

Title: the title should be short, clear, and informative (10-20 words)**First name Last name^{1*}, First name Last name²**¹ Affiliation 1; e-mail@e-mail.com² Affiliation 2; e-mail@e-mail.com

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: The English-language abstract must be written in the past tense and should not exceed 250 words. The issue, objectives, methods, findings, and importance of the subject should all be briefly described in the abstract. An original research article's unstructured abstract should be composed of six paragraphs without the labels Background, Aim, Setting, Methods, Results, Conclusion, and Contribution. The abstract's only marked heading is the latter.

- Background/Issue: Summarise the social value (importance, relevance) and scientific value (knowledge gap) that your study addresses (optional).
- Aim: State the overall aim of the study.
- Methods: Clearly express the basic design of the study, and name or briefly describe the methods used without going into excessive detail.
- Results: State the main findings.
- Conclusion: State your conclusion and any key implications or recommendations.
- Contribution: What key insights into the research results and its future function are revealed? How do these insights link to the focus and scope of the journal? It should be a concise statement of the primary contribution of the manuscript and how it fits within the journal's scope.
- Keywords: keywords 1; keyword 2; keyword 3; keyword 4 (must be specific keywords).
- Do not cite references or use abbreviations excessively in the abstract.

ABSTRAK

Abstrak seringkali disajikan terpisah dari artikel, sehingga harus dapat berdiri sendiri (150-250 kata). Abstrak yang dipersiapkan dengan baik memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengidentifikasi konten dasar dokumen dengan cepat dan akurat, untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan minat mereka, dan dengan demikian memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen secara keseluruhan. Abstrak harus informatif dan sepenuhnya

menjelaskan diri sendiri, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang masalah, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan dan kesimpulan utama. Referensi harus dihindari, tetapi jika penting, kutip penulis dan tahun. Nomenklatur standar harus digunakan, dan singkatan yang tidak standar atau tidak umum harus dihindari, tetapi jika penting, mereka harus didefinisikan pada penyebutan pertama dalam abstrak itu sendiri. Tidak ada literatur yang harus dikutip. Daftar kata kunci memberikan kesempatan untuk menambahkan 5 hingga 7 kata kunci, yang digunakan oleh layanan pengindeksan dan abstraksi, selain yang sudah ada dalam judul (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should contain four main components: Social Facts, Literature Review, Research Objectives, and Research Argument/Hypothesis. These components should be presented narratively and coherently to demonstrate the urgency of the research problem, the position of the study within the existing literature, the research gap, and the theoretical contribution of the study.

Social Facts

The Introduction should begin by explaining a phenomenon or problem occurring in society that is relevant to the focus of the study. The discussion should move from a broader context to a more specific research problem. This section should consist of more than one paragraph and should clearly explain why the phenomenon is important to investigate, both academically and practically.

The social facts should be supported by relevant and credible evidence appropriate to the nature of the research problem. Evidence may take the form of statistical data, documented social phenomena, institutional reports, previous research findings, historical records, observations, or other reliable scholarly sources. The purpose of such evidence is to establish the existence, significance, context, development, or implications of the phenomenon under study. By the end of this section, the author should clearly identify the main problem that requires scholarly investigation.

Literature Review

The author should then map relevant previous studies into at least three major research trends or tendencies. The discussion may be structured, for example, as follows: “Previous studies on ... have generally developed along three major tendencies. First, Second, Third,” Each tendency should be discussed in a separate paragraph and supported by several relevant studies.

The literature should not merely be presented as a list of previous studies. Instead, it should be synthesized to identify patterns in approaches, research focuses, and previous findings. After discussing these tendencies, the author must clearly identify the research gap, namely the aspects that have not been adequately addressed by previous studies.

When a particular theoretical framework is employed, the author should also identify the theoretical gap, namely limitations or conceptual aspects of the theory that require further testing, extension, development, or reinterpretation through the empirical context of the present study.

Research Objectives

The research objectives should be clearly formulated as a response to the identified research gap. The author should explain what will be analyzed, tested, compared, or explained, as well as the new contribution expected from the study. The research objectives should be directly connected to the research problem, previous literature, and the theoretical framework employed.

Research Argument/Hypothesis

The final part of the Introduction should present the main research argument or hypothesis as a provisional answer to the research problem. In qualitative research, this may take the form of a conceptual proposition or analytical argument, whereas in quantitative research it may be formulated as a hypothesis concerning relationships, effects, or differences between variables.

The argument should be grounded in the theoretical framework used in the study. The theory should not merely function as a tool for interpreting data; the study should also demonstrate how its findings contribute to theoretical development, whether by confirming, extending, modifying, correcting, or adding a new dimension to the theory employed.

2. METHOD

The Research Method section systematically explains how the study was conducted. The methodological description should enable readers to understand what was studied, why a particular approach was selected, where the data came from, how the data were collected, and how the data were analyzed. This section may be organized into approximately five paragraphs covering the following elements.

Unit of Analysis

Clearly explain what or who constitutes the focus of the study. The unit of analysis may consist of individuals, groups, communities, organizations, institutions, events, social practices, documents, texts, manuscripts, media, or particular artifacts. Authors should define the boundaries of the unit of analysis so that the scope of the study can be clearly understood.

Research Design

Explain the research design and approach employed, whether qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-method, and provide the rationale for its selection. The chosen method should be appropriate to the research objectives, characteristics of the object of study, and research problem. If a specific approach is used, such as a case study, ethnography, phenomenology, survey, experiment, or another design, briefly explain why it is suitable for the study.

Data/Information Sources

Explain the sources of data used in the study. Data may be obtained from informants, respondents, documents, archives, literature, religious texts, manuscripts, digital media, statistical data, or audiovisual materials. If the research involves informants or respondents, relevant selection criteria and characteristics should also be described.

Data Collection Techniques

Explain how the data were collected, for example through observation, interviews, questionnaires, surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), documentation, or other appropriate techniques. Authors should also describe the instruments used, such as interview guides, observation sheets, questionnaires, or other data collection tools. Where relevant, the period and location of data collection should also be specified.

Data Analysis

Explain the stages and techniques used to process and analyze the data. The analysis may involve thematic analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, discourse analysis, statistical analysis, or other techniques appropriate to the research design. Authors should explain how the analytical process was conducted until the research findings were generated. Where necessary, procedures related to validity, reliability, triangulation, trustworthiness, or other measures used to ensure data quality should also be described.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results and Discussion section presents the research findings together with their interpretation and discussion in an integrated manner. The findings must directly address the research objectives, research questions, or hypotheses stated in the Introduction and Abstract. The section may be divided into several subsections based on themes, categories of findings, variables, or research questions to ensure a systematic and coherent discussion.

Presentation of Findings

Each finding must be supported by sufficient empirical evidence. In qualitative research, evidence may include interview excerpts, observation results, documents, texts, or other field data. In quantitative research, results may be presented through statistics, tables, graphs, significance values, effect sizes, confidence intervals, or other relevant measures. Tables and figures should be used to clarify the findings rather than merely repeat information already explained in the text.

Interpretation and Discussion

Findings should not merely be described; authors must explain what the findings mean, why they emerged, and what processes or mechanisms underlie them. The discussion should demonstrate the authors' analysis of patterns, relationships, differences, and unexpected findings. Each subsection should ideally relate the findings and supporting evidence to clear analytical interpretation and the relevant theoretical or scholarly framework.

Engagement with Previous Studies

Each major finding must be critically discussed in relation to previous studies presented in the Introduction as well as other relevant literature. Authors should explain whether the findings support, differ from, extend, or correct previous research. The discussion should not simply state that the findings are “consistent” or “inconsistent” with previous studies, but should explain the reasons and contextual factors underlying such similarities or differences.

Engagement with and Contribution to Theory

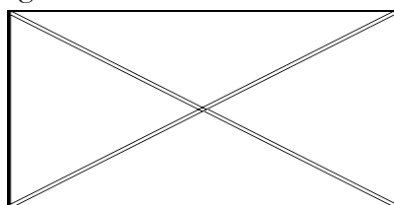
The findings must be analyzed using the established theory or conceptual framework. Theory should not merely be used to label the findings, but to explain how and why the phenomenon occurs. Authors should clearly position the findings in relation to the theory by indicating whether they confirm, extend, modify, qualify, correct, or add a new dimension to the theory. This discussion provides the basis for demonstrating the study's theoretical contribution.

Novelty and Implications of the Findings

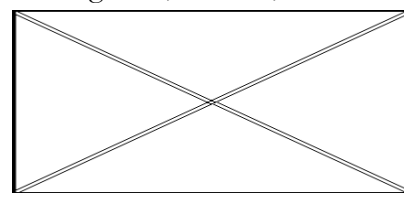
At the end of the discussion, authors should clearly emphasize the novelty or main contribution of the study. Explain what new knowledge is generated in comparison with previous research and identify its implications for theoretical development, practice, policy, or future research. Contradictory or unexpected findings should also be discussed critically, including possible alternative explanations.

Table and Figure

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (a) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (b) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in

the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Table 1. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

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

Source:...

4. CONCLUSION

The Conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study, emphasizes its scientific contribution, and explains the research limitations, directions, and outlooks for future research. The Conclusion should not merely repeat the Results and Discussion section, but should highlight the overall meaning and significance of the research findings.

Main Findings

Begin by presenting the main findings or key lessons derived from the study. This section should directly address the research objectives or research questions formulated earlier. Avoid repeating all of the data; instead, focus on the most important findings and the broader meaning that can be drawn from them.

Scientific Contribution

Explain the contribution of the study to the development of knowledge. The contribution may take the form of new empirical findings, the development of concepts or variables, methodological approaches, new understanding of a particular phenomenon, or contributions to the theory employed. Where relevant, clearly indicate whether the study confirms, extends, modifies, or offers a new perspective on existing theories and previous literature.

Limitations and Future Research

Conclude by explaining the limitations of the study in a balanced and proportionate manner, for example in relation to the scope of the research object, number of informants or respondents, research setting, methodology, data sources, or analytical limitations. Based on these limitations, provide specific recommendations or outlooks for future research, particularly regarding aspects that need to be further tested, expanded, compared, or examined using different approaches.

5. REFERENCES

All manuscripts must follow the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 7th Edition (APA 7th Edition)** for both in-text citations and the reference list. APA Style uses an **author–date citation system**. Sources should therefore be cited in the body of the manuscript using the author’s surname and year of publication. Page numbers should be included for direct quotations and may also be provided when referring to a specific passage.

Examples of in-text citation:

- Parenthetical citation: **(Berger, 1990)**
- Narrative citation: **Berger (1990)**
- Direct quotation: **(Berger, 1990, p. 25)**
- Two authors: **(Berger & Luckmann, 1966)**
- Three or more authors: **(Juergensmeyer et al., 2012)**

Footnotes or endnotes may be used only when necessary to provide brief supplementary or explanatory information. They should not be used as the primary system for bibliographic citation.

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The following examples illustrate the application of **APA 7th Edition**.

Book — Single Author

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(Berger, 1990)

Reference:

Berger, P. L. (1990). *The sacred canopy: Elements of a sociological theory of religion*. Anchor Books.

Book — Two Authors

In-text citation:

(Berger & Luckmann, 1966)

Narrative citation:

Berger and Luckmann (1966)

Reference:

Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1966). *The social construction of reality: A treatise in the sociology of knowledge*. Anchor Books.

Edited Book

In-text citation:

(Juergensmeyer et al., 2012)

Reference:

Juergensmeyer, M., Roof, W. C., & Kitts, M. (Eds.). (2012). *Encyclopedia of global religion*. SAGE Publications.

Chapter in an Edited Book**In-text citation:**

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Smith, J. A. (2022). Religion and social transformation. In R. B. Jones (Ed.), *Religion in contemporary society* (pp. 45–62). Academic Press.

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Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of book* (T. T. Translator, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published Year)

Example:

Durkheim, E. (1995). *The elementary forms of religious life* (K. E. Fields, Trans.). Free Press. (Original work published 1912)

Journal Article**In-text citation:**

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Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (2025). Religious coping and psychological well-being among university students. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 64(2), 115–132. <https://doi.org/10.xxxx/xxxxx>

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Website or Webpage**In-text citation:**

(Organization Name, 2025)

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If no publication date is available, use **(n.d.)**:

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- every entry in the reference list is cited in the manuscript;
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- article and book chapter titles use **sentence case**;
- journal titles and book titles are formatted according to APA 7th Edition;
- journal volume numbers are italicized, while issue numbers are placed in parentheses;
- DOI information is provided whenever available and written in URL format;
- URLs and DOIs should not be preceded by “Retrieved from” unless specifically required by APA Style;
- bibliographic information, including author names, publication years, titles, volume and issue numbers, page ranges, DOIs, and URLs, must be accurate and complete;
- the reference list should use a **hanging indent** consistently;
- credible academic and primary sources should be prioritized over non-scholarly materials whenever appropriate to the research topic.

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