Write a Title Between 5 to 12 Words, Straightforward, Informative and describes the entire contents of the writing. Arno Pro Font, Size 14, Bold, Center Align

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Abstract

Abstract is written concisely and factually, includes the purpose of research, what has been an issue / scope research, objective of the research, clear research methods, presentation of key findings, and significance of the research. Abstract should contain 100 – 150 words.

Keywords: *Word 1; word 2; word 3; word 4; word 5 (Include at least 3 to 5 keywords)*

A. Introduction

The introduction consists of a background that contains a clear supporting theory, problem formulation, and writing objectives written in one chapter without subtitles. The introduction contains the purpose of the article/research which is formulated and presented with an adequate background. The introduction must include research urgency, supporting facts from previous research, gap analysis, research status, novelty, and research objectives. The introduction contains 3 - 5 paragraphs where one paragraph must contain at least 300 words, referring to several literatures that form the basis of the theory or research reasons. Write down several other studies that are relevant to the research carried out. (Arno Pro size 12pt space 1.5)

B. Methods

Basically this section explains how research is conducted which includes research design, population and sample, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. For qualitative research such as classroom action

research, case studies, and so on, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who assist along with how to collect research data, location, and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

The method used must be accompanied by references, relevant modifications must be explained. Data analysis procedures and techniques should be emphasized in literature review articles. The stages of research must be clearly stated. The research method should be written in paragraph form. (Arno pro size 12pt space 1.5)

C. Result and Discussion

It contains (1) theories relevant to research, (2) Methods/research design, population and sample, instruments, validity and reliability of instruments, and method of data analysis, (3) Research results describe the main findings of the study. The author compiles, analyzes, evaluates and interprets and compares the latest findings with findings from existing research.

Avoid repetition of sentences both from the introduction, methods and results. The number of discussion paragraphs should be longer than the introduction. The consistency of the article from the title to the discussion must be considered. Weaknesses of the research and suggestions for further research development are described in this section. (Arno pro size 12pt, space 1.5)

Discussion is written with spacing of 1.5 spaces and in bold. The presentation in the discussion is written in a systematic manner using the sub-discussion format of numbers and letters. If there are pictures/tables, make sure they contain data/information related to the research objectives. Tables and figures are included in the body of the manuscript. Titles of tables and figures are numbered. For images, it is better to use a pixel size of 300 for optimal sharpness and image quality (use JPG format).

1. Sub-chapter Discussion

References used must use primary reference sources such as journals and proceedings as much as 80% and 20% secondary reference sources

(books) published in the last 10 years. References are written in the Bodynoote format, APA 7th Edition. An example of writing can be done like this (Nata 2000, 45). It is recommended by (Atiqoh 2017, 20) to use a bibliography management application such as: Mendeley or Zotero. An example of writing a quote from a book is like this (Yatazaka 2014, 88).

For an explanation of tables/figures, it is better to use Table 1, Table 2, or Figure 1, Figure 2 sequentially. Do not use the phrase "like the table below". An example of presenting an image as follows:

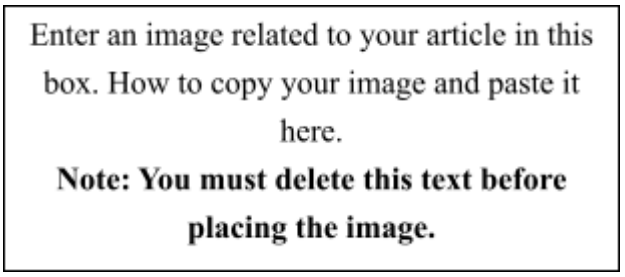

Figure 1. This is an example of a caption for an image

The example of table presentation is as follows:

Table 3. Composition of the Curriculum Structure of the Islamic Religious Education Study Program

No	Course Group
1.	Personality Development Course
2.	Science and Skills Course
3.	Work Skills Course
4.	Work Behavior Course
5.	Community Living Course

The use of further sub-chapters in the discussion can be done according to the purposes of the discussion. Example:

2. **Discussion Sub-Chapter 2 (Write Sub-Discussion)**

a. Sub Chapter 2 (Arno Pro 12, Regular)
   1) Sub Chapter 3(Arno Pro 12, Regular)
      a) Sub Chapter 4(Arno Pro 12, Regular)

For direct quotations use 1 space, for example:

> “The results of the study illustrate the main findings of the study. If the research results are presented in the form of tables or figures, only short sentences are needed to support the tables or figures presented. Tables and figures are included in the body of the manuscript. Titles of tables and figures are numbered and written in minion pro font 9, spacing 1. For images it is better to use a pixel size of 300 for optimal sharpness and image quality (Ghazali 2009, 28) .”

D. **Conclusion**

The conclusion contains the answers to the research problem formulation. The conclusion is the essence of the discussion and should be the answer to the research question in a descriptive form. Conclusion is written separately in subtitles. Conclusion contains answers to research questions. Written in narrative form, not in numerical/numbering form. If there is, suggestions are given on the basis of research results. (Arno pro size 12pt, space 1.5).

References

Atiqoh, Layly. 2017. “Kurikulum Pendidikan Agama Islam Berbasis Lingkungan Sebagai Penguatan Pendidikan Humanistik DiSekolahAdiwiyata.” *Layly Atiqoh dan Budiyono Saputro* 12(2): 285–308. http://journal.stainkudus.ac.id/index.php/Edukasia/article/view/2492/pdf.

Ghazali, Darussalam. 2009. “Teori Dan Model Pengajaran Pendidikan Islam.” *Masalah Pendidikan* 32: 113-.

Nata, Abuddin. 2000. Seri kajian filsafat pendidikan Islam *Pemikiran Para Tokoh Pendidikan Islam*. 2nd ed. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Yatazaka, Yu’timaalahu. 2014. “Gender dan Pengembangan Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam.” *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 3(2): 289. http://jurnaljpi.com/index.php/JPI/article/view/51.