

JOURNAL HALAQA REVIEW FORM

Paper Title :

No	Section	
1	A novelty must be relatively significant for the practice and development of the topic under study	Feedback: Suggestion:
2	Title - The title of the article is clearly written, straightforward and if possible (not absolute) no more than 15 words. - Avoid the title style of thesis or dissertation, or Higher Education grant. Use a short but interesting title	Title: Feedback:
3	The abstract is concise and written in accordance with the JAS format. It should consist of: - Research aims: - Design/Methodology/Approach: - Research findings: - Theoretical contribution/Originality: - Practitioner/Policy implication: - Research limitation/Implication: - Keywords:	Feedback: Suggestion: General Background: Specific Background: Knowledge Gap Aim: Methods: Results: Novelty: Implications:

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4	The Introduction section contains: 1. research background. For quantitative research usually, but not necessarily, focus on issues related to the dependent variable. 2. phenomena (practical gap). Need to be supported by data, news or previous literature. 3. Previous studies of the topic under study 4. limitations of previous research so that it can be explained the existence of a research gap. There are 2 research gaps, empirical (related to variables, types of variables - intervening / moderating-, sector of the studies - business vs. public-, and inconsistencies of findings) and gap methodology (experiments, surveys, archival, case studies). 5. Explicit statement that “related the study is still rarely performed” in the context of the research being carried out. 6. explicit statement that the importance of research is carried out on academic grounds. 7. Explicit statement of research objectives which also explain will cover existing research gaps, and seek solutions to phenomena that occur. if deemed necessary, may also explain the difference	Feedback: Suggestion: 1. Research Background: 2. Phenomena (Practical Gap): 3. Previous Studies: 4. Explicit Research Gaps: 5. Statement of Research Importance: 6. Research Objectives: 7. Contributions:

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	between this research and the previous one. 8. research contributions, 9. research results and implications (not mandatory / optional).	
6	hypothesis formulation / research focus. 1. The theory used must be explained from the perspective of the founder 2. Link the theory used with the context of the study conducted 3. Present the results of previous studies with the same or similar topic, or the closest. 4. Highlight briefly the empirical gap in the topic examined, and explain how the research conducted filled in the gap. 5. If any, the formulation of a hypothesis must be based on theory, logic that makes sense in the context of the research, and the results of previous studies with similar or closest topics. 6. The literature referred to is those published in the last 10 years with the most important ones in the following order: • articles from reputable international journals • articles from accredited national journals	Feedback: Suggestion: 1. Theory Explanation: 2. Theory-Context Link: 3. Empirical Gap: 4. Hypothesis Formulation: 5. Literature.....

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	- articles from national journals - Books and Proceedings *Note: For grand theory and reference from Alqur'an or Hadits may go to old references such as citing agency theory and legal opinions of <i>fiqh</i> in classical books - Excepts from thesis, blogs, and term papers are not permitted. - References should be 90% from academic journals	
7	Method section. This section at least contains the design or research design, namely: - research design - research subject / object / sample, - population and sampling techniques - Techniques for selecting and recruiting respondents - measurement of variables, - data collection techniques and instruments - Hypothesis testing methods / techniques.	Feedback: Suggestion: 1. Research Design: 2. Sample and Population: 3. Data Collection: 4. Measurement Techniques: 5. Hypothesis Testing:
8	The Result and discussion section, includes: - subject / object / sample / respondent research characteristic data, - data analysis results, instruments and hypotheses test result (if any), - This section, if possible, can be graphed for each research variable. Present a descriptive statistical values (For example; Mean, SD, Maximum,	Feedback: Suggestion: 1. Research Characteristics: 2. Data Analysis: 3. Results Presentation: 4. Discussion: 5. Answering Research Questions:

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	Minimum) along with their interpretation. 4. At the end of this section, present the results of the research hypothesis test and its discussion sufficiently. Make sure this section contains the answers to research questions and interpretation of findings. Relate the findings and discussion to practice in the field and the phenomena highlighted in the introduction 5. There must be an explanation that compare the study findings with the results of previous research and explained why they are different or the same. Must be elaborated.	
9	Conclusion Section. Presents 8. conclusion of the results, 9. theoretical implications and contributions,	Feedback: Suggestion: • Summarize Key Findings: • Theoretical Implications: • Practical Implications:
10	References, contains sources referenced in writing.	Feedback 1. Quality Sources: 2. Currency: 3. Diversity: Suggestion: •

Note : Revision/Reject/Resubmitted
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Sidoarjo, 11 Desember 2024

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