

Title: The Title Should Be Short, Clear, And Informative, But Does Not Exceed 20 Words (Palatino Linotype 14 Pt)

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(List three to five pertinent keywords specific to the article; yet reasonably common within the subject discipline; use lower case except for names).

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ABSTRACT

A single paragraph of about 250 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; (2) Purpose of the Study: Identify the purpose and objective of the study; (3) Methods: Describe briefly the main methods or theoretical framework applied; (4) Results: Summarize the article's main findings; and (5) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations.

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully, and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. References should be cited as (Kamba, 2018) or (Marchlewska et al., 2019) or (Cichocka, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002) or (Miller & Josephs, 2009, p. 12) or Rakhmat (1989). See the end of the document for further details on references. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms should be defined the first time they are used. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order.

METHODS

The research method should be presented in the Introduction or in a separate Method section, depending on the article type. Manuscripts reporting community engagement activities should clearly describe the research or community engagement approach, participants or community partners, intervention procedures, data sources, instruments, data collection, and data analysis techniques. JSTCE particularly welcomes community-based and participatory approaches, including Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) and Participatory Action Research (PAR). Authors should clearly explain how the selected approach was implemented and how community members participated in identifying problems, planning activities, implementing interventions, evaluating outcomes, and sustaining the results.

For ABCD-based studies, authors should describe the identification and utilization of community assets, including individual, organizational, institutional, physical, social, cultural, and economic assets, and explain how these assets contributed to community empowerment and transformation. For PAR-based studies, authors should describe the participatory cycle, including problem identification, planning, action, observation, reflection, and subsequent improvement or action. The role and participation of community members throughout the research process should be clearly demonstrated.

The method section should provide sufficient detail to allow readers to understand how the intervention or community engagement process was conducted and how its outcomes were evaluated. Authors should also explain the techniques used to analyze qualitative, quantitative, or mixed data and describe relevant ethical considerations where applicable. JSTCE does not limit authors to ABCD or PAR. Other rigorous community-based, participatory, empowerment-oriented, or action-oriented approaches may be accepted when they are appropriate to the research objectives and clearly justified. The research method should be included in the Introduction. The method contains an explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, the conduct of the research procedure, the use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part.

2.1. Subsection

Heading 1: use this style for level one headings

Heading 2: use this style for level two headings

Heading 3: use this style for level three headings

Heading 4: create the heading in italics.

Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet
- Second bullet
- Third bullet

following components should be covered in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what/how)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Discussion

Discussion: The discussion is highlighted through the title and subtitles of the section when needed.

Authors should discuss the results and explain how the findings can be interpreted in relation to the research objectives, relevant theories, previous studies, and the broader context of community engagement and social transformation.

The discussion should not merely repeat the results. Authors are expected to provide critical interpretation of the findings and explain why particular outcomes occurred, how they relate to previous studies, and what new insights they contribute.

The following aspects should be addressed:

How do the findings answer the research questions or objectives presented in the Introduction?

What is the scientific and practical explanation for each major finding?

How are the findings related to previous studies and relevant theories?

Are the findings consistent with or different from previous research? If differences exist, why might they occur?

What are the implications of the findings for community engagement, empowerment, and social transformation?

What limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings?

What directions for future research or community-based interventions can be proposed?

Where appropriate, the Discussion may be organized into several thematic subheadings to improve clarity and analytical depth.

Implications and Sustainability

Authors should explain the practical implications and sustainability of the community engagement program based on the findings. This section should demonstrate how the intervention contributes to changes in community capacity, knowledge, skills, behavior, social relationships, livelihoods, participation, resilience, or other relevant dimensions of social transformation.

Authors should also discuss how the outcomes can be sustained after the completion of the program, including through community ownership, local leadership, institutional support, partnerships, capacity building, or the utilization of local assets.

For studies using ABCD (Asset-Based Community Development), authors should explain how community assets contributed to empowerment and how these assets can be mobilized for sustainable development.

For studies using PAR (Participatory Action Research), authors should explain how community participation, reflection, and collective action contributed to changes in practice and how subsequent action or intervention can be developed.

The section should highlight the broader lessons that can be transferred, adapted, or applied to similar communities or contexts.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should answer the objectives of the research and research discoveries. The concluding remark should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions or abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

Acknowledgments: In this section, you can acknowledge any support given, which is not covered by the author's contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state "The authors declare no conflict of interest." Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

REFERENCES

The literature listed in the References contains only the sources referenced or included in the article.

We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Referral sources should provide 80% of journal articles, proceedings, or research results from the last five years. Writing techniques bibliography, using the system cites APA (American Psychological Association) Style and the 6th edition.

Example:

Journal Article

Cichocka, A. (2016). Understanding defensive and secure in-group positivity: The role of collective narcissism. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 27(1), 283–317.

Marchlewska, M., Cichocka, A., Łozowski, F., Górski, P., & Winiewski, M. (2019). In search of an imaginary enemy: Catholic collective narcissism and the endorsement of gender conspiracy beliefs. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 159(6), 766–779.

Internet Website

Hidayat, R., & Khalika, N. N. (2019). Bisnis dan Kontroversi Gerakan Indonesia Tanpa Pacaran. Retrieved October 17, 2019, from tirto.id website: <https://tirto.id/bisnis-dan-kontroversi-gerakan-indonesia-tanpa-pacaran-cK25>

Book

Kamba, M. N. (2018). *Kids Zaman Now Menemukan Kembali Islam*. Tangerang Selatan: Pustaka IIMaN.

Madjid, N. (2002). *Manusia Modern Mendamba Allah: Renungan Tasawuf Positif*. Jakarta: IIMaN & Hikmah.

Book Section

Ikhwan, M. (2019). Ulama dan Konservatisme Islam Publik di Bandung: Islam, Politik Identitas, dan Tantangan Relasi Horizontal. In I. Burdah, N. Kailani, & M. Ikhwan (Eds.), *Ulama, Politik, dan Narasi Kebangsaan*. Yogyakarta: PusPIDeP.

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