



Title (Please provide a title of 15 to 20 words that should be concise and informative)

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ABSTRACT The abstract must be written in clear, concise, and academic English or Indonesian. It should provide a comprehensive overview of the study and reflect the main contribution of the article. The abstract must range between 150 to 200 words and be written in a single paragraph. The abstract should contain the following components in an integrated narrative form: 1) Background or research problem: Explain the main issue, research context, or academic gap addressed by the study; 2) Research objective: State the main purpose or focus of the study clearly; 3) Research methods: Briefly explain the research approach, data collection techniques, participants or research site, and data analysis methods; 4) Main results: Present the most important research results specifically and clearly. Avoid overly general statements; 5) Discussion or significance: Explain the meaning, contribution, implication, or novelty of the results in relation to the broader academic or social context; 6) Conclusion: Present the main conclusion derived from the study.	OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE HISTORY Received: 31-xx-20xx Accepted: 30-xx-20xx KEYWORDS Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4, Keyword5 (Your submission should include up to 5 appropriate and short keywords that capture the principal topics of the paper)
ABSTRAK <i>Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris atau bahasa Indonesia yang jelas, ringkas, dan menggunakan gaya bahasa akademik. Abstrak harus memberikan gambaran yang komprehensif mengenai penelitian serta mencerminkan kontribusi utama artikel. Panjang abstrak antara 150 hingga 200 kata dan ditulis dalam satu paragraf. Abstrak harus memuat komponen-komponen berikut yang disajikan secara terpadu dalam bentuk narasi: 1) Latar belakang atau masalah penelitian: Jelaskan isu utama, konteks penelitian, atau kesenjangan akademik yang menjadi fokus penelitian; 2) Tujuan penelitian: Nyatakan secara jelas tujuan atau fokus utama penelitian; 3) Metode penelitian: Uraikan secara singkat pendekatan penelitian, teknik pengumpulan data, partisipan atau lokasi penelitian, serta metode analisis data yang digunakan; 4) Temuan utama: Sajikan hasil penelitian yang paling penting secara spesifik dan jelas. Hindari pernyataan yang terlalu umum; 5) Pembahasan atau signifikansi: Jelaskan makna, kontribusi, implikasi, atau kebaruan temuan dalam kaitannya dengan konteks akademik atau sosial yang lebih luas, dan 6) Simpulan: Sampaikan simpulan utama yang diperoleh dari hasil penelitian.</i>	KATA KUNCI Kata Kunci1, Kata Kunci2, Kata Kunci3, KataKunci4, Kata Kunci5

Introduction (1000-1200 words)

The Introduction should be written in approximately 1000 to 1200 words. This section must be developed in a clear and argumentative manner, not merely as a general background. The Introduction should explain the main topic of the article, its scholarly relevance, the position of the article in relation to recent studies, the research gap, the novelty or contribution of the article, the research purpose, the context of the study, the unit of analysis, and the direction of the discussion.

To make the Introduction more systematic and easier for editors and reviewers to assess, authors are strongly encouraged to organize it into 5 to 6 paragraphs with the following functions:

Paragraph 1. Main topic and scholarly significance.

The first paragraph should introduce the main topic of the study and explain its academic significance. It should show why the topic is important within the field of study addressed by the journal. Authors should avoid overly general, normative, or rhetorical openings that do not directly lead to a clear academic issue.

Paragraph 2. Research context and unit of analysis.

The second paragraph should clarify the context of the study and identify the specific unit of analysis or object under study. This may include a text, manuscript, fatwa, document, media content, community, institution, discourse, or other relevant object. The paragraph should explain why this context or object is important and relevant to the research problem.

Paragraph 3. Prior studies and recent literature.

The third paragraph should present a critical synthesis of relevant prior studies, especially those published within the last ten years. The review should not merely list previous studies one by one. Instead, it should synthesize major results, approaches, or trends in the literature that are directly related to the article's topic, object, or context.

Paragraph 4. Research gap or unresolved issue.

The fourth paragraph should identify the gap in previous studies. This may include neglected aspects, unresolved questions, limited perspectives, methodological weaknesses, inconsistencies, or scholarly debates in the existing literature. The gap must be specific, relevant, and clearly connected to the present article.

Paragraph 5. Novelty, research purpose, and contribution.

The fifth paragraph should clearly state the novelty or originality of the article, its research purpose, and its expected scholarly contribution. Novelty should not be presented merely as a claim. It must be demonstrated by showing how the article differs from, develops, refines, or challenges previous studies. This paragraph must also clearly formulate the aim of the article.

Paragraph 6. Direction or structure of the article.

If needed, the final paragraph may briefly indicate the focus or organization of the article. This paragraph should help readers understand how the discussion will proceed in the following sections. It should be concise and should not repeat points already stated in the previous paragraphs.

In-text citation should follow the format and guidance of APA Style 7th edition with Cambria font, 12 pt. Use the Reference Manager (Mendeley, etc.). Manuscripts must be written in proper English. The length of the manuscript should be 15–25 pages, equivalent to 7,000–10,000 words, using A4 paper, 1.5-line spacing, prepared in Microsoft Word (Windows).

Sub-section (Heading Level 2)

Written in the format: Capitalized Each Word, left-aligned, bold, Cambria font, 12 pt, 1.5-line spacing. The spacing between Heading Level 2 and Heading Level 3 is 6 pt.

Sub-subsection (Heading Level 3)

Written in the format: Sentence case, left-aligned, italic, Cambria font, 12 pt, single spacing.

Methods (500-800 words)

The Method section should be written in approximately 500 to 800 words. This section must explain clearly and systematically how the study was designed, conducted, and analyzed. It should not merely list technical elements. Instead, it should present a coherent explanation of the research design, data sources, procedures, and analytical steps used in the study.

To make the Method section more systematic and easier for editors and reviewers to assess, authors are strongly encouraged to organize it into 5 to 7 paragraphs with the following functions:

Paragraph 1. Research design and approach

The first paragraph should explain the type of research, approach, and design used in the study. Authors should clearly state whether the study is qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, textual analysis, philological study, discourse analysis, case study, library research, ethnography, historical inquiry, or another relevant design. This paragraph should also briefly explain why the chosen design is appropriate for the research problem or objectives.

Paragraph 2. Research site, context, and time

The second paragraph should explain where and when the study was conducted. For field-based research, this includes the research site, institutional or social setting, and time of data collection. For text-based, manuscript-based, archive-based, or document-based studies, this paragraph should explain the corpus, archive, manuscript collection, digital platform, document setting, or historical context from which the data were drawn. The relevance of the context to the study should be clearly stated.

Paragraph 3. Subjects, participants, or unit of analysis

The third paragraph should describe the subjects, participants, informants, documents, texts, manuscripts, media content, archives, or other units of analysis used in the study. Authors should explain the criteria for selecting them, their number or scope, and their relevance to the research objectives. If sampling or selection techniques are used, these should be clearly stated.

Paragraph 4. Data collection techniques

The fourth paragraph should explain how the data were collected. This paragraph should describe the techniques used, such as interviews, observation, documentation, archival research, close reading, surveys, focus group discussions, or other relevant procedures. If instruments, protocols, interview guides, observation sheets, or other tools were used, they should be briefly described. The data collection process should be explained clearly enough to ensure methodological transparency.

Paragraph 5. Data analysis procedures

The fifth paragraph should explain how the data were analyzed. Authors should specify the analytical method or framework used and describe the stages of analysis in a logical sequence. This may include thematic analysis, content analysis, discourse analysis, philological analysis, statistical analysis, comparative interpretation,

hermeneutic reading, or other relevant methods. The explanation should show how the analysis addresses the research questions or objectives of the study.

Paragraph 6. Validity, trustworthiness, or quality control

If applicable, the sixth paragraph should explain how the validity, reliability, trustworthiness, or rigor of the study was maintained. This may include triangulation, member checking, peer debriefing, source comparison, inter-coder agreement, audit trail, or statistical validity and reliability testing. This paragraph is important for demonstrating the methodological credibility of the study.

Paragraph 7. Ethical considerations, if applicable

If the study involves human participants, sensitive data, or restricted materials, authors should briefly explain the relevant ethical procedures, such as informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity, or institutional permission. If the study is based on texts, archives, manuscripts, or public documents and does not require formal ethical clearance, this may be stated briefly when necessary.

Results and Discussion (Results and Discussion should be presented in separate sections)

Results [1500 to 2000 words]

The Results section should be written in approximately 1500 to 2000 words. This section must present the main results of the research or study clearly, systematically, and concisely, while still providing sufficient evidence to support the conclusions drawn from the data.

The Results section should focus on what the study found. It should not be used for extended theoretical interpretation or lengthy comparison with previous studies, as these belong in the Discussion section. Brief explanatory comments may be included to clarify the meaning of the data, but deeper analytical interpretation should be reserved for the Discussion.

To make the Results section more systematic and easier for editors and reviewers to assess, authors are strongly encouraged to organize it into several coherent paragraphs or thematic blocks with the following functions:

Paragraph 1. Opening paragraph of the results section.

The first paragraph should briefly introduce the overall focus of the results and explain how the section is organized. Authors should indicate whether the results are presented based on themes, categories, periods, research questions, or units of analysis. This paragraph serves as a roadmap for the reader.

Paragraphs 2 to 3. Presentation of the first major result.

These paragraphs should present the first major result of the study. The results should be stated clearly and supported by relevant evidence from the data. Such evidence may include interview excerpts, field notes, textual citations, archival materials, manuscript excerpts, survey results, tables, figures, or other appropriate forms of data. The presentation should remain focused and should not move into extended interpretation.

Paragraphs 4 to 5. Presentation of the second major result.

These paragraphs should present the second major result in the same manner. Authors should explain the result or pattern that emerged from the data and support it with sufficient evidence. The section should remain concise, selective, and directly relevant to the research objectives.

Paragraphs 6 to 7. Presentation of the third major results

These paragraphs should present the third major result, again supported by clear evidence. If the study contains more than three major results, additional thematic blocks

may be added. If the study contains only two major results, the section may be adjusted accordingly. What is essential is that the results are presented in a structured and evidence-based manner.

Final paragraph of the results section

The final paragraph should briefly synthesize the major results and indicate the overall pattern or relationship among them. This paragraph may serve as a transition to the Discussion section, but it should not contain full theoretical interpretation or extensive engagement with previous studies.

Can be adjusted if the results are only two or more than three, with the same number of words.

Tables, Figures, and Equations

To insert Tables, Figures/Photos, or Equations, please paste the relevant data in the format provided below.

Tables

The table title should be placed directly above the table, centre-aligned, using Cambria font, 11 pt. The words “Table” and the table number should be written in bold, while the table title should be written in normal format (sentence case).

Table titles should be numbered sequentially using 1, 2, 3, and so on. Tables should be centred on the page. Tables should use horizontal lines only.

The table content should use Cambria font, 11 pt, with single spacing. The source or additional information should be placed below the table, left-aligned, in italics, using Cambria font, 11 pt.

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

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

Source: BPS, 2010

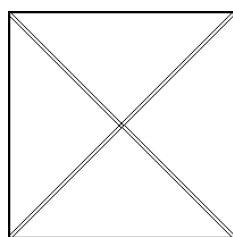
Figures/Photos

Figures may include graphs, matrices, photographs, diagrams, and similar visual materials. They should be placed in the center of the page (centered).

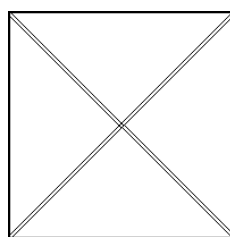
The figure title should be written below the figure, in Cambria, 11 pt, and positioned on the left side of the figure. The word “Figure” and the figure number should be written in bold, using sequential numbering (1, 2, 3, etc.), while the title text should be written in sentence case.

The source or additional information should be placed below the figure title, centre-aligned, in italics, using Cambria font, 11 pt.

Figures must be submitted in .jpg, .jpeg, or .tif file format, either in full color or black and white, with a minimum resolution of 300 dpi.



(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 the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Source: BPS 2025

Equations/Formulas

If equations or formulas are included in the article, they must be presented sequentially within the text. Equation numbers should be placed in parentheses and aligned to the right. Equations should be referred to in the text as Equation (X), where X represents the equation number. For multi-line equations, the equation number should be placed on the last line of the equation.

$$MIIT_i = A_i = 1 - \frac{|(X_{it} - X_{i,t-n}) - (M_{it} - M_{i,t-n})|}{|X_{it} - X_{i,t-n}| + |M_{it} - M_{i,t-n}|},$$

All halftone illustrations or figures may be presented in black and white and/or in color. Always use illustrations or figures of the highest possible quality.

Citation writing follows the American Psychological Association (APA) style. Reference management software such as Mendeley or other similar applications may be used. Citations should use in-text citations (body notes), for example: (Nugraha, 2024).

Example of an Interview Citation

"The manuscript submitted must be neatly typed in each section and presented in its final form." (*Interview with Bambang, March 20, 2024*).

Discussion [2000 to 3500 words]

The Discussion section should be written in approximately 2000 to 3500 words. This section must provide a clear, critical, and analytical interpretation of the results. It should not merely repeat the results already presented in the results section, nor should it restate the research procedures. Instead, it should explain what the results mean, how they answer the research questions, how they relate to relevant theories and previous studies, and what contribution the article makes to the field.

The main function of the Discussion section is to position the results within broader scholarly conversations. Authors are expected to engage critically with relevant theories, concepts, and previous studies, especially recent scholarship published in reputable international and national journals. However, references should be used selectively and analytically, not merely added to increase the number of citations.

To make the Discussion section more systematic and easier for editors and reviewers to assess, authors are strongly encouraged to organize it into several coherent analytical paragraphs or thematic blocks with the following functions:

Paragraph 1. Opening analytical paragraph.

The first paragraph should identify the most important issue emerging from the results and explain why it deserves discussion. This paragraph should function as an analytical bridge between the Results and the Discussion. It should not repeat the research procedures or merely restate the results, but should begin to show their academic significance.

Paragraphs 2 to 3. Discussion of the first major result.

These paragraphs should interpret the first major result in relation to relevant theories, concepts, or previous studies. Authors should explain the meaning of the result,

how it supports, refines, extends, or challenges earlier scholarship, and why it is important for understanding the research problem.

Paragraphs 4 to 5. Discussion of the second major result.

These paragraphs should discuss the second major result in the same way. Authors should show how this result contributes to scholarly understanding, whether by confirming previous arguments, revealing differences, exposing limitations in earlier studies, or offering a more specific contextual explanation.

Paragraphs 6 to 7. Discussion of the third major result

These paragraphs should interpret the third major result and place it within broader academic conversations. If relevant, authors may explain how this result reveals a neglected aspect, clarifies a debated issue, or opens a new interpretive perspective. If the article has more than three major results, additional analytical blocks may be added. If it has only two major results, the structure may be adjusted accordingly.

Paragraph 8. Scholarly contribution of the article

This paragraph should clearly state the contribution of the article to the field. The contribution may be empirical, theoretical, methodological, contextual, or interpretive. Authors should explain specifically what new knowledge, perspective, argument, or evidence the article adds, and how that contribution differs from or develops existing studies. Authors are not required to formulate an entirely new theory unless the study genuinely supports such a claim.

Paragraph 9. Implications, limitations, or future direction

If appropriate, the final paragraph may present the broader implications of the discussion, the limitations of the study, or possible directions for future research. This paragraph should remain concise and directly connected to the argument of the article.

Conclusion [400 to 500 words]

The Conclusion section should be written in approximately 400 to 500 words. This section must not function as a summary of the article. Instead, it should present a clear synthesis of the main result, explain the scholarly contribution and implications of the study, and identify the main limitation of the research as well as possible directions for further studies.

To make the Conclusion section more systematic and easier for editors and reviewers to assess, authors are strongly encouraged to organize it into 3 coherent paragraphs with the following functions:

Paragraph 1. Main result and direct answer to the research problem.

The first paragraph should directly address the research problem or objectives and present a clear synthesis of the main result of the study. This paragraph should state the central conclusion drawn from the analysis, not merely repeat the results section or summarize the article section by section. The focus should be on what the study ultimately demonstrates in relation to the research question.

Paragraph 2. Scholarly contribution and implication.

The second paragraph should explain the contribution of the article to the relevant field of study. This contribution may be empirical, theoretical, methodological, contextual, or interpretive. The paragraph should also indicate the broader implications of the study, whether for academic discussion, future interpretation, institutional practice, policy reflection, or other relevant contexts. Contribution and implication should be stated clearly and specifically, not in general or rhetorical terms.

Paragraph 3. Limitation and recommendation for further research.

The third paragraph should briefly acknowledge the main limitation of the study and provide recommendations for future research. The limitation should be stated

honestly and proportionately, while the recommendation should be logically derived from the scope or limits of the present study. Suggestions for further research should be specific and relevant, not generic.

Suggestions/Recommendations (Optional)

If necessary, suggestions or recommendations may be included. These may contain academic recommendations, practical follow-up actions, or policy implications derived from the conclusions obtained.

AI Disclosure

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in the preparation of manuscripts must be disclosed by the authors. AI tools may be used to assist in language editing, grammar checking, or improving readability. However, AI tools must not be listed as authors, as authorship implies responsibility and accountability for the content of the work.

Authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the manuscript, including any content generated or assisted by AI technologies.

If AI tools were used during the preparation of the manuscript, the authors must clearly state the type of AI tool used and its purpose in this section.

Example of disclosure statement:

"The authors used ChatGPT (OpenAI) for language editing and grammar improvement. The authors reviewed and edited the output and take full responsibility for the content of the publication."

If no AI tools were used, authors may state:

"The authors declare that no Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools were used in the preparation of this manuscript."

Acknowledgments

This section serves as an expression of appreciation to parties involved in the preparation of the article or in the research and/or development process. It should specify individuals, organizations/institutions, donors, or other contributors who deserve acknowledgment.

References

The citation and reference style must follow the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition. In the References with Cambria font, 10 pt.. Authors are required to use reference management software, such as Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, or similar applications. The reference list must include only the sources cited in the manuscript and be arranged alphabetically without abbreviations.

The manuscript must include a minimum of 40 references comprising both primary and supporting sources. Primary sources include research articles published in scientific journals and scholarly books reporting research results. Journal articles should serve as the principal references and, wherever possible, should have been published within the last 10 years. Conference proceedings should not be used as the main references.

The recommended composition of references is as follows:

1. A minimum of 32 references (80%) must be journal articles.
2. A maximum of 8 references (20%) may consist of books, research reports, theses or dissertations, conference proceedings, official documents, websites, interviews, or other relevant scholarly sources.

Of the 32 journal articles:

1. At least 16 articles must be published in Scopus-indexed journals.
2. At least 10 articles must be published in journals accredited as SINTA 1 or SINTA 2.
3. No more than 6 articles may be cited from Jurnal Edukasi.

Authors are strongly encouraged to prioritize recent and relevant literature to ensure the accuracy, credibility, and academic quality of the manuscript. Sources such as magazines and newspapers, when used, should preferably have been published within the last five years.

It is suggested the use of a reference manager, [MENDELEY](#) and [ZOTERO](#)

Basri, H., Muslikhin, M., Maulana, R. H., & Baihaqi, M. A. (2026). Tarbiyyah Ruhiyyah and Deviant Behavior in Islamic Schools: An Empirical Sem-Based Study. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun*, 14(1), 371–392. <https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v14i1.2549> **Journal Article**

Sergiovanni, T. J., & Starratt, R. J. (2007). *Supervision: A redefinition* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill. <https://www.mheducation.com/highered/product/supervision-redefinition-sergiiovanni-starratt/M9780072842114.html> **Book**

Clancey, W.J. (2011). Communication, Simulation, and In-telligent Agents: Implications of Personal Intelligent Machines for Medical Education. In *Proceedings of the Eighth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 556-560. Menlo Park, Calif.: International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence, Inc. **Conference Proceeding**

Rice, J. (2014). Poligon: A System for Parallel Problem Solving, *Technical Report*, KSL-86-19, Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford Univ. **Report**

Clancey, W.J. (2013). Transfer of Rule-Based Expertise through a Tutorial Dialogue. *PhD Dissertation*, Department of Computer Science, Stanford University. **Thesis**

Ivey, K.C. (2 September 2012). *Citing Internet sources* URL <http://www.eei-alex.com/eye/utw/96aug.html>. **Website**

Citation Guidelines and Reference writing

1. Authors are required to use Reference Manager (Mendeley or Zotero).
2. The style used is APA Style 7th Edition.
3. The number of references is at least 40
4. References consist of primary sources and supporting sources.
5. Primary sources consist of articles in reputable and indexed scientific journals (not from proceedings) and books containing research results. The number is at least 80% and the remaining 20% from other sources. (range of the last 10 years).
6. If the reference comes from a journal article, the author must ensure that all components of the reference are written in full (there is the author's name, year of publication, article title, journal name, article title, volume-issue-page, DOI or journal web link that leads to the pdf file).
7. Make sure the DOI is active. If it is not active, the author must write the Web Link of the journal that leads to the pdf file.
8. The footnote from the book must include the page number of the cited source.
9. The reference list is categorized into: Books, Journal articles, thesis/dissertation, websites, interviews.
10. The list of references is arranged alphabetically in accordance to APA Style 7th Edition format.
11. The author must pay careful attention to The References.

Guidelines for Writing Tables and Figures

In scientific article writing in Jurnal Edukasi, there are several **specific rules** that must be followed when presenting tables and figures. Here is a guide that is generally followed in scientific journals:

1. Mentioning in the Text:

- **Must Be Referenced in the Text:** Tables and figures must be mentioned or referenced in the text. The writer should refer to the table or figure by stating the table number or figure number. For example:
 - "Table 1 shows the research results..."
 - "As shown in Figure 2, the downward trend is clearly visible..."

2. Table/Figure Number and Title:

- **Numbering:** Tables and figures must be numbered sequentially according to their appearance in the text (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2, and so on).
- **Table Title:** The table title is usually placed above the table and should be brief yet descriptive, explaining the content of the table in general.
- **Figure Title:** The figure title is placed below the figure, briefly explaining the information conveyed by the figure.

3. Table/Figure Caption:

- **Caption:** In addition to the number and title, figures and tables often include additional captions to clarify the data or information presented. This can be a brief explanation of symbols, units, or methods used.

4. Placement of Tables and Figures:

- **Near the Mention in the Text:** As much as possible, tables or figures should be placed near the point where they are referenced in the text.
- **Do Not Repeat Table/Figure Contents in the Text:** Data already presented in tables or figures does not need to be repeated in the text. Instead, the text should be used to interpret or provide context for the data displayed.

5. Figure Quality:

- **Figures should be of high resolution and clear, especially if the article will be published online or in print format. Figures or graphs should be easy to understand and relevant to the content of the article.**