



Paper’s title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Justify, Bold, 18pt)

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Abstract

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 150 to 250 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (12 pt).

Keywords: First keyword; Second keyword; Third keyword; Fourth keyword; Fifth keyword

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction should provide a comprehensive background of the study, contextualizing the research within the existing body of knowledge. It should clearly identify the research problem and explain why it is important, highlighting its relevance to the broader field of study. This section should include:

- **Research Background:** A concise overview of the study's topic, explaining the context and significance of the research area.
- **Research Problem and Objectives:** A clear statement of the problem being addressed, followed by the research objectives and questions.
- **Literature Context:** A brief discussion of existing studies to establish the state of current knowledge and identify research gaps.
- **Novelty and Contribution:** Authors must clearly explain the novelty of their research by highlighting what makes their study unique compared to prior work. This may include new theoretical insights, innovative methodologies, or practical applications that have not been explored before. Emphasizing the study's originality helps to justify its relevance and importance to the academic community.
- **Scope of the Study:** Define the boundaries and limitations of the research to provide a clear focus.
- **Structure of the Paper:** A brief outline of the subsequent sections to guide the reader through the content.

The introduction should engage readers and establish a strong foundation for the study, making it clear why the research is needed and how it contributes to advancing knowledge in the field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review should present a critical analysis and synthesis of existing research relevant to the study. It should not merely summarize previous work but should evaluate, compare, and contrast different studies, identifying gaps, inconsistencies, and areas for further investigation. This section should address:

Key theoretical frameworks and concepts underpinning the research.

- Empirical studies that have explored similar or related topics.
- Identification of research gaps that the current study aims to fill.
- Connections between different studies and how they inform the present research.
- Justification of the study's contribution to the field.

Authors should ensure that the literature review is comprehensive, up-to-date, and directly related to the research questions. Proper citations following APA 7th edition guidelines should be used to support claims and provide credibility to the discussion.

METHODS

Write the Method, including research sites, subjects/participants, time, location, data collection method, data analysis method. The description of the course of research should be supported by references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The main provisions in writing research or study findings are as follows: 1) present the research or study findings briefly, while still providing sufficient detail to support conclusions, 2) may use tables or pictures, but do not repeat the same information, by providing narration at the bottom of the table or picture so that the reader can understand the tables or pictures presented by the author, and 3) each research finding or study must be interpreted properly using standard spelling. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations or hypothesis testing processes need not be presented, only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables or graphs can be used by the author to describe the results of research or studies found verbally, by providing narration or comments at the bottom of the tables or graphs by referring to previous research results contained in reputable scientific journals both internationally and nationally.

Discussion

The discussion section aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research or study questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained or found; (3) interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings or studies with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications to existing theories, by comparing the results of previous studies that have been published in reputable journals. In answering the formulation of the problem or research questions, the results of the study must be concluded explicitly regarding previous research. Interpretation of research findings or studies can be done using empirical logic based on existing theories or previous research results in reputable journals both international and national, while findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated or linked to the results of previous studies or with existing theories.

Results and discussions should be presented in *Times New Roman* font, 12pt size, with justified text alignment, and formatted according to APA7 citation style.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion is not summary. Explain the main finding of your research, contribution, and implication. Conclusions must be aligned with the formulation of the problem and research objectives. Explain the lack of your research so that you also mention the recommendation for the further works. Do not write in point, in paragraph is better.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Author Contributions Statement can be up to several sentences long and should briefly describe the tasks of individual authors. Please list only 2 initials for each author, without full stops, but separated by commas (e.g. JC, JS). In the case of two authors with the same initials, please use their middle initial to differentiate between them (e.g. REW, RSW). The Author

Title
Author

Contributions Statement should be included at the end of the manuscript before the References.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

Last name, Initial., & Last name, Initial. (2025). Article Title. *Journal of Islamic Civilization and Culture Review*, Vol.(N.), pp. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/JICC.1XXXX>

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