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RSAI
Original Research

The article template for the International Journal of Religious and Interdisciplinary Studies (IJoRIS) is systematically structured to enable authors to present the results of their research in a sequential, academic, and scientific manner. The structure of the article starts from the title to the bibliography, with clear provisions regarding the content and number of paragraphs in each section. Therefore, the author needs to understand that each section is not just a formality but an argumentative framework that underpins the entire research logic.

Title

The title of the article should reflect the main idea of the overall content of the article. The title should not be too general or overly long. It must clearly and specifically represent the study's focus, the main variables, and the research context.

Authors, Affiliates, and Email Correspondence

After the title, the author's identity is listed, including the full name without a degree, the institutional affiliation, and the corresponding author's email address. This section also contains article history information, such as the date it was received, received after revision, and published, as well as the description of the publication license.

Abstract

Abstracts are written in a single paragraph between 150 and 200 words in length. This section should contain a concise but comprehensive background of the crucial problem or phenomenon on which the research is based, the research objectives to be achieved, the methods used, the main results found, and the scientific contribution of the research. Abstracts are not just introductions; they are complete overviews of the article's content, presented in a concise and informative form.

Keywords

After the abstract, the author lists some keywords that represent the main concepts of the research.

1. Introduction

The introduction is arranged in four intercontinuous paragraphs. The first paragraph describes the social phenomenon or actual problem behind the research. The second paragraph describes previous studies relevant to the study's theme, thereby clarifying the research's position on the academic map. The third paragraph explicitly describes the research's purpose, while the fourth paragraph presents the assumptions, initial arguments, or hypotheses that underpin the analysis. This arrangement helps the reader understand the author's flow of thought from the general context to a more specific focus.

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2. Literature Review

The literature review is presented in at least 3 subsections, each consisting of 2 paragraphs, for a total of 6 paragraphs. In this section, the author explains the theories related to formal objects and research material objects. Formal objects refer to the theoretical viewpoint or approach used to analyze a problem, while material objects refer to the substance or phenomenon being studied. A literature review not only summarizes the theory but also demonstrates its relevance to the research and identifies gaps to be filled.

3. Methods

The research method is systematically written in five paragraphs. The author must explain in detail what the unit of analysis or object of the research material is, the reason for its selection, and how the process of determining it was conducted. Furthermore, the research design, including both qualitative and quantitative methods, literature reviews, and other approaches, along with the reasons for the selection, was explained. The author must also describe the data sources used, the data collection techniques employed, and the data analysis methods used. The method section should be clear enough to allow the research to be replicated by other researchers.

4. Result

The results section is organized into 9 paragraphs, divided into 3 subsections, according to the formulation of the research problem. Each subsection consists of three paragraphs that describe the research findings descriptively and systematically. In this section, the author presents the data and answers to each research question without engaging in too deep an interpretation, as conceptual and reflective analysis will be discussed in the discussion section.

5. Discussion

The discussion section consists of five paragraphs that summarize the research results, reflect on the findings, offer theoretical interpretations, compare with previous studies, and outline implications or follow-up directions. This is where the author demonstrates the scientific contribution of his research and explains how the findings enrich the broader academic discourse.

6. Conclusion

The conclusion section summarizes the research's key findings in a concise manner. In addition to affirming the contribution of research to the development of science, this section can also contain suggestions for further research. The conclusion does not repeat the discussion at length but rather affirms the core of the argument built from the beginning.

References

Bibliographies should be organized using APA styles consistently. All sources referenced in the text should be listed in the bibliography, and there should be no sources listed but not referenced in the article. By following this structure and provisions, the author can ensure that his articles comply with the academic standards set by IJoRIS