

The Title Should Be Concise, Informative, and Clear, Allowed to Include a Subtitle

(Writing Title must be in Bold type Times New Roman Font 14 pt, no more than 14 words)

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Abstract

Abstracts should provide a clear and pertinent overview of the manuscript, enabling readers to understand the scope and contribution of the study. The abstract must contain **150–200** words and be written in a logical and precise manner, without subheadings. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this structure: **first**, present the research issue or topic, emphasizing its importance and the gap addressed; **second**, state the aim of the study or the formulated hypothesis; **third**, briefly describe the research methods applied; **fourth**, summarize the main results or findings; and **finally**, highlight the key points from the discussion that lead to the major conclusions or interpretations. Keywords should immediately follow the abstract. Authors are required to provide 3–5 specific keywords, derived from the article's scope and translated into concrete research variables or thematic focuses (see the example). Avoid abbreviations, general words, or plural terms (such as “and”, “of”). Each keyword should be separated by a semicolon (“;”). The title, abstract, and author information must all appear on the first page of the manuscript.

Keywords: Inclusive Education; Decentralization; Social Inequality; Financial Technology; Cultural Construction.

A. Introduction

The manuscript should be written in English, between 4000-7000 words (include text, notes, and all tables and figures) but not including references and appendices intended for publication. All the contents of the manuscript are written using the font Times New Roman, size 12, and spacing 1.0. This policy is intended to ensure that all published manuscripts demonstrate substantial academic contributions, clear novelty, and strong relevance to the journal's focus and scope. Authors are therefore strongly advised to align their topics and research designs with these requirements prior to submission.

In writing the Introduction section, authors are expected to clearly and convincingly articulate the main problem, **grounded in both scientific and socially relevant significance. The issue raised must be relevant to contemporary academic developments and reflect academic urgency within the selected field of study.** The problem should not only be identified but also positioned appropriately within the broader landscape of research.

One of the most critical aspects to be conveyed is the research gap. Authors are required to explicitly explain what has not been addressed by previous studies, whether in terms of theory, context, methodology, or approach. This presentation of the research gap serves as the foundation for asserting the novelty of the study. Novelty must be clearly stated and scientifically justified, rather than being a mere normative claim.

It is important to note that in the Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah, the Introduction section must not contain separate subheadings such as “Literature Review” or other sub structured headings. All elements of literature—including conceptual definitions,

theoretical frameworks, previous research findings, and gap analysis—must be integrated into a cohesive, reflective, and argumentative narrative. The Introduction should demonstrate a logical and structured flow of thought, thereby forming a unified argumentative framework, rather than a fragmented one. Theories or concepts must be selected based on their relevance and analytical utility, not merely as decorative citations. The writing should also reflect an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach, in line with the character of Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah, and should utilize academically credible and up-to-date sources (ideally published within the last 5 years).

Within this coherent narrative, authors must also clearly present the **research design and methodological** orientation of the study as an integral part of the argumentative structure. The explanation of methods should not appear as a separate section but should be embedded seamlessly in the Introduction. Authors need to specify whether the study employs qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods, along with a clear rationale demonstrating the suitability of the chosen design in addressing the research problem and questions. The research subject or object, as well as the context in which the study was conducted, should be described logically to strengthen the relevance and analytical positioning of the research.

Furthermore, the narrative should provide a concise yet sufficient account of the techniques and procedures used for data collection and analysis, including the instruments employed and the stages of implementation. The process of data analysis must be explained in a structured and step-by-step manner, grounded in relevant theoretical or conceptual frameworks that justify the interpretation of findings. The methodological explanation must remain concise while offering adequate detail to enable other researchers to replicate and further develop the study under similar conditions. The approach should also demonstrate alignment with the interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary orientation of Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah.

Above all, the Introduction must be able to explain the phenomenon being studied, clearly convey the direction and focus of the research within a coherent narrative, demonstrate the academic contribution offered, and establish the urgency and novelty of the study convincingly, both in local and global contexts. *“A good introduction contextualizes the research in both the local and global scholarly discourse”* (Elsevier, 2023). **Furthermore, while research questions may be stated, they must be embedded within the narrative flow, not listed as bullet points.** Authors should also clearly articulate the main objective of the study and position their research within the broader academic discourse.

The introduction section should not exceed 20% of the total manuscript length.

B. Results and Discussion

The Results and Discussion section constitutes the core of the manuscript and should comprise no less than 60% of the total body of the article. This section must begin with a brief introductory paragraph outlining its overall structure. Authors may describe the types of data analyzed, the analytical approach employed, and how the findings and their interpretation are organized. This introductory orientation ensures that readers understand the logical flow of the section and perceive the results and discussion as an integrated and coherent whole rather than as disjointed parts.

Research findings must be presented in a clear, systematic, and structured manner, reflecting the methodological approach and data collection techniques described earlier. All findings must derive directly from the empirical data collected—whether through observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation, or other relevant instruments. The

presentation should be objective and fact-based, forming a solid empirical foundation for subsequent interpretation. While descriptive explanation is necessary to clarify context, deeper theoretical analysis must be integrated carefully so that interpretation grows organically from the data.

The narrative must remain coherent and logically structured according to the type of data and research design employed. In qualitative research, findings may be presented through narrative descriptions, thematic summaries, or carefully selected participant quotations that represent the diversity and essence of the data. Participant identities must be protected using initials or codes, and each quotation must be introduced contextually and followed by a brief explanatory statement to clarify its relevance. For example:

The findings indicate that supervisors perceive value internalization as extending beyond formal classroom instruction. One supervisor stated: *“The internalization of religious values in learning is not only carried out through courses but also through extracurricular activities of a spiritual and social nature”* (Interview with AN, August 2024). This statement suggests that value formation is considered more effective when supported by collective and practical engagement rather than purely theoretical instruction.

In quantitative research, findings may include descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequencies, means, standard deviations, t-tests, ANOVA, or regression analyses, depending on the research design. For mixed-methods research, qualitative and quantitative findings must be presented proportionally and logically, ensuring balance without redundancy or overlap.

All tables, graphs, and figures must follow scientific conventions. Tables should not contain vertical lines, and horizontal lines should appear only at the top and bottom. Figures and tables must be numbered sequentially (e.g., Table 1, Figure 1, Graph 1), provided with informative titles, and explicitly referenced in the text.

Table 1. *Recommended length of each section in the manuscript*

No.	Section	Length (%)	Note
1.	Introduction	20	Maximum, include Title and Abstract
2.	Method	10	Maximum
3.	Result and Discussion	60	Maximum, customized
5.	Conclusion (include References)	10	Maximum

Authors should not repeat entire tables in narrative form but instead highlight significant trends, comparisons, or key findings relevant to the research objectives. Each visual element must be accompanied by a concise explanatory narrative to guide interpretation.

The findings presented must directly relate to the research questions and provide a foundation for critical analysis. Building upon the empirical evidence, the discussion must develop a sharp, focused, and theoretically grounded argument. Rather than restating results, this section should interpret their meaning, explain their implications, and connect them logically to the theoretical or conceptual framework introduced earlier. The discussion must demonstrate how the data support, challenge, refine, or expand existing theories.

Authors must avoid confirmation bias (often referred to in Indonesia as *cocokology*), which occurs when findings are superficially aligned with numerous previous

studies without meaningful analysis. Statements such as “These findings are consistent with A (2020), B (2021), and C (2022)” are insufficient unless accompanied by critical reflection explaining the theoretical relevance and scholarly contribution of such alignment. Authors are encouraged to selectively engage with one or two genuinely relevant studies—particularly those introduced earlier—and analyze them critically to strengthen the article’s academic positioning.

Research findings should be integrated into established theories or directed toward theoretical development, modification, or innovation. The conceptual framework must therefore function as an analytical lens throughout the discussion, ensuring argumentative coherence. Authors are also expected to reaffirm the novelty of their research in this section by demonstrating how their findings contribute uniquely to theoretical advancement, new approaches, or alternative understandings of the issue under investigation.

Furthermore, authors must elaborate on both theoretical and practical implications. The discussion should explain how the findings inform policy, practice, or future research within the discipline. All implications must be presented argumentatively and supported by credible, up-to-date scholarly references. International relevance must also be clearly articulated. Even when research is conducted within a local context, authors must explain how the findings contribute to global academic discourse or offer cross-cultural insights. Such claims must be substantiated with reputable citations to ensure academic credibility and competitiveness at the international level.

Finally, authors must explicitly acknowledge the study’s limitations—whether methodological, contextual, or conceptual. Recognizing limitations reflects academic integrity and clarifies areas for future research. A strong Results and Discussion section does not merely describe what was found but explains why the findings matter, how they contribute to theory and practice, and how they resonate within broader scholarly conversations. Reflective, critical, and internationally oriented analysis is essential for publication in Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu’ashirah.

C. Conclusion

The conclusion should provide a comprehensive yet concise synthesis of the research findings and the analysis presented in the discussion. Authors should not repeat data or introduce new results. Instead, **the authors must highlight the synthesis of arguments, the academic position, and the main contributions of the study in a clear and meaningful way.** This section should emphasize the scholarly contribution, whether in the form of theoretical reinforcement, the proposal of new perspectives, or relevant practical applications. Based on the limitations discussed in the discussion section, authors are required to suggest directions for **future research**. These should emerge logically and argumentatively, whether in the form of contextual expansion, exploration of new variables, or the application of different approaches.

Importantly, the conclusion is not an abstract and must not duplicate it; rather, it should serve as the final *take-home message* for readers, highlighting the main contribution, novelty, and broader significance of the study. **The conclusion should be concise and avoid redundancy with other sections, written in a coherent narrative paragraph, not in bullet points or lists. Ideally, this section should comprise approximately 10% of the total manuscript length and should be structured in a way that ties together the entire article into a cohesive and academically robust whole.**

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References

The references or bibliography section is a crucial element that reflects the academic quality and scholarly strength of a manuscript. In the Jurnal Ilmiah al-Mu'ashirah, the reference list is not included in the manuscript's total word count. Therefore, authors must manage the quantity and proportion of references in a balanced, efficient, and non-excessive manner. **The ideal number of references ranges between 30 and 60 sources**, depending on the complexity of the topic and the depth of analysis. **References must be current and relevant, with at least 60% derived from publications within the last 5 years, and 80% from nationally accredited journals or reputable international journals.** The remainder may consist of scholarly books, conference proceedings, policy reports, or credible institutional documents.

References must be arranged alphabetically and formatted using single spacing, with a hanging indent (the second and subsequent lines indented, while the first line remains aligned to the left margin). Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley or Zotero. Examples of reference formatting are as follows:

- Aiyub, Aiyub, and Isna Mutia, 'Muhammad Quraish Shihab's Methodology in Interpretation of The Qur'an', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu Ashirah*, 20.1 (2023), p. 1, doi:10.22373/jim.v20i1.16891
- Che Omar, Siti Azwanie, and Sedek Ariffin, 'Analysis of Manhaj Dabt in Surah Al-Baqarah: A Study of Manuscripts Al-Quran MSS 4322 by Pangeran Jimat', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah*, 19.2 (2022), p. 127, doi:10.22373/jim.v19i2.13341
- Djamaluddin, Burhan, Nurlailah Nurlailah, Ahmad Zamzamy, and Syamsul Bahri, 'Cultural and Linguistic Dimensions in the Formation of Qur'anic Orthography: A Study of Rasm Variation in Early Muṣḥafs', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah*, 22.2 (2025), pp. 374–89, doi:10.22373/jim.v22i2.30210

Interviews List

Interview with Safrina, Judge of the Shar'iyah Court of Banda Aceh, on July 1, 2020

Interview with Nurul Aini, Judge of the Shar'iyah Court of Banda Aceh, on July 1, 2020

Footnote

Each time quoting an opinion, the author must give a footnote using Format **Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd edition Style format**. Please use Mendeley or Zotero manager reference app.

Footnote Writing Example:

Footnote Number ¹

Footnote Number ²

Footnote Number ³

¹ Aiyub, Aiyub, and Isna Mutia, 'Muhammad Quraish Shihab's Methodology in Interpretation of The Qur'an', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu Ashirah*, 20.1 (2023), p. 1, doi:10.22373/jim.v20i1.16891

² Che Omar, Siti Azwanie, and Sedek Ariffin, 'Analysis of Manhaj Dabt in Surah Al-Baqarah: A Study of Manuscripts Al-Quran MSS 4322 by Pangeran Jimat', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah*, 19.2 (2022), p. 127, doi:10.22373/jim.v19i2.13341

³ Djamaluddin, Burhan, Nurlailah Nurlailah, Ahmad Zamzamy, and Syamsul Bahri, 'Cultural and Linguistic Dimensions in the Formation of Qur'anic Orthography: A Study of Rasm Variation in Early Muṣḥafs', *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah*, 22.2 (2025), pp. 374–89, doi:10.22373/jim.v22i2.30210

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Note:

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