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MANUSCRIPT TITLE IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

The abstract is written in 1 paragraph without citation, footnotes, and abbreviations. The abstract is contain a maximum of 250 words and a minimum of 200 words with Arial 10. The essential things that must exist in the abstract are the problem or issue or the importance of the topic, objectives, and research findings. Meanwhile, keywords are the most potent words in scientific writing and contain a concept, sufficient information to index, and help in searches. Keywords can be single and compound words, consisting of 3 to 5 words.

Keywords: three, four, five.

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INTRODUCTION

This manuscript is a template file prepared in Word (*.doc or *.docx) format. Authors may use this document version as a reference when preparing a manuscript. Authors are required to use 11-point Arial on A4 paper, with 3 mm margins on sides, top, and bottom of the page. The initial format of the manuscript before publication should be in Word.doc and prepared in single-column format, including figures and tables. Manuscripts can be submitted in an open journal system of the *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik* by visiting <https://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/ekp/index>.

This section covers the research background, problems, and research purpose. Research background should highlight the significance of the work and its connection with current issues and relevant research from previous studies. Meanwhile, problems or formulation of the problem should be explained by presenting the existing phenomena and associating them with scientific theory to identify the gap between phenomena and theory. The problem should not be presented in an interrogative sentence but in a declarative sentence instead.

The research purpose should be presented clearly and concisely and describes the research's point to answer. The novelty of the research may also be presented in this section.

METHODS

Methods shall employ rational, empirical, and systematic explanation on the approach of the research being used. In addition, the presentation of the methods or models shall put the references if they have been published before. The presentation shall include at least (a) types and sources of data and (b) analysis methods being used (including analysis tools).

Types and sources of the data shall be described in detail so that the readers will quickly find out the type of the research and the whole data of the research being used. Meanwhile, the analysis methods shall describe procedures or approaches, including the determination of parameters or variables, the data collection methods, the processing methods, and the analysis of data. The description can also include mathematical formulas or specific formulas so that the numerical results can be validated. The formulas or materials that have been standardized, unless they have

been modified, do not need further explanation, but the references need to be mentioned. The explanation of the methods shall be provided thoroughly so that other researchers can use the same research methods.

If mathematical formulas come up in a manuscript, the Microsoft Equation Editor or Math Type feature can be used. The position of formulas is indented, just like writing a new paragraph (5 spaces). The formulas shall be followed by a continuous dot and the sequence number of the formulas. The example of the writing of formula is as follows in (1):

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

For equation (2)

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (2)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data display taken from the results of the research can be in the form of tabulation in accordance with the methods and variable used. The analysis and evaluation of the data shall be adjusted with the theoretical study results formula that has been worked out. Every paragraph contains at least two sentences.

Pay attention to the format of writing numbers. Use Commas as a decimal separator for Indonesian texts or periods for English texts. The number of digits after the comma is 2 or 3, and it must be applied consistently not only in the text body but also in the tables and figures. In currency, like the Indonesian Rupiah, put the currency symbol before the number with no space. Meanwhile, use periods to separate groups of thousand for manuscripts in Indonesian and use commas in English. For example, express Rp10,000 for numbers in Rupiah currency for manuscripts in Indonesian.

Figures

All figures in the manuscript should be placed in a single column or in one page so that reviewers and readers will find them easier to read. The position of the figure should be at the centre of the column with the figure caption and number indicated in bold type. Each first letter in figure titles is capitalized, except for conjunctions. All are typed in 11-point Arial. If the figure title contains a long sentence and requires two lines, see Figure 1.

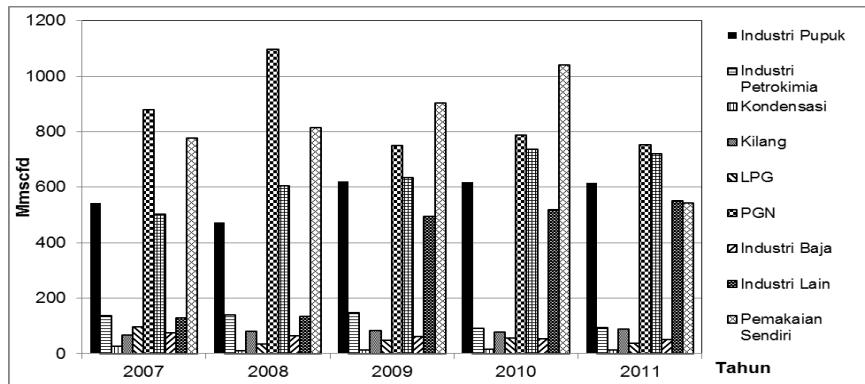


Figure 1. Natural Gas Consumption Growth in Indonesia during 2007-2011

Sources and captions (if any) are written in 10-point Arial font. The figures shown must be referred to in the body of the paper. For example, we can see the natural gas consumption growth in Indonesia during 2007-2011 in Figure 1. The figure is important to guide the reader to understand better what the author describes.

Table

As with figures, tables in a research paper must be adjusted to the rule of 1 column or the full size of one paper without vertical lines. The purpose is to make the table easier to read by reviewers and readers. The table's position is placed in the middle of the column with the word "Table" and the number in bold. The title is written in capital for each word, except for conjunctions, with 11-point Arial font. The references and captions (if any) are written in 10-point Arial font. If the font size in the table is smaller than 11 because the data submitted is relatively large, the font of the references and caption should be written in a font 1 point smaller than the font in the table. If the table title is long and requires two lines, you can see the example in Table 1.

The table shown must be referred to in the body of the paper. For example, you can see the development of poverty rates in urban and rural areas from 2005 to 2010 in Table 1. The table is important to help the readers better understand what the author tries to explain.

Table 1. Development of Poverty Rates in Urban and Rural Areas from 2005 to 2010

Year	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total
2005	12.40	22.70	35.10
2006	14.49	24.81	39.30
2007	13.56	23.61	37.17
2008	12.77	22.19	34.96
2009	11.91	20.62	32.53
2010	11.10	19.93	31.02

In conducting table reviews, avoid presenting lengthy descriptive narratives without in-depth analysis. Try to get your point across not by describing but instead using figures or diagrams so that the readers can understand the table more easily. The various reviews in these chapters aim to get answers, added value, and benefits related to the problems and objectives of the research/study. The overall discussion in different chapters must be presented concisely without many repetitions. References should be provided when comparing findings or reviews with previous publications.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the final part of a scientific paper obtained from the essence of the study's findings and discussion (analysis). The conclusion doesn't mean rewriting the finding and discussion chapter or summarizing, but rather delivering brief answers to the objectives or research questions previously asked. We need to write a conclusion in complete, clear, and concise sentences. The specific conclusion comes from the finding and discussion analysis, while the general conclusion comes from generalization or correlation with similar phenomena in other studies as referred to in previous publications. In this case, research problems, research objectives, and research findings all must be considered to check and recheck when writing a conclusion.

In addition, suggestions are needed in academic recommendations, along with a feasible follow-up or policy implications for the findings obtained. The recommendations should be written in brief and concise sentences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (*optional*)

This part constitutes as a dedication to all the parties involved in preparing manuscripts and in conducting research and development. The chapter lists all the parties that the author is indebted to, which may include institutions, donors, or individuals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Citation and bibliography writing uses the American Psychological Association (APA) or what is called Harvard Style. The references used must be at least articles or primary data that can be accounted for, with a minimum number of 20 references. The references used must be in accordance with the topic discussed in the article.

Appendices (*optional*)

Appendices are allowed if they cannot be included in the discussion chapters.