



THE [MAIN] TITLE OF THE PAPER [BOLD, 16 PT FONT SIZE, UPPERCASE]

The Second Title, for Narrowing the Issues Discussed in the Paper [Bold, 16 Pt Font-Size, Capitalized Each Word, 15 to 20 words]

Author Name[□], Author Name, Author Name, Author Name, Author Name

Affiliation (Department, Institution, City, Country)

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ABSTRACT

Abstract set a maximum of 250 words, including keywords and article classification. The following points should always be featured:

Purpose – This is where you explain ‘why’ you undertook this study. If you are presenting new or novel research, explain the problem that you have solved. If you are building upon previous research, briefly explain why you felt it was important to do so. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. Let them know what your key argument or main finding is.

Design/methods/approach – This is ‘how’ you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. For example, did you undertake interviews? Did you experiment in the lab? What tools, methods, protocols, or datasets did you use?.

Findings – Here, you can explain ‘what’ you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether your hypothesis was confirmed. You need to be very clear and direct and give exact figures rather than generalize. It is important not to exaggerate or create an expectation that your paper will not fulfill.

Research implications/limitations – Here, you can explain characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. They are the constraints on generalizability, applications to practice, and utility of findings that are the result of how you initially chose to design the study or the method used to establish internal and external validity of the result of unanticipated challenges that emerged during the study. Your research may have multiple limitations, but you need to discuss only those limitations directly related to your research problems.

Originality/value – This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results. It’s a good idea to ask colleagues whether your analysis is balanced and fair, and again, it is important not to exaggerate. You can also conjecture what future research steps could be.

 OPEN ACCESS

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 31-01-2022

Accepted: 30-12-2022

KEYWORDS

Your submission should include up to 7 appropriate and short keywords that capture the principal topics of the paper

Introduction

The introduction should outline the aims of your paper and describe why the topic is important and what it contributes to the body of knowledge. (1) You should also provide background to the research project, highlight the structure of the paper, and explain what made you decide to research this topic/write the article. (2) Provide broad definitions and discussions of the topic and incorporate views of others (literature review) into the discussion to support, refute, or demonstrate your position on the topic. (3) Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. (4) Finally, we briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research.

Methods

This section describes how the research was conducted. The primary materials of this section are (1) research design; (2) population and sample (target of research); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while the material specifications describe the types of materials used. Qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped during the research and ways to explore research data, location and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

Result and Discussion

This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation,¹ and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

1. Section

a. Subsection

b. Subsection

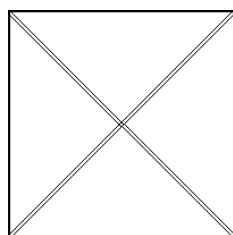
Numbered lists can be added as follows:

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three

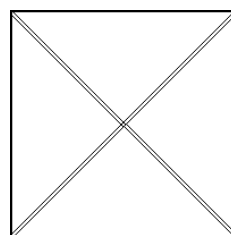
The text continues here.

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

¹ Euis Nurlaelawati, *Modernization, Tradition, and Identity: The Kompilasi Hukum Islam and Legal Practice in Indonesian Religious Courts*, 1st ed. (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2010).



(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.

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

Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses.² The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible.³ Future research directions may also be highlighted.⁴

Conclusion

The conclusion should summarise the main state of play at the point of writing and consider the next steps. Summarise and conclude, restating the main argument and presenting key conclusions and recommendations—state how your findings/new framework can be applied in practice. Explain what the implications are for further research.

Declarations

Author contribution statement

Specifies the exact contributions of each author in a narrative form.

Funding statement

The funding agency should be written out in full and include the grant number, which can be included in brackets. The funding agency needs to be listing in the “Organization Name.”

Data availability statement

² Siti Hapsah Isfardiyana, ‘Perjanjian Kawin dalam Nikah Siri, Memang Sah?’, *HukumOnline.com* (2021), <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/perjanjian-kawin-dalam-nikah-siri-memang-sah--lt6023acc4cfd99>, accessed 17 Aug 2021.

³ Mark Edelman and Sandra Charvat Burke, “Creating Philanthropy Initiatives to Enhance Community Vitality” (Iowa State University, Department of Economics, 2008).

⁴ Euis Nurlaelawati, “Muslim Female Authorities in Indonesia: Conservatism and Legal Notion of Women Preachers on Familial Issues,” in *The New Santri: Challenges to Traditional Religious Authority in Indonesia*, ed. Norsharil Saat and Najib Burhnani (Singapore: ISEAS Publishing, 2020), 83–104.

Data availability statements provide a statement about where data supporting the results reported in a published article can be found - including, where applicable, hyperlinks to publicly archived datasets analyzed or generated during the study.

Declaration of interests statement

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

References

References should relate only to the material you cited within your article (this is not a bibliography). References should be in Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note), utilizing the Reference Manager Tool by either Zotero or Mendeley, and listed in alphabetical order. Please do not include any abbreviations. Any additional references should be included in an Additional Reading section.

