

The Title Less than 15 Words, Cambria 16, Space 1

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Author³

¹Affiliate of The First Author

²Affiliate of The First Author

³Affiliate of The First Author

Email ¹, Email ², Email ³

* Corresponding Author

Abstract

The abstract contains the main objectives of the study, the methods used, research findings, and conclusions. Abstract is written in English and Bahasa Indonesia to use it late font Cambria 10 pt, using single line spacing between lines. Abstract length between 150 to 250 words. Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the study. Keywords can be single words or compound words. The number of keywords is around 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easy with these keywords.

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INTRODUCTION (Cambria 12)

The Introduction should establish the academic context and rationale for the study by presenting the research topic, its significance, and its relevance to the field. Authors are expected to engage with recent and relevant literature, preferably published within the last ten years, to position the study within current scholarly discussions.

This section should critically review existing research to identify gaps, inconsistencies, or unresolved issues that justify the need for the study. Based on this review, the novelty and contribution of the research should be clearly articulated. The Introduction should also define the research problem, objectives, context, and unit of analysis, while explaining how the study extends, refines, or contributes to existing knowledge.

Typically consisting of 4–6 paragraphs, the Introduction should conclude by presenting the research questions, arguments, or hypotheses and providing a brief overview of the article's structure.

RESEARCH METHOD

The Research Method section should provide a clear and sufficiently detailed description of how the study was conducted, enabling readers to assess the rigor, validity, and reliability of the research process. Authors should describe the research approach and design, as well as the procedures, instruments, materials, or tools used to collect and analyze the data.

This section should include relevant information regarding the research



setting, population and sample or participants, data collection methods, instrument development procedures (where applicable), and data analysis techniques. Methodological descriptions should be presented in a coherent narrative format and integrated into paragraphs rather than listed as bullet points.

For qualitative studies, including case studies and action research, authors should also explain the role of the researcher, the characteristics of participants and informants, data collection strategies, the research context and duration, and the procedures employed to ensure the credibility, trustworthiness, and rigor of the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Authors may present the Results and Discussion sections either as separate sections or as a combined section, depending on the nature and design of the study. However, for quantitative research, authors are strongly encouraged to present the Results and Discussion as separate sections to ensure clarity in reporting findings and interpreting the results.

Results

The results section presents the findings of the study in a clear, concise, and systematic manner. Research findings should be reported with sufficient detail to support the conclusions while avoiding unnecessary repetition. Tables, figures, or graphs may be used to enhance clarity, but the same information should not be duplicated in both visual and narrative forms. Each table or figure must be accompanied by an adequate explanation to facilitate readers' understanding.

Authors are not required to describe detailed statistical procedures, calculations, or data analysis techniques in this section. Instead, only the outcomes of the analyses, including hypothesis testing results where applicable, should be presented. Brief narrative explanations may be provided to help readers understand the significance of the findings.

All tables and figures must be centered and numbered consecutively. Table titles should be placed above the table, while figure titles should be placed below the figure. Each visual element must include a clear and concise description.

Table 1. Table Title Should be Placed at the Top

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



Figure 1. Title of the Figure

Discussion

The discussion section aims to answer the research questions or problem formulation, explain and interpret the findings, relate the results to relevant theories, and compare them with previous studies published in reputable journals. The discussion should demonstrate how the findings contribute to existing knowledge and explain their theoretical and practical implications.

Interpretations should be based on logical and empirical reasoning supported by established theories and previous research. Authors are expected to integrate empirical evidence from the study with existing theoretical perspectives and findings from prior studies to strengthen the analytical argument.

References used in the discussion should predominantly be drawn from recent publications (preferably within the last five years), including international journals indexed in Scopus and national journals indexed in SINTA. Authors are encouraged to use a minimum of twenty relevant references.

The discussion may confirm, refine, extend, or challenge existing theories. In some cases, research findings may contribute to the modification of existing theoretical frameworks or the development of new conceptual insights. Therefore, the discussion should clearly demonstrate the study's contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

Combined Results and Discussion

When authors choose to combine the Results and Discussion sections, each major finding should be presented immediately followed by its interpretation, comparison with previous studies, and theoretical implications. This integrated format is particularly suitable for qualitative, mixed-methods, exploratory, or case-study research, where presenting findings alongside their interpretation can improve coherence and readability. Nevertheless, for quantitative studies involving extensive statistical analyses and hypothesis testing, separating the Results and Discussion sections remains highly recommended.

This section is expected to provide meaningful contributions and enrich the development of science, particularly in the field of educational management. Authors should ensure that the presentation of findings and discussion is written carefully as a central component of the article, as it plays a crucial role in enhancing the academic quality and significance of the study. Articles published in JSRC: Journal of Socio-Religious and Cultural Studies typically range from 3,000 to 5,000 words, or approximately 10–16 pages, in accordance with the journal guidelines.

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion section should provide a concise synthesis of the study's main findings and clearly demonstrate how they address the research objectives and questions. Rather than repeating the results, the conclusion should emphasize the study's key contributions and their significance to the field.

The conclusions must be supported by the findings presented in the Results and Discussion sections and remain consistent with the research objectives. Authors may also briefly highlight the theoretical, practical, or policy implications of the study, as well as recommendations for future research where relevant.

The Conclusion should be written as a coherent narrative in a single paragraph. If multiple concluding points are presented, they should be integrated into the paragraph or expressed through numbered sentences rather than bullet points to maintain a formal academic style.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

If needed, the author can add appreciation to this section.

REFERENCES

The citation and references are referred to American Psychological Association (APA 7) style sixth edition, by using manager reference (Mendeley/Zotero).

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