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The title should be clear, concise, and informative in sentence format. It should not mention the location or time of the research (a maximum of 15 words)

First Author*[1], Second Author[2], Third Author[3]
[1,3] Institution, Country
[2] Institution, Country
*Correspondence Address: E-Mail: .....

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first keyword; second keyword, (up to five keywords total)

ABSTRACT (150–200 WORDS)

Objectives: The **o**bjectives should be written in one sentence**.**

Method: The method describes the research type, site, respondents or samples (including the sampling technique), methods and instruments for collecting data, and data analysis.

Results: The results briefly summarize the research findings or conclusions.

Theoretical Contribution: The theoretical contribution explains the theoretical impact (especially in Islamic education and its implications), clearly stating the theory name to either support, refute, or develop previous theories, for example, "The research results support the Theory X and refute the Theory Y." The theoretical contribution also highlights the research findings or novelty, such as "This study has discovered the Learning Model X, with five syntaxes for character education." The research implication should be summarized in one sentence.

Implication: Implications convey the research's contribution to scientific knowledge, its practical or applied benefits, policy implications (if relevant), or directions for future research.

INTRODUCTION (1200–1600 words)

The introduction outlines global issues, the significance of the research topic, problems, previous research reviews, research positions, and research objectives. Global issues detail the concerns related to this research topic, based on references. The importance of the research topic highlights its relevance to global issues, supported by references and/or preliminary

research findings. The research problem identifies specific issues at the research site, derived from initial research results. The review of previous research summarizes findings from similar studies relevant to the topic. The research position points out gaps between earlier research and this study, clarifying the novelty and differences of this research. The research objectives describe the expected benefits, both theoretical and practical. Theoretical benefits refer to potential contributions to existing theories by proving, refuting, or developing them, clearly mentioning the relevant theory.

Each paragraph should focus on one main idea. It should not be too long or too short. A paragraph typically has 4 to 8 sentences. Sentences should be simple and easy for readers to understand, avoiding complex structures.

Manuscripts must be original, with a maximum similarity of 20%, not published previously, or under consideration elsewhere. Manuscripts submitted to OJS should be in American English. The main content, excluding the abstract and bibliography, should be at least 4500 words and no more than 6500 words. Manuscripts must be formatted on A4 paper with a left margin of 1.58 inches and top, right, and bottom margins of 1.18 inches. They should be typed in 12-point Goudy Old Style font with 1.5 line spacing. Manuscripts should not be numbered or contain bullet points. If numbering is necessary, numbers should be integrated within the paragraph, for example: The Education component has several parts, including: 1) Teachers; 2) Students; 3) others.

All letters in section titles should be written in uppercase and bold using 12-point Goudy Old Style font. The first letter of each word in the first subsection title should be capitalized, in 12-point Goudy Old Style font, bold,

and uppercase. The letters in the second subsection should be in lowercase, except for the first letter and specific terms, which should be uppercase, all in 12-point Goudy Old Style font, bold, and italic.

The manuscript is written in English. Words other than English are italicized, for example, "Javanese people often use the words *sampun*, *mboten*, and so on." Arabic letters are typed in 18-point Arabic Transparent font, while the transliteration follows the Library of Congress standard.

References are cited using indirect quotations. Citations follow the American Psychological Association 7th edition (APA 7th). The model used is an in-text citation placed at the end of the sentence, for example: (Denning, 2017). When citing multiple sources that convey the same meaning, they should not be quoted individually but summarized in one sentence with all citations listed alphabetically within the same parentheses, separated by semicolons, for example: (Bancong et al., 2023; Cofré et al., 2014; Matuk et al., 2021). Quotations from several complementary sources can be integrated into one sentence, such as: Computational Thinking is a basic skill needed in the 21st century (Abidin, 2023; Kurniasi et al., 2022; Wing, 2006), which can improve critical and analytical thinking (Saidin et al., 2021), and the ability to provide solutions (Kong et al., 2019).

METHODS (300–500 words)

Research Design

The research design briefly outlines the research approach and methodology. The research approach refers to the method researchers use, including qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of both approaches. The research design describes the specific plan used in the study. For example,

researchers might use a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental research design. The approach and design should be based on references, with clear reasons explaining why the selected methods are appropriate for investigating the issues.

Procedure

The author outlines the research process, from identifying the problem to concluding. Each phase includes a detailed and clear description of the activities involved. Including a flowchart of the procedure is also advisable to make it easier for future researchers to replicate.

Population and Sample (Quantitative)/Respondents (Qualitative)/Material (Literature Review)

In this section, the author must first specify the complete location of the research, starting with the institution's name, district, and country. For quantitative research, include the population size, sample size, and sampling technique. For qualitative research, specify who the respondents are and the method used to select them. Literature review research should detail the materials studied and the techniques employed to select those materials.

Data Collection

The author discusses all methods used for data collection and the instruments employed. The author also describes the instrument grid and presents the results of instrument validation.

Data Analysis

The author briefly and clearly explains data analysis techniques. If the author mentions a specific formula, it is enough to state its name without including the formula itself. Each formula should be described in terms of how it contributes to the research.

DISCUSSION (2700–4000 words)

The discussion section includes a description of the research results and discussion. These can be presented separately by creating a results subsection and a discussion subsection, or combined into one section. It is important to clearly distinguish between the description of research results and the discussion, especially in qualitative and literature review studies. The presentation should be clear, with results first and then a discussion.

Research results can be supported by presenting tables, graphs, diagrams, images, etc. Each table, graph, and item must have a title and number written in 11-point Goudy Old Style font with 1-point spacing and printed in bold. Table titles and numbers are placed above the table (see example Table 1). The table contents are written in Goudy Old Style font, but there are no specifications for the font size. The titles and numbers of graphs, diagrams, images, and other items (excluding tables) should be written below them. The reference must be cited if they are taken from another source (see example Image 1). Tables, graphs, diagrams, images, and other items should not fill an entire page—maximum two-thirds of a page—and should be presented clearly and attractively. Images showing people's faces are not permitted.

Table 1. Example Table

No	Component	Maximum Score
1	Title	10
2	Abstract	10
3	Introduction	20
4	Method	15
5	Discussion	25
6	Conclusion	10
7	Reference	10
	Total	**100**

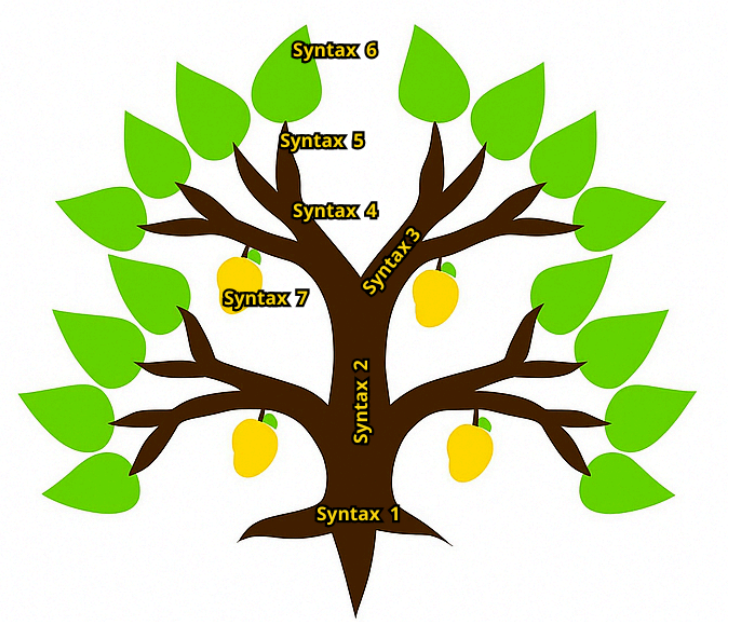

Figure 1. Example of Tree Model Image (Suwardi et al., 2025)

The discussion of research results must be grounded in theory and prior research. It should also incorporate Islamic Education theory. The Quran and Hadith can serve as additional references for discussing the results. Quranic verses used as discussion references are not written in Arabic or translated; instead, it is enough to state the name of the surah, the surah number, the verse number, and its meaning. Similarly, Hadiths are not written in Arabic or translated; only the narrator and the meaning of the Hadith are included.

The theories and research results used as the basis for discussion include those that support, refute, or differ. If the research results match previous theories or findings, it can be concluded that they support the theory or confirm previous research. Conversely, if this study's results differ from the theory or prior findings, it suggests that they refute or criticize those theories

or studies. Differences between this study's results and previous theories or findings can serve as clues for highlighting this research's unique contributions and findings. The discussion should also identify new unanswered questions, providing directions for future studies and other researchers to build upon.

CONCLUSION (300–400 words)

The conclusion section summarizes the discussion, findings, theoretical contributions, implications, limitations, and recommendations. It presents the conclusions based on the discussion results in a concise and clear way. Findings refer to new discoveries made in this study. Theoretical contributions are identified by clearly stating the relevant theories and whether they are supported, refuted, or developed. Implementation briefly describes the logical outcomes of applying the study's results. Limitations include a short overview of the study's limitations and unresolved issues. Recommendations suggest directions for future research based on the remaining open problems.

REFERENCES

References are compiled using reference management software like Mendeley or Zotero. References must include at least 30 journals published within the last 10 years, and at least 10 of these journals must be indexed in Scopus or other international databases. The reference list is formatted according to APA 7th edition. It must match the citations in the manuscript. Examples of reference formatting can be seen below.

Abidin, Z. (2023). The Computational Thinking in Elementary School in the

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