present research findings in a systematic and easily understandable way for readers.

- The introduction section contains the background of the problem being addressed, the significance of the research, as well as the objectives and research questions to be answered. The author should elaborate on the theoretical context or previous studies relevant to the topic, in order to highlight the knowledge gap that the current study aims to fill.
- The methods section explains in detail how the research was conducted. It includes information such as the research design, location and timing of the study, population and sampling techniques, instruments used, and procedures for data collection and analysis. The methodology must be described comprehensively enough to allow other researchers to replicate the study.
- The results section presents the findings of the research objectively and without interpretation. The data can be displayed in the form of narrative descriptions, tables, graphs, or figures as appropriate. Results should be organized logically and should support the research objectives.
- The discussion section analyzes and interprets the findings. It also compares the results with existing literature or previous studies, explains possible causes of the findings, and outlines the limitations of the study along with potential implications.
- The conclusion section, which provides a summary of the main research findings and suggestions for practical application or directions for future studies. By following the IMRAD structure, scientific articles become more organized and adhere to academic publication standards.

2. Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation

When you open the template using Microsoft Word, select “Home” menu in the menu bar (these instructions assume Microsoft *Word*. Some versions may have alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here), and select “Style” menu or use keyboard function “Alt+Ctrl+Shift+s”. The pull-down style menu is in the Formatting Toolbar at the top of your *Word* window (e.g., the style at this point in the document is “Text”). Then, type over sections of the template or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles.. Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use *italics* for emphasis; do not underline.

2.1. Number of page

The SCRI journals recommend authors to write a minimum of five pages and a maximum of 10 pages. If more than 10 pages, authors may be charged additional fees in addition to the standard APC journal. Authors are required to write articles following this template strictly and this obligation will be considered in the first review process by the editors, whether the article will be continued into the next review process. Although, there is a possibility that an author will be advised to use proofreading services from related parties.

2.2. Abbreviations

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as APA, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "IEEE" in the title of this article).

2.3. Figure and Table

The following are the standards for creating figures and tables that must be followed by authors:

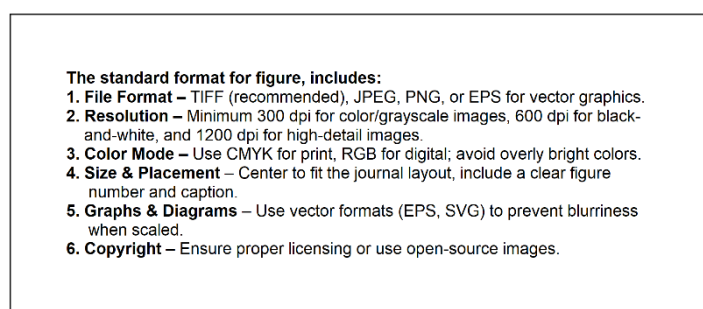


Figure 1. This is a sample of a figure caption.

Table 1. This is for title of a table

No	Column_1	Column_2	Column_3
1	Row_1	Row_1	Row_1
2	Row_2	Row_2	Row_2
3	Row_3	Row_3	Row_3
4	Row_4	Row_4	Row_4

3.1. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin of the column, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k}. \quad (1)$$

4. Conclusion

Although a conclusion may review the main points of the article, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Do not use quotations in writing the contents of this section because this section is in fact your own explanation as a conclusion to writing your article.

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments should briefly express gratitude to those who contributed to the research. Typically, this includes supervisors, colleagues, funding institutions, and technical or editorial support. Keep the tone formal, concise, and professional, avoiding overly emotional statements. Ensure the acknowledgment is clear and limited to a short paragraph.

References

Reference is written using APA Style must meet the minimum citation requirements, which are 25 references for research articles and 50 references for literature reviews or similar publications. References should primarily come from relevant and recent scholarly journals (within the last 5–10 years), while academic books and conference proceedings can be used as supplementary sources.

Excessive self-citation should be avoided unless highly relevant. References must be arranged alphabetically by the first author's last name and formatted according to APA Style.

Smith, J. A., & Brown, K. P. (2022). The impact of climate change on marine ecosystems. *Environmental Research Journal*, 45(2), 150–165. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx>.

Creswell, J. W. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.

Every reference must be properly cited in the text and formatted with a hanging indent (0.5 inch). The use of reference management tools like Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote is highly recommended to ensure consistency and avoid errors in bibliography formatting.



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