



The Main Title, Maximum 15 Words (English 16 Pt, Bold, Center, Font Palatino Linotype, Capitalize Each Word)

Abstract: The abstract must be written in two languages (Indonesian and English) in a single paragraph with justified alignment. The content must comprehensively summarize the research components, including a brief background, the research objective, methodology (design, subjects, and analysis techniques), specific key findings, and conclusions or practical implications. The abstract should not exceed 150 words, typed in 10 pt Palatino Linotype with single spacing. It must not contain reference citations, uncommon abbreviations, or mathematical equations. At the end of the abstract, authors are required to provide 3–5 relevant keywords, separated by semicolons (;), for scientific indexing purposes.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, etc.

Abstrak: Abstrak harus ditulis dalam dua bahasa (Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris) dalam satu paragraf tunggal dengan format rata kanan-kiri (justify). Isi abstrak wajib merangkum secara utuh komponen penelitian yang meliputi: latar belakang singkat, tujuan penelitian, metodologi (desain, subjek, dan teknik analisis), hasil temuan utama secara spesifik, serta simpulan atau implikasi praktis. Panjang abstrak maksimal 150 kata, diketik menggunakan font Palatino Linotype ukuran 10 pt dengan spasi tunggal. Di dalam abstrak tidak diperbolehkan mencantumkan kutipan referensi, singkatan yang tidak umum, atau persamaan matematis. Di bagian akhir abstrak, penulis wajib mencantumkan 3–5 kata kunci (keywords) yang relevan dan dipisahkan dengan tanda titik koma (;) untuk keperluan indeksasi karya ilmiah.

Kata Kunci: Kata Kunci 1, Kata Kunci 2, Kata Kunci 3, dst.

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Journal History*:

Received :
Revised :
Accepted :
Published :

How to cite this article*:

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DOI*: <https://doi.org/>

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INTRODUCTION

The Introduction section should be written in 4 to 7 paragraphs using a strong deductive approach, the text should be typed using Palatino Linotype font, 12 pt in size, with 1.5 line spacing and justified alignment, covering the background, research problem, urgency, and originality in a concise and dense manner without the use of sub-headings. Authors must ensure that the submitted article is an original work, free from plagiarism, and has never been published in any other scientific media. This section should begin by describing actual phenomena or issues within the field of Islamic education (such as leadership, organizational behavior, or HR management) supported by empirical data or facts, followed by an explanation of the ideal conditions or expected standards. Furthermore, authors are required to present a contemporary literature review by citing articles from reputable scientific journals published within the last 5 to 10 years to establish the state of the art and map the position of the current study among relevant previous research.

A crucial element that must be included is the gap analysis, where the author explicitly demonstrates what previous researchers have not yet addressed and why this study is essential (urgency). Based on this gap, the author should then formulate the novelty or a statement of originality that distinguishes this manuscript from existing works. At the end of the introduction, the author must state the specific research objectives and provide a brief overview of the theoretical and practical contributions of the findings. All citations and references within the narrative must adhere to the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition style using in-text citations.

Example of citation: Recent international trends have moved from punitive to positive behavioral frameworks that emphasize moral development, cultural sensitivity, and academic excellence (Lopes & Oliveira, 2022; Rosyidi et al., 2022; Supriyani, 2023). This shift stresses visionary leadership and collaborative, student-centered discipline as key to institutional aims





(Anderson et al., 2019; Dinawati, 2022). Globally, educational systems are grappling with unmet social-emotional needs, affecting 60% of students, while persistent exclusionary discipline practices harm learning climates (Wang et al., 2024). Paradoxically, "best practice" mandates often neglect spirituality's role and the scientific intervention gaps (Kim et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2020).

The template for this article format is created in a Microsoft Word file. The article format template file can be downloaded at <https://ejurnal.stainaa.ac.id/index.php/qolamunaa>. This template allows authors to prepare their articles according to the guidelines relatively quickly and accurately, particularly for the requirements of electronic articles uploaded to QOLAMUNAA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam (Islamic Religious Education Journal). This journal is published by the Institute for Research and Community Service (LP2M) of Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Nurul Abror Al Robbaniyin, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia.

METHOD

This section should be structured as a comprehensive and systematic narrative, providing a logical justification for the chosen research design to ensure the study's problems are addressed accurately. Authors must provide a detailed description of the research location, population characteristics, and sampling techniques (or participant criteria) to guarantee data representativeness and the scope of generalizability or transferability of the findings. The explanation of data collection techniques must be accompanied by a disclosure of research instruments that have undergone validity and reliability testing, along with clear operational procedures during fieldwork. Furthermore, authors are required to elaborate on data analysis techniques in depth, covering the stages of data processing from raw data to conclusions, including the use of specific statistical software or qualitative models. All descriptions must be presented in a cohesive and concise flow.



RESULT

The Results section summarizes the main findings of the research in an objective and structured manner. This section focuses primarily on the actual data obtained from the research, without engaging in in-depth interpretation or theoretical discussion. Results can be obtained through methods such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, surveys, experiments, or document analysis, depending on the research design used. Authors are expected to present these results in a clear and organized manner consistent with the research questions or objectives. Findings can be presented in tables, figures, graphs, diagrams, or charts to enhance clarity and readability. Each table and figure must be numbered consecutively and given a clear title. The table title should be placed at the top of the table, while the figure title should be written below the figure, using 11 pt font size, centered and bold. For example:

Table 1: Table Title Should be Placed at The Top

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data
entry 3	data	data



Picture 1: Title of Picture



Authors should ensure that tables and figures are cited in the text and explained concisely. Only crucial information should be presented in this section. Avoid analysis, comparisons with previous research, or theoretical explanations here, as these are best addressed in the Discussion section.

DISCUSSION

The Discussion section interprets and explains the meaning of the research findings presented in the Results section. Its purpose is to critically analyze the findings and relate them to related theories, concepts, and existing research. Authors should outline how the results answer the research question or meet the stated objectives, highlighting the significance of the findings within the broader context of research and innovation in education. The discussion should include: (1) an interpretation of the results, (2) a comparison with previous studies, (3) an explanation based on relevant theoretical perspectives, and (4) the implications of these findings for educational practice, policy, or future research. Authors should demonstrate the novelty and contribution of the study by explaining how the results support, extend, or challenge existing knowledge. Avoid repeating numerical data or detailed results previously discussed in the Results section. Instead, focus on interpretive analysis and scholarly discussion supported by relevant citations.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a brief overview of the results and discussion, presented in a concise, flowing, and concept-based manner. The use of lists and numbering should be avoided. The author presents conclusions and recommendations in this section, consistently using the term "Conclusion." The conclusions drawn from the research should address the immediate objectives of the research presented in this section. Relevant suggestions for future research can then be added.





ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This section contains thanks to the institutions that supported this research, as well as all parties who contributed to the completion of this study.

REFERENCES

Citations and references should follow the American Psychological Association (APA) seventh edition guidelines, using a reference manager such as Mendeley or Zotero. The reference list should include at least 15 sources. The majority, 80%, should be from scholarly articles published within the last 10 years, while 20% can be from books or other sources. It would be preferable to include one or two articles published in QOLAMUNAA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam (Islamic Religious Education Journal).

Example:

- Marbun, D. S., Effendi, S., Lubis, H. Z., & Pratama, I. (2020). Role of education management to expediate supply chain management: a case of Indonesian Higher Educational Institutions. *International Journal of Supply Chain Management (IJSCM)*, 9(1), 89-96.
- Nur, I. M. (2001). "Differing Responses to an Ahmadi Translation and Exegesis: The Holy Qur'an in Egypt and Indonesia," *Journal of Archipel*, 62(1), 143-161.
- Tong, A., Sainsbury, P., & Craig, J. (2007). Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ): A 32-Item Checklist for Interviews and Focus Groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, 19(6), 349-357.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/intqhc/mzm042>

