

THE TITLE
(ENGLISH VERSION TITEL)

THE TITLE
(INDONESIA VERSION TITEL)

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ABSTRACT (INDONESIAN VERSION)

Write your abstract here in Indonesian version and the does not exceed 200 words.

Kata Kunci: keywords contain three to five words/phrases separated with coma.

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH VERSION)

Write your abstract here in English version and the does not exceed 200 words.

Keywords: keywords contain three to five words/phrases separated with coma.

I. INTRODUCTION

This guideline is a template for writing the manuscript for Journal SCOG submission and this guideline is available online at Author Guideline page on Journal SCOG official website at:<http://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/index.php/SCOG>. Authors are allowed to modify this template for submission manuscript purpose.

section. Manuscript should be contains at least 2.000 words and should not exceed 10 pages including embedded figures and tables, contain no appendix, and the file should be in format Microsoft Office (.doc/.docx). Paper should be in prepared in A4 paper using 2.5 cm for inside margin and 2 cm for top, bottom, and outside margin. No need to alter page number in this template as the page number will be reordered at preprinting process.

II. WRITING LAYOUT

Manuscript should be written in English and be submitted online via journal website. Author must login, and if not a user? please register at site in order to make submission. Online registration not will be charged.

A. Soft Copy Submission

All manuscripts must be prepared and submitted according to the guidelines of this

B. Writing Format

The title and abstract should be in one column while the main text should be in two columns. Title may not exceed 60 characters and spaces, title case, small caps, centered, bold, font type Times New Roman (TNR), font size 14, and single spaced. Abstract contains neither pictures nor tables, justified, in 11 TNR, single spaced, and should not exceed 200 words. Keywords should be justified, 10 TNR and single spaced. The main text of the writing should be in two

columns with 1 cm column spacing, justified, 11 TNR, first line indent 5 mm, and single spaced.

C. Section Headings

Heading should be made in four levels. Level five cannot be accepted.

1) *Heading Level 1*

Heading 1 should be written in title case, left aligned, bold, 14 TNR, single spaced, and Roman numbered followed by dot

2) *Heading Level 2*

Heading 2: should be written title case, left aligned, bold, 11 TNR, single spaced, Capital numbered followed by dot

3) *Heading Level 3*

Heading 3: should be written title case, left aligned, italic, 11 TNR, single spaced, numbered by number followed by closed bracket

a) *Heading level 4*

Heading 4 is not recommended, however, it could still be accepted with the format of: sentence case, left indent 5 mm, hanging indent 5 mm, italic, 11 TNR, single spaced, numbered by small cap followed by closed bracket.

b) *Heading Level 5*

Heading Level 5 cannot be accepted in the manuscript.

II. WRITING STRUCTURE

Manuscripts are to be organized in the following format and sequence, with all pages, beginning with that for the running head, numbered consecutively.

A. Title

A good title consists of as few words as possible, but can well explain and give an idea over contents of the manuscript. A striking or catchy title will generally be easier to refer to, including if a search carried out using a browser application.

B. Abstract

It is a general summary of the paper/ manuscript and is an 'advertisement' of the work and the ideas contained in it. Concise, accurate, and specific, and is made in one paragraph with preferably no more than 250 words. Abstract does not contain

pictures, tables, and references referred to in the main body of the paper. Upon observing title, the first thing a reader does in assessing a written work is to read and comprehend the abstract.

C. Keywords

The keywords should be avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes

D. Introduction

This section is an introduction that takes the reader to see the general situation behind an area of science, industry, or other relevant matters, and then to understand why the study presented in this paper is necessary. As shown on the picture in Chapter II, scope of Introduction section narrows from up to down, or in general it can be described in the following sequence:

1. Presentation of opening information in the form of a general situation in a particular field which is a field in which the scientific substance of this study is a part of it. Opening information is general in nature;
2. Introduction scope narrows to a specific area within the general area discussed earlier where there are problem issues such as gaps between expectations and reality, shortcomings, and limitations, including past efforts (complete with literature references) to overcome them. This narrower scope related to the background of the issues then leads to the objectives of the study;
3. A statement accompanied by an explanation of the approach taken, which is considered appropriate for accomplishing the objectives, complete with reasons and supporting sources in the literature; and

A closing section that outlines the specific outputs that are expected to be a solution or at least be input for efforts to overcome the problem issues.

E. Methodology

This section, which can also be called 'Methods and Materials' or 'Methodology', is a section that explains with sufficient level of detail, but not too complicated, so that interested readers can understand it. This section should cover some important points as follows:

- An explanation of the background of the problem-solving approach taken, complete with references/literatures used and other explanations related to advantages, assumptions, etc;
- If the method relates to the formulation of new mathematical equations or models, it is necessary to provide information regarding the formulation approach taken;
- If the method involves equipment or materials (chemicals for example), it is necessary to describe the brand and specifications of the equipment as well as a description of the material including copyright (when known);
- If the method is experimental, it is necessary to explain the sequence of experiments clearly, although not in too much detail;
- If the application of the method includes application to different conditions, it is necessary to explain the application scenarios to be used; and

Presentations of what information and supporting data that are needed for the application of the method. Parts of the non-primary methods, such as charts, tool schemas, and video links, can be presented in the appendix.

F. Results and Discussions

The 'Results' and 'Discussions' sections in a scientific paper may either be separated or combined. For the SCOG journal, both sections are put in one integrated section. This section presents all of main results, both quantitative and qualitative, from the application of the full method and their accompanying discussions. The scope of discussions broadens from a small scope related to the results of method application towards discussions related to fulfillment of the study objectives and their implications for the scientific area and industry/stakeholders in

general. This section must include and cover aspects as follows:

- Presentation of all main results of the research/study, both quantitatively and qualitatively, including those that are unexpected and different from the results of previous studies;
- Figures and tables are excellent media to support substance of the written work, and must be made as clear and informative as possible. Image captions are made self-explaining for the images presented, albeit not too long. Image legends must be clear and not crowded;
- Discussions that accompany results have to be directed towards “What is the meaning of the results obtained?” (Many scientific papers are considered as of low quality due to weak and shallow discussions). Discussion is a very important part to support the arguments in the study;
- Discussions include such things as: differences in results with applicable theory or results from other publications, how big the differences are, whether the data are unique, and whether the data can lead to conclusions that are expected to meet the study objectives;
- Ideas, new terms, and statements that are not supported by the results obtained from the application of the method are not included in the discussions. Scientific speculation may still be carried out if it is supported by adequate relevant references and literatures; and
- In accordance with the principle of a broadening scope of discussions, the Results and Discussion section closes with implications of all findings, fulfillment of the study objectives, and is further widened by relating it to the scientific area or general problem described at the beginning of the Introduction section.

G. Conclusions

The Conclusion section is the final part of the main part of a scientific paper that presents all the conclusions from all the things discussed in the

'Results and Discussion' section, plus the implications for the scientific field and/or aspects of its application. Conclusions are NOT a summary of the manuscript and any addition of an overestimation of conclusions should be avoided. Conclusions of a scientific manuscript for SCOG are made in the form of short paragraphs, each paragraph containing a conclusion and explanations that are deemed necessary to accompany it. The number of paragraphs is adjusted to the number of conclusion points to be presented.

H. Acknowledgements

This section includes recognition for institution(s) that sponsor and support the implementation of research, and parties (individuals) who contribute to the creation of scientific papers, but whose contributions are not considered substantial enough to be included in the ranks of authors.

I. Glossary of Terms and Symbols

This section is presented In the form of a table that presents symbols (in mathematical equations, for example), abbreviations, and specific terms; each of which is accompanied by meaning of the symbols (and their units), full words of the abbreviations, and meaning of the specific term, which are all presented in briefly but clear manner. This table of Glossary of Terms and Symbols is intended to make it even easier for readers to understand the information conveyed by the scientific papers. Displayed in tabular format with first column is for Specific terms/abbreviation/symbol, second column for definition, and third column for unit.

Example:

Unit	Definition	Symbol
ASTM	American Standard Testing and Material	
AFR	<i>Air Fuel Ratio</i>	(kt weigh/kg air)
CH ₄	methane	
SiO ₂	silica	
K _a	absolute permeability	milidarcy
(mD)		
w	weight	(gram)
1	angle of friction	° (degree)
× _b	bulk density	gr/cc

J. References

This section is basically a list that Includes all publications and personal communications (with competent and well-known individuals) referred to in the manuscript text of scientific writings. Preference will be given to publications from well-documented journals or scientific meetings, but unpublished documents (institutional reports, for example) or from credible internet sites can also be used in limited numbers. The reference style in SCOG's Reference is to be made following the APA (American Psychological Association) writing style.

All literatures used as references must be cited in text, and vice versa all literatures cited in text must be written as references. References should be at least fifteen sources highly related to the topic with the following conditions 80% of the references must be published within the last ten years.

III. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

A. Table

Tables are used only to present data that cannot be incorporated conveniently into the text. Ordinarily values from statistical tests are not published as tables; tests employed and probability accepted for significance can be stated in the materials and methods section with significant differences indicated in tables by footnotes or in the text by a statement.

Tables must be designed to fit in 1 or 2 columns. Only rarely may they be designed to fit the height of a printed page. Generally, if the width does not fit the height of a typed page, the table is too wide. Tables may be continued on following pages to accommodate length, but pages may not be taped together, photo-reduced, single-spaced, oversized, or otherwise modified to contain more material.

Tables are numbered with Roman numerals in a continuous series and so referenced, in sequence, in the text. Captions are typed above the data on the same page. All columns in a table must have headings, with the first letter of the first word and proper nouns capitalized, e.g., Number sampled, % Recaptured.

Horizontal lines should be avoided in the body of the table; vertical lines are not permitted. If

such symbols are necessary, the table must be prepared as a line drawing and treated as a figure. Use of letters and numbers as superscripts or subscripts is not permitted. Table designations must be used in the obligate sequence.

B. Figures

All figure captions are to appear consecutively, in sequence, directly after the literature cited section. Do not place figure captions on the same page as the figures. Each figure or plate of figures must have a caption. The caption is written in paragraph style, beginning with the word "FIGURE." Captions are typed in roman. For plates, a summary statement should pre-cede the specific explanation of each figure. Avoid repeating information for each figure that can be placed in the summary statement. Species names are spelled out in full the first time used in each caption. The caption must contain an explanation of all abbreviations used on the figures and indicate the value of lines or bars used to show size (unless the value is shown directly on the figure). Size should not be indicated by magnification in the caption because the figure might not be printed at the size calculated.

Figures are numbered consecutively in the sequence mentioned in the text. Non parenthetical references to figures in the text are not abbreviated, i.e., Figure 1; Figures 1, 2; Figures 1–3; references to figures in parentheses in the text are abbreviated, i.e., Fig. 1, Figs. 1, 2; Figs. 1–3. All symbols used in a figure must be defined when possible by a key within the body of the figure. Style, including the form of abbreviation, must be that used in the Journal.

Figures may be used singly or grouped in a plate. In either case, the originals must be mounted on illustration board with a margin of at least 25 mm on all sides. Photographs and line drawings may not be combined in a single plate. If such a composition is necessary, the additional expense may be billed to the author. All figures are to be identified on the back by author name and figure number with the top indicated. Single figures are not numbered on the front, but each figure in a plate must include a number or letter, applied directly to the figure and, when possible, without an added background. Figures arranged to form a plate are to be abutted tightly without space or masking between.

C. Mathematical Equation

Mathematical equation should be clearly written, numbered orderly, and accompanied with any information needed. They should also be separated from the surrounding text.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n + b_n \sin \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

Where $f(x)$ is notation explanation, a_0 is notation explanation, and so on.

D. Literature Cited

All literatures used as references must be cited in text, and vice versa all literatures cited in text must be written as references. References should be at least fifteen sources highly related to the topic with the following conditions:

- 80% of the references must be published within the last ten years.
- 80% of the references must be in the category of primary sources (i.e., journal, published proceeding, thesis, dissertation).
- Multiple publications for same author
 - Same author; different years Normal conventions (author, year, title, etc).
 - Same author; same year More than one reference by an author in the same year: these are distinguished in order of publication using a lower-case alphabetical suffix after the year of publication (eg 1988a, 1988b, 1988c, etc). The same suffix is used to distinguish that reference for the in-text citations.
- The List of References is ordered alphabetically by primary authors' surnames.
 - Multiple authors. Use the sequence of authors' surnames exactly as given in the publication. The primary author, i.e., major contributor, is listed first by the publisher.
 - Same author: Different years: list the author's references chronologically, starting with the earliest date. Same year: use an alphabetical suffix (e.g. 1983a, 1983b).

Examples:

- Book

Type of Book	Citing in Text	Writing References
Single Author	At the end of the sentence: (Holt 2010) At the beginning of the sentence: Holt (2010) wrote that...	Holt, D.H., 1997, <i>Management Principles and Practices</i> , Prentice-Hall, Sydney.
Two Authors	(Laudon & Laudon 2003)	Laudon, K.C. & Laudon, J.P., 2003, <i>Essentials of Management Information Systems: Managing the Digital Firm</i> , Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
Three Authors	In-text: initially (Coveney, Ganster & King 2003) In-text: thereafter (Coveney et al. 2003)	Coveney, M., Ganster, S. & King, D., 2003, <i>The Strategy Gap: Leveraging Technology to Execute Winning Strategies</i> , Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey.
More than Three Authors	(Bond et al. 2011)	Bond, W.R., Smith, J.T., Brown, K.L. & George, M., 2011, <i>Management of Small Firms</i> , McGraw-Hill, Sydney.
Corporate Author	In-text: initially (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2002)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2002, <i>Connecting with Asia's Tech Future: ICT Export Opportunities</i> ,

	In-text: thereafter (DFAT 2002)	Economic Analytical Unit, Commonwealth Government, Canberra.
Journal, Proceeding, Thesis and Dissertation: Citing a journal, proceeding, thesis and dissertation in text should be written in the same way as citing a book		
Type of Source	Citing in Text	Writing References
Journal Article: Printed Journal	In the middle or at the end of the sentence: (Conley & Galeson 1998) At the beginning of the sentence: Conley & Galeson (1998) stated that...	Conley, T.G. & Galeson, D.W., 1998, 'Nativity and Wealth in mid-nineteenth Century Cities', <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , vol. 58, no. 2, pp. 468-493.
Journal Article: Electronic Database	(Liveris 2011)	Liveris, A., 2011, 'Ethics as a Strategy', <i>Leadership Excellence</i> , vol. 28, no. 2, pp.17-18. Available from: Proquest [23 June 2011].
Conference Proceeding: Print	(Eidenberger, Breiteneder & Hitz 2002)	Eidenberger, H., Breiteneder, C. & Hitz, M., 2002, 'A Framework for Visual Information Retrieval', in S-K. Chang, Z. Chen & S-Y.Lee (eds.), <i>Recent Advances in Visual Information</i>

		Systems: 5th International Conference, VISUAL 2002 Proceedings, Hsin Chu, Taiwan, March 11-13, 2002, pp. 105-116.			dissertation, University of Western Australia.
Conference Proceeding: Electronic	(Fan, Gordon & Pathak 2000)	Fan, W, Gordon, MD & Pathak, R 2000, 'Personalization of Search Engine Services for Effective Retrieval and Knowledge Management', <i>Proceedings of the Twenty-first International Conference on Information Systems</i> , pp. 20-34. Available from: ACM Portal: ACM Digital Library. [24 June 2004].	Thesis or Dissertation : Published	(May 2007)	May, B., 2007, <i>A Survey of Radial Velocities in the Zodiacal Dust Cloud</i> . Bristol UK, Canopus Publishing.
			Thesis or Dissertation : Retrieved from a Database	(Baril 2006)	Baril, M., 2006, <i>A Distributed Conceptual Model for Stream Salinity Generation Processes: A Systematic Data-based Approach</i> . WU2006.0058. Available from: Australasian Digital Theses Program. [12 August 2008].
Conference Proceeding: Unpublished	(Brown & Caste 2009)	Brown, S & Caste, V 2009, 'Integrated Obstacle Detection Framework'. Paper presented at the <i>IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium</i> , IEEE, Detroit MI.	• World Wide Web		
			Type of Source	Citing in Text	Writing References
			Document on the WWW (author/sponsor given but not dated)	According to Greenpeace (n.d.), genetically modified foods are ... or Greenpeace (n.d.:1 of 2) recommends that 'fewer genetically ...'.	Greenpeace n.d., <i>The Future Is GE Free</i> , viewed 28 September 2005, from http://www.greenpeace.org.au/ge/farming/canola.html . Note: The title of a webpage is treated like the title of a book. It is written in <i>italics</i> in the reference list.
Thesis or Dissertation : Unpublished	(Hos 2005)	Hos, J.P., 2005, <i>Mechanochemically Synthesized Nanomaterials for Intermediate Temperature Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Membranes</i> . Ph.D.			

Identifiable , personal author	(Arch & Letourneau 2002)	Arch, A. & Letourneau, C., 2002, 'Auxiliary Benefits of Accessible Web Design', in <i>W3C Web Accessibility Initiative</i> , viewed 26 February 2004, from http://www.w3.org/WAI/bcase/benefits.html .
E-book	(Eck 2002)	Eck, D.J., 2002, <i>Introduction To Programming Using Java</i> , 3rd edition., OOPWeb.com, viewed 26 February 2004, from http://www.oopweb.com/Java/Documents/IntroToProgrammingUsingJava/VolumeFrames.html .
E-journal	(Mueller , Heckathorn & Fernando 2003)	Mueller, J.K., Heckathorn, S.A. & Fernando, D., 2003, 'Identification of a chloroplast dehydrin in leaves of mature plants', <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> vol. 164, no. 4, pp. 535-542, viewed on 10 September 2003, from http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJPS/journal/no.s/v164n4/164053/164053.html .
Maps: Online	(maps.com 1999)	maps.com, 1999, <i>Bhutan</i> , viewed

11 September 2003, from http://www.maps.com/cgi-bin/search/hyperseek.cgi?search=CAT&Category=Asia%3ABhutanP&Qualifier=

• Other Sources

Type of Source	Citing in Text	Writing References
Maps: Print	(Viking O'Neil 1991:32-33)	Viking O'Neil, 1991, <i>Australian Road Atlas</i> , 10th edition., Penguin Books Australia, Melbourne, pp. 32-33.
Govern ment Publicat ion	(Department of Education, Science & Training 2000)	Department of Education, Science & Training, 2000, <i>Annual Report 1999-2000</i> , AGPS, Canberra. Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs 2001, <i>Immigration: Federation to Century's End 1901-2000</i> , Statistics Section, Business Branch, Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, Canberra.

E. Header, Footer, and Hyperlink

Header and footer including page number must not be used. All hypertext links and section bookmarks will be removed from papers. If you need to refer to an Internet email address or URL in your paper, you must type out the address or URL fully in Regular font.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

They must be supported by fact or data. Conclusions are presented in brief considering the topic of the article, the purposes and objectives. They must not be presented in pointers.

• ACKNOWLEDGE

These should be concise. Ethics require that colleagues be consulted before being acknowledged for their assistance in the study. The heading for this section is as for the primary head described for the materials and methods section. Subdivisions are not used in this section.

• REFERENCES

- Arch, A. & Letourneau, C.,** 2002, 'Auxiliary Benefits of Accessible Web Design', in *W3C Web Accessibility Initiative*, viewed 26 February 2004, from <http://www.w3.org/WAI/bcase/benefits.html>.
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- Fan, W, Gordon, MD & Pathak, R** 2000, 'Personalization of Search Engine Services for Effective Retrieval and Knowledge Management', *Proceedings of the Twenty-first International Conference on Information Systems*, pp. 20-34. Available from: ACM Portal: ACM Digital Library. [24 June 2004].
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- Liveris, A.,** 2011, 'Ethics as a Strategy', *Leadership Excellence*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp.17-18. Available from: Proquest [23 June 2011].
- Mueller, J.K., Heckathorn, S.A. & Fernando, D.,** 2003, 'Identification of a chloroplast dehydrin in leaves of mature plants', *International Journal of Plant Sciences* vol. 164, no. 4, pp. 535-542, viewed on 10 September 2003, from <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJPS/journal/n o.s/v164n4/164053/164053.html>.

† If possible, equalize columns on the last page †