



Full Length Research Article/ Short-Communication/Review Article

Manuscript Writing Guidelines: Title No More than Seventeen Words

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ABSTRACT

The length of the title is recommended to not exceed fifteen words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem,

objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Acronyms and citations are discouraged in the abstract. The abstract should not exceed 200 words and be followed by keywords (not more than 5 words or phrases arranged in alphabetical order). Keywords are covering scientific and local name (if any), research theme, and special methods which used; and sorted from A to Z. The length of the title is recommended to not exceed fifteen words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Acronyms and citations are discouraged in the abstract. The abstract should not exceed 200 words and be followed by keywords.

1. Introduction

Sriwijaya Journal of Social Sciences publishes scientific papers resulting from basic and applied research on Social and Government in the tropics in the last 5 (five) years. Submitted manuscript shall have never been published or not in the process of publication for other scientific journals. The manuscript is typed on A4 paper with Times New Roman font and one column for the entire article. The width of the margins on the four edges of the paper is 2,5 cm. Article length must be a minimum of 10 pages and a maximum of 20 pages. The manuscript is written in English.

Articles consist of title, author's name, abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, conclusions, acknowledgments if needed, and references. All published works referred to in the text should be presents in a list of references and arranged alphabetically by the author without serial numbering. At least 80% of the cited references shall be from

scientific journals and recent references (published within the last ten years) are strongly encouraged.

The author is strongly recommended to use Mendeley software to facilitate writing citations and references automatically. These are some examples of citations using Mendeley software for publication in scientific journals (Hidayat et al., 2015, 2016; Hidayat, Kim, et al., 2017; Hidayat, Qi, et al., 2017), proceedings (Hidayat et al., 2018), proceedings (Hidayat & Febrianto, 2018), thesis (Hidayat, 2009), and online source (IUCN, 2019). Examples of bibliography created automatically with the Mendeley software can be seen in the References section.

2. Literature Review

3. Methods

3.1. Sub-Chapters

Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers.

3.1.1. Sub sub-chapters

The research methods section includes an explanation of: (1) the location of the study, (2) determination of the sample (sampling methods) or key informants (4) measurement methods, (6) validation and reliability, and (7) analysis used. If there are formulations in the data calculation are written using the equation editor or other standard applications. Formulas shall may not be in the form of images or screen capture results from other sources. The formula is written by including the source of reference. The following formula is a formula to calculate the moisture content of wood (BSN, 2002):

$$MC = \frac{W_1 - W_0}{W_0} \times 100\%$$

where MC is moisture content (%), W_1 is initial weight (g), and W_0 is oven-dried weight of wood sample (g).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Sub-Chapters

Separation or incorporation of results and discussion into sub-chapters is permitted. Sub-chapter titles are written using capital letters at the beginning of each word.

4.1.1. Sub sub-chapters

The results and discussion can also be divided into sub-chapters if needed. The sub-chapter title is written in italic and uses capital letters at the beginning of the sentence only. The results and discussion contain the results of research findings and scientific discussions. Scientific

findings obtained from the research that has been done must be supported by adequate data. Scientific findings must be explained scientifically include: What are the scientific findings obtained? Why did that happen? All of these questions must be explained scientifically, not only descriptive, if necessary supported by adequate basic scientific phenomena. In addition, the comparison should also be made with the results of other researchers whose topics are relevant.

The results of the study are strongly recommended to be presented in tables and figures. The table is made in an open form and given the title above which describes the contents of the table as shown in the example (Table 1).

Table 1. Comparison of research topics published in Sriwijaya Journal of Social Sciences in 2017 and 2018

Topic	2017		2018	
	Number of articles	Percentage (%)	Number of articles	Percentage (%)
Forest Management	6	20	3	10
Agroforestry	3	10	3	10
Social forestry	6	20	9	30
Biodiversity conservation	6	20	6	20
Wood and science and technology	3	10	3	10
Total	30	100	30	100

Note(s): Add note(s) if needed.

Figure(s) should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered (Fig. 1).

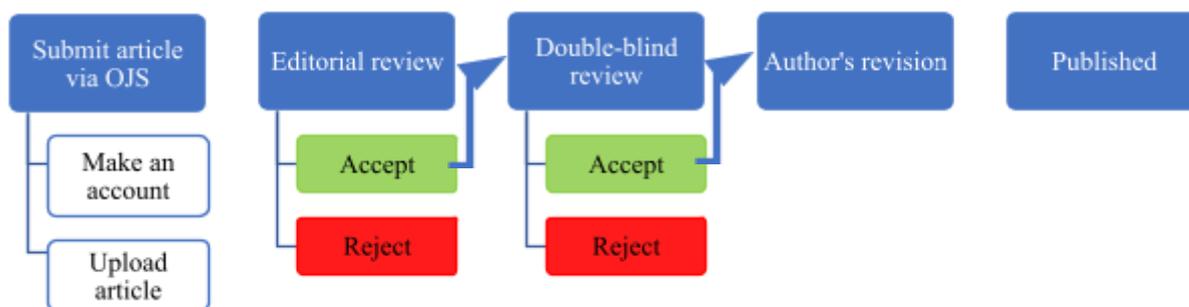


Fig. 1. Publication process in Sriwijaya Journal of Social Sciences.

5. Conclusions

Conclusions describe the answers of hypotheses and/or research objectives or scientific findings obtained. Conclusions do not contain a repeat of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion can also be written things that will be done related to further ideas from the research.

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