



## TITLE OF THE ARTICLE (MAXIMUM 14 WORDS)

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**Abstract:** The abstract must be written in English and consist of 150–250 words. It should clearly present the research objectives, research methods, main findings, discussion, and implications of the study. The abstract should be written in a single paragraph, single-spaced, using Book Antiqua font size 10.

**Keywords:** Islamic education, curriculum development, religious moderation, pesantren education, learning innovation.

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## INTRODUCTION

This document is a template for the Word version (.doc) used as a reference in writing the manuscript. The entire manuscript must be written using single spacing and the Book Antiqua MS 12 font type. The number of words in an article must reach a **minimum of 6000 words without counting the bibliography (references)**. Every manuscript submitted is free from plagiarism with a tolerance of 20%. It is recommended that manuscripts be submitted using indirect citations using reference management software such as Mendeley with *American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition style*.

This section contains the background, research problem, theoretical gaps, summary of relevant previous research (including novelties), research objectives and arguments or hypotheses without subheadings and numbering.

The submitted article is the author's original work that has not been previously published in other scientific journals or books. Articles published in this journal must conform to the article format, which is the style of this journal.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method describes the design that includes qualitative research (case studies, grounded research, Phenomenology, Ethnography, Discourse

Analysis, etc.), quantitative (surveys, experiments, Correlational, Comparative, etc.), mix-method, SLR. For the unit of analysis includes location, place, case, agency/institution, activity, program, artifact, event. For information sources include respondents, informants, texts (manuscripts, books, online news). While in the data collection process can be through desk-review, observation, interviews (questionnaires, tests, questionnaires, surveys, interview guidelines), FGD. Furthermore, data analysis includes the stages of analysis (data reduction, data display, data verification) and analysis methods (content analysis, discourse analysis, interpretation analysis or bibliometric analysis), SPSS, R, or Excel (descriptive analysis, correlation test, regression, ANOVA, and t-test etc.).

## RESULTS

Researchers need to inform some important field data (original) obtained from interviews, observations, questionnaires, surveys, documents, and other data collection techniques. The results can be supplemented with tables, figures, graphs, and/or diagrams.

Tables and graphs and/or diagrams are numbered using numbers. Figure captions and figure numbers are placed after the related figure, as shown in Figure 1, while table captions and table numbers are placed before the related table, as shown in Table 1.

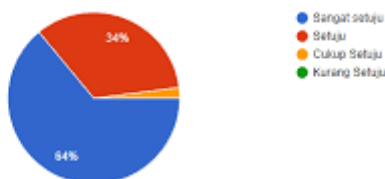


Figure 1. Example of a Line Graph

The lines in the table are just horizontal lines; no vertical lines are needed, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Table Title			
Ukuran Huruf	Font Style		
	Reguler	Bold	Italic

Researchers need to visualize data in the form of interview quotes, tables, graphs, matrices, photos, scanning, screen shots and the like, then restate (state the contents of the data to make it easier for readers to understand), then describe (show patterns of visual data in tables, interviews), then interpret or analyze the results of the data that has been obtained.

## DISCUSSION

This section analyzes the research results by examining the logical relationship between the findings and the research questions based on relevant

literature.: based on literature, namely: 1. summary of "research results", 2. analysis of cause and effect, meaning, comparison (comparison with previous research), 3. research contribution and research result action plan.

## CONCLUSION

This section is an assessment of the strengths/limitations of the article and a pointer to further research directions. The conclusion summarizes: 1. the most important findings: what can be learned from the research (what is the wisdom of a study), 2. the scientific and practical contributions of the research, 3. the strengths and limitations of the research (recommendations for new research directions). Avoid using bullet points and numbering.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

You may mention here granted financial support or acknowledge the help you got from others during your research work.

## REFERENCES

Use APA Style 7th Edition. Minimum 15 references, 70% from scientific journals, and 70% published within the last 10 years.

Examples of reference entries:

Azra, A. (2019). Religious pluralism in Indonesia: Continuity and change. *Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies*, 57(1), 1-30.  
<https://doi.org/10.14421/ajis.2019.571.1-30>

Bruinessen, M. van. (2015). *Kitab kuning, pesantren, dan tarekat: Tradisi-tradisi Islam di Indonesia*. Bandung: Mizan.

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Dhofier, Z. (2011). *Tradisi pesantren: Studi tentang pandangan hidup kiai*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

Fahham, A. M. (2020). Pendidikan moderasi beragama di pesantren. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*, 8(2), 201-216.  
<https://doi.org/10.36667/jppi.v8i2.376>

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