

**Title of the Article**

Capitalized Title Case, informative, max 15 words. Avoid abbreviations and vague expressions.

**Author(s)**

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Affiliation (Department, Faculty, University, Country)

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**Abstract**

±150–200 words. Should include: Background, Purpose, Methodology, Main Findings.

Keywords: leadership, Islamic values, spiritual motivation, prophetic leadership

**1. Introduction**

Provide historical/conceptual background, research problem and objectives, significance, and early literature support.

**2. Thematic Discussion**

**2.1 The Importance of Reliable Information**

Describe the criticality of validated information in decision-making.

**2.2 Always Discuss Your Plans with Your Team**

Discuss participative leadership and value of consultation (shura).

**2.3 Spiritual Motivation in Leadership**

Explore faith-based drivers of ethical and impactful leadership.

**3. Conclusion**

Summarize findings, discuss contemporary relevance, and include Qur'anic or Hadith reflections.

**Declarations**

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding Statement: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: Data will be made available upon request.

## References

Use APA 7th Edition style. Include both classical Islamic and modern academic sources.

### Examples:

#### 2.1 The Importance of Reliable Information

Leadership in Islam emphasizes the critical role of accurate and reliable information. The Prophet Muhammad's action during the Battle of Uhud—seeking confirmation of the enemy's movements through multiple sources—underscores the importance of data validation before decision-making.

In modern management, misinformation can lead to strategic failures. Thus, organizations must ensure data integrity before formulating strategic decisions (Goel, 2022).

The Qur'anic guidance also affirms: 'O you who have believed, if there comes to you a disobedient one with information, investigate, lest you harm a people out of ignorance and become, over what you have done, regretful' (Qur'an 49:6).

#### 2.2 Always Discuss Your Plans with Your Team

The concept of shura (consultation) is deeply embedded in Islamic leadership. Before the Battle of Uhud, the Prophet consulted with both senior and junior companions, even when their views differed from his preference.

This participative model enhances team ownership and engagement, resonating with contemporary principles of inclusive leadership (Halaychik, 2018). Meetings are not meant to impose decisions, but to empower collective reasoning.

Allah says: '...consult with them in affairs. Then when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allah...' (Qur'an 3:159).

#### 2.3 Spiritual Motivation in Leadership

Islamic motivation arises from the heart's connection to faith (iman) and the desire to seek Allah's pleasure. In the Battle of Uhud, Muslims were motivated not by spoils but by devotion and the pursuit of martyrdom (shaheed).

Such spiritual motivation fosters ethical leadership, discipline, and purpose. Contemporary studies highlight how faith-based drivers enhance performance and resilience (Aflah et al., 2021).

The Prophet's model of leadership combined vision, ethics, and divine orientation—forming the bedrock of Islamic leadership paradigms.

Technical Writing Guide: Thematic Discussion

 **Manuscript Formatting Requirements**

- **Font:** Cambria (Body)
- **Font Size:** 12 pt (for both main text and quotations)
- **Line Spacing:** 1.5
- **Alignment:** Justified (left and right)
- **Paragraph Indentation:** First paragraph without indent; 6 pt spacing between paragraphs (do not use the tab key)
- **Margins:** 1 inch (2.54 cm) on all sides
- **Language:** Academic English (British or American spelling, used consistently)
- **Subheading Numbering:** Use descriptive numeric format (e.g., 2.1, 2.2, etc.)

 **Structure of Each Thematic Subsection (e.g., 2.1)**

Example 2.1 The Importance of Reliable Information

♦ **Paragraph 1:**

- Begin with a general description: definition, urgency, or contextual background of the issue (for example: the importance of validated information in leadership or management).
- Use scholarly or classical Islamic references if relevant.

*“In Islam, leadership is inseparable from knowledge. The Battle of Uhud teaches that unverified information can result in misjudgment...”*

♦ **Paragraphs 2-3:**

- Provide descriptive or historical narration if needed (for example, the Prophet Muhammad's act of verifying the letter from Abbas).
- Integrate opinions from experts or previous scholarly works.
- When using direct quotations:
  - For quotations **less than 40 words**, include them **within the text using quotation marks**.
  - For quotations **more than 40 words**, format them as a **block quote** (indented 0.5" from the left, no quotation marks, 12 pt Times New Roman).

 **Citation and Referencing Notes**

- Use **APA 7th Edition Style**, including:
  - **In-text citation:** (Author, Year)
  - **Direct quotations:** (Author, Year, p. xx)
- Use a **reference management tool** such as **Mendeley, Zotero**, or **EndNote** to ensure consistency and accuracy.

 **Tables/Figures (if necessary)**

- Title placed above the table/figure

- Format: **Table 1. Summary of..., Figure 1. Illustration of...**
- Data source placed below the image or table, italicized (Source: Author, 2024)
- Font size: remain 12 pt