In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

TGE-360: A Mature, Executable and Evidence-Governed Taqrīb Governance Ecosystem

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Abstract

Taqrīb initiatives often remain vulnerable to event-based implementation, weak evidence traceability, fragmented institutional responsibility, limited feedback loops, and confusion between theological aspiration and executable governance. TGE-360 v1 is proposed as a mature, executable, and evidence-governed method/model for structuring Islamic intra-faith rapprochement as a measurable governance ecosystem without reducing faith, sanctity, spiritual worth, or doctrinal truth to performance indicators. The method integrates diagnosis, source-to-governance translation, comparative kalām and jurisprudence, institutional dialogue, media-risk monitoring, community trust-building, crisis resilience, indicator governance, decision execution, and adaptive localization into one meta-architecture. Its Design Science logic follows artifact construction, problem relevance, demonstration planning, evaluation discipline, and scholarly communication (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). Its measurement layer is constrained by performance-measurement and KPI-governance scholarship, which warns that ungoverned or strategy-misaligned metrics can distort behavior and weaken accountability (Neely et al., 1995; Nørreklit, 2000; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014). Its validation pathway draws on Delphi consensus, content-validity logic, and multi-criteria weighting methods (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007). TGE-360 v1 does not replace prior author-developed frameworks; rather, it assigns them controlled roles as evidence lenses, translation modules, design modules, measurement controls, execution controls, or validation comparators (MoghadasNian, 2025a–2026c). The contribution is a method-registration-ready artifact that can guide students, researchers, supervisors, and institutions from evidence intake to coding, model construction, indicator design, validation planning, decision action, and learning revision while maintaining safe claim boundaries and avoiding unsupported claims of empirical effectiveness.

Keywords: TGE-360 v1; taqrīb governance; Islamic intra-faith rapprochement; difference governance; Islamic unity; comparative kalām; comparative jurisprudence; institutional dialogue; crisis resilience; KPI architecture; Design Science Research; evidence-to-decision traceability; governance ecosystem; Christian ecumenism; validation-ready method.

1. Introduction and Problem Logic

The central problem addressed by TGE-360 v1 is not the absence of Islamic unity discourse, but the absence of an integrated governance method capable of translating taqrīb from a normative aspiration into an executable, traceable and evidence-governed system. Many rapprochement initiatives remain vulnerable to event-based implementation, weak institutional continuity, limited evidence traceability, fragmented responsibility, reactive crisis management and insufficient linkage between dialogue outcomes and measurable governance action. TGE-360 v1 responds to this gap by specifying a method that can diagnose legitimate intra-Islamic difference, translate normative and theological sources into bounded governance constructs, assign institutional responsibility, structure dialogue processes, monitor crisis signals, govern indicators, and convert evidence into decision, implementation and learning (MoghadasNian, 2026).

The method therefore treats taqrīb as governed difference rather than forced doctrinal merger. It does not seek to erase jurisprudential, theological or communal diversity; instead, it aims to distinguish legitimate disagreement from destructive polarization, takfīr, media escalation and institutional fragmentation. This distinction is essential because governance and measurement can legitimately assess processes, institutions, risks, evidence quality, dialogue discipline and learning capacity, but they must not be used to score faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. In this sense, TGE-360 v1 positions taqrīb as a disciplined governance ecosystem in which disagreement is not suppressed, but diagnosed, structured, mediated, monitored and transformed into responsible institutional action.

Methodologically, TGE-360 v1 is compatible with Design Science Research because it specifies a designed artifact, clarifies its problem relevance, defines its internal architecture, prepares a demonstration pathway, and establishes the conditions under which future evaluation should occur. Design Science Research emphasizes that an artifact should be assessed through relevance, design rigor, demonstration, evaluation and communication, rather than through unsupported claims of effectiveness (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). Accordingly, TGE-360 v1 is presented as a method/model specification and validation-ready artifact, not as a completed empirical proof. Stronger claims regarding institutional adoption, statistical validity, cross-context effectiveness or measurable impact require later expert review, case demonstration, indicator validation, data-quality audit and pilot-based evaluation.

For students, researchers and institutions, the value of TGE-360 v1 lies in its reproducible pathway from evidence to governance action. The method helps users move from corpus definition, source analysis and actor mapping to problem diagnosis, model-component selection, indicator construction, validation planning, decision rules and learning revision. This makes the model suitable for scholarly research, thesis development, institutional design and future field evaluation while preserving both academic caution and theological boundaries.

2. Primary Research and Governance Question

The primary research and governance question guiding TGE-360 v1 is: How can taqrīb be structured as a mature, executable and measurable governance ecosystem that diagnoses legitimate intra-Islamic difference, converts disagreement into institutional dialogue and decision, monitors crisis and performance signals, and supports civilizational cooperation without erasing doctrinal, jurisprudential or communal diversity?

This question positions taqrīb not as a rhetorical appeal to unity, but as a designable governance problem requiring diagnosis, institutional architecture, evidence traceability, indicator discipline, validation logic and adaptive implementation. It is consistent with Design Science Research because the model is treated as a proposed artifact whose relevance, rigor, demonstration pathway, evaluation conditions and communication logic must be explicitly specified before stronger claims of effectiveness can be made (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). It is also aligned with performance-measurement scholarship, which warns that indicators become useful only when they are linked to strategy, ownership, interpretation rules and corrective action rather than used as decorative metrics (Neely et al., 1995; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).

The question also establishes a safe theological boundary. TGE-360 v1 does not measure faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. Instead, it measures and governs processes, institutions, evidence quality, dialogue discipline, crisis risk, trust proxies, learning capacity and decision execution. This boundary is essential because a governance ecosystem for taqrīb must support legitimate difference while preventing forced doctrinal merger, politicized simplification or reduction of kalām and fiqh to managerial scores (MoghadasNian, 2026).

The operational objectives of TGE-360 v1 are as follows:

- Define the universal governance core of TGE-360 v1 and distinguish it from context-adaptive execution fields. The universal core includes diagnosis, normative-source translation, institutional governance, dialogue process, media and narrative monitoring, community trust, crisis resilience, data/performance intelligence and learning. The adaptive field allows implementation to be calibrated to legal context, institutional maturity, majority/minority setting, data readiness and social risk.
- Assign the author-developed frameworks to controlled, non-competing roles within the meta-ecosystem. Prior frameworks are not treated as rival models, but as nested lenses, modules, controls and comparators. TDDM functions as a diagnostic-decision engine; CAT as a source-to-governance translation method; GKSF and TPF-CJ as kalām and jurisprudential design modules; IHF and ITDF as dialogue-process modules; UCTA and UCTA-PA as civilizational and performance architectures; 7S-360 as an indicator taxonomy; PRGDAI-SD 360+ as a decision-execution architecture; ECKF and IDDF as comparative and interfaith boundary-

learning tools; and IKEF-360+ and ADCM-360 as KPI-governance and adaptive-execution supports (MoghadasNian, 2025a–2026c).

- Build a researcher-usable and student-usable method sequence from evidence intake to coding, model-component selection, indicator construction, validation planning and decision action. This sequence is intended to help users move from corpus definition and evidence extraction to governance design, indicator discipline, claim limitation and learning revision.
- Specify the claim boundary appropriate to method registration. At the ResearchGate method-registration stage, TGE-360 v1 may claim conceptual specification, design-science coherence, framework integration, traceability architecture and validation readiness. It may not claim completed empirical validation, universal effectiveness, institutional adoption, statistical confirmation or demonstrated cross-country impact until such claims are supported through expert review, case demonstration, Delphi/CVR/CVI assessment, indicator validation, data-quality audit and pilot-based evaluation (Lawshe, 1975; Hsu & Sandford, 2007; Saaty, 1980).
- Provide a transparent scholarly-use structure through citation logic, framework-role mapping, comparison matrices, method-registration fields, safe claim boundaries, implementation gates and researcher-use protocols. This ensures that TGE-360 v1 can be reused by students, researchers, supervisors and institutions without relying on undocumented drafting materials or unsupported methodological assumptions.

3. Evidence Base, Source Families and Claim Boundary

TGE-360 v1 is grounded in four evidence families. The first is the author-developed framework lineage, including diagnostic, theological, jurisprudential, dialogical, measurement, decision-execution and adaptive-implementation frameworks. This lineage includes TDDM, CAT, GKSF, TPF-CJ, IHF, ITDF, IDDF, ECKF, UCTA, UCTA-PA, 7S-360, IKEF-360+, PRGDAI-SD 360+ and ADCM-360. These frameworks are not treated as rival architectures; rather, they are assigned controlled roles as evidence lenses, translation modules, design modules, measurement controls, execution controls or validation comparators within the TGE-360 v1 meta-ecosystem (MoghadasNian, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c, 2025f, 2025h, 2025i, 2026a, 2026b, 2026c).

The second evidence family is the taqrīb and civilizational-governance corpus. This includes Islamic unity discourse, anti-takfīr boundary logic, recognition of legitimate intra-Islamic difference, institutional dialogue traditions, civilizational renewal frameworks and the broader literature on religious cooperation, conflict transformation and interreligious peacebuilding. This source family ensures that TGE-360 v1 remains grounded in the substantive field of Islamic intra-faith rapprochement rather than becoming a generic governance template. It also clarifies that the model is concerned with governing processes, institutions, evidence, risks and learning, not with ranking faith, sanctity or doctrinal truth (Amman Message, 2005; Abu-Nimer, 2001; Brunner, 2004; Orton, 2016).

The third evidence family is the external methodological literature. Design Science Research provides the artifact-construction logic, including problem relevance, design rigor, demonstration, evaluation and communication (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). Performance-measurement scholarship provides the discipline for indicator design, warning that indicators can distort behavior when they are disconnected from strategy, ownership, interpretation rules and corrective action (Neely et al., 1995; Norreklit, 2000; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014). Validation literature provides the basis for future expert review, content validity, Delphi consensus and multi-criteria weighting, without implying that such validation has already been completed (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007).

The fourth evidence family is the official comparator and governance-control corpus. Christian ecumenical sources, including official Catholic and World Council of Churches documents, provide comparative institutional lessons on dialogue, visible unity, common witness and structured theological engagement, without implying theological equivalence between Christian ecumenism and Islamic taqrīb (Second Vatican Council, 1964; John Paul II, 1995; World Council of Churches, 2013). Risk, data-quality and AI-governance sources provide control logic for crisis monitoring, data stewardship, dashboard credibility, algorithmic accountability and human oversight (ISO, 2018; ISO, 2022; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023; OECD, 2019; Floridi & Cowls, 2019; Raji et al., 2020).

The evidentiary basis of TGE-360 v1 is used conservatively. It supports claims of model specification, framework integration, design-science coherence, traceability architecture, indicator-governance discipline, implementation-gate design and validation planning. It does not support claims of empirical success, institutional adoption, universal effectiveness, completed statistical validation, finalized Delphi consensus or demonstrated cross-country impact unless these are separately collected, documented and reported through a transparent evaluation protocol. At the ResearchGate method-registration stage, TGE-360 v1 should therefore be read as a mature and executable method/model specification, not as a completed empirical effectiveness study.

This evidence structure protects the model from two methodological risks. The first is self-referential model accumulation, where multiple frameworks are simply listed without a clear hierarchy or functional role. TGE-360 v1 addresses this by assigning every supporting framework a defined role within the governance ecosystem. The second is unsupported generalization, where a proposed model is presented as already validated across institutions and countries. TGE-360 v1 avoids this by distinguishing between what can be claimed at the method-registration stage and what requires later expert review, case demonstration, indicator testing, data-quality audit and pilot-based evaluation.

4. Model Statement

TGE-360 v1 is a mature, executable and evidence-governed meta-ecosystem for transforming Islamic intra-faith rapprochement from normative unity discourse into a governed, traceable, measurable and

context-adaptive system for legitimate difference governance, institutional dialogue, crisis resilience and civilizational cooperation. The model does not seek to replace prior frameworks or multiply competing architectures. Instead, it organizes them into a controlled model hierarchy in which diagnostic, textual, theological, jurisprudential, dialogical, performance, risk, data, AI, decision and implementation modules function as coherent components of a single governance ecosystem (MoghadasNian, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c, 2025f, 2025h, 2025i, 2026a, 2026b, 2026c).

The functional architecture of TGE-360 v1 assigns each supporting framework a defined governance role. TDDM supports diagnostic classification and intervention selection; CAT translates sacred, normative and textual sources into auditable governance constructs; GKSF and TPF-CJ provide kalām-based and jurisprudential design modules; IHF and ITDF structure intra-faith and interreligious dialogue processes; UCTA defines the civilizational destination and renewal logic; UCTA-PA and 7S-360 provide measurement grammar, indicator taxonomy and performance-control logic; PRGDAI-SD 360+ supports risk-governed decision execution; ECKF and IDDF provide comparative and interfaith boundary-learning functions; IKEF-360+ strengthens KPI ownership, dashboard discipline and governance cadence; and ADCM-360 contributes the implementation principle of a universal governance core with context-adaptive execution (MoghadasNian, 2025a–2026c).

This architecture is designed to prevent model proliferation. The supporting frameworks are not presented as parallel or rival models, but as nested lenses, modules, controls and comparators within a single meta-ecosystem. Their purpose is to help researchers and institutions move from evidence and source interpretation to governance design, indicator construction, validation planning, decision action and learning revision. In this sense, TGE-360 v1 functions as a meta-method: it integrates framework lineage, design-science logic, governance responsibility, performance measurement and safe claim boundaries into one reusable structure for scholarly and institutional application.

The model also distinguishes between universal governance core and context-adaptive execution fields. The universal core defines the stable logic of diagnosis, text-to-governance translation, institutional responsibility, dialogue process, media and narrative monitoring, community trust, crisis resilience, evidence traceability and learning. The adaptive execution field allows this core to be calibrated to different institutional, educational, local, civil-society, minority/outreach and crisis-risk settings. This distinction protects the model from two weaknesses: excessive abstraction, where the model remains too general to implement; and excessive localization, where the model becomes dependent on one country, institution or political context.

TGE-360 v1 therefore treats taqrīb as a disciplined governance ecosystem rather than a slogan of unity or a forced merger of doctrines. It supports the management of legitimate difference, but it does not measure faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. Its measurable objects are governance processes, institutional readiness, evidence quality, dialogue discipline, risk signals, trust proxies, decision execution and learning capacity. This boundary is essential for maintaining theological integrity, methodological credibility and cross-context usability.

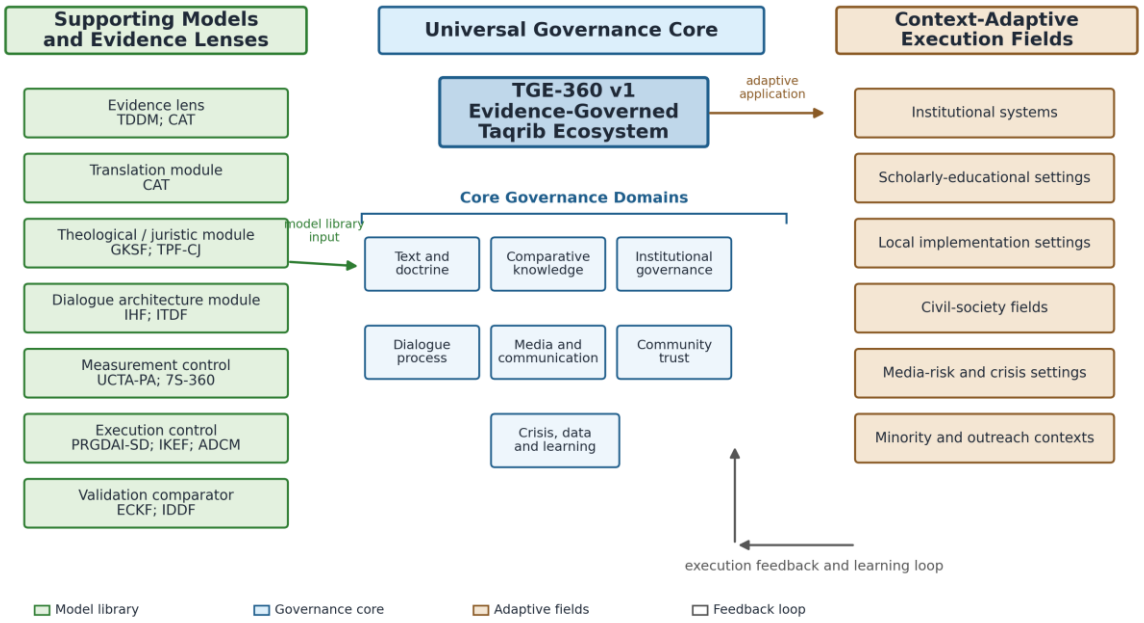

Figure 1. TGE-360 v1 Modular Meta-Ecosystem View: Supporting Models, Universal Governance Core, Context-Adaptive Execution Fields and Feedback Learning Loop.

Figure 1 presents TGE-360 v1 as a Modular Meta-Ecosystem. Supporting models and evidence lenses feed the universal governance core, while context-adaptive execution fields translate the core logic into institutional, scholarly-educational, local implementation, civil-society, media-risk and minority/outreach settings. The feedback loop ensures that implementation evidence, governance review and learning revision can recalibrate the model without converting religious identity, faith or doctrinal truth into performance scores.

5. Design Principles

The design principles of TGE-360 v1 define the methodological, theological and governance rules that control how the model should be used. These principles prevent the model from becoming either a purely rhetorical unity framework or an over-mechanized measurement system. They also clarify how the model can be used by students, researchers and institutions without overclaiming empirical effectiveness or reducing religious meaning to numerical indicators. The principles are consistent with Design Science Research, performance-measurement theory, risk governance, data-quality discipline and responsible AI governance (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013; Neely et al., 1995; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014; ISO, 2018; ISO, 2022; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023; OECD, 2019).

Table 1. TGE-360 v1 Design Principles and Operational Specifications

Design principle	Operational specification
Non-reduction	Indicators may measure governance processes, institutional readiness, communication quality, risk signals, trust proxies, evidence traceability and learning capacity. They must not be interpreted as measurements of faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. This protects the theological integrity of taqrīb while allowing governance processes to be studied and improved (MoghadasNian, 2026; Amman Message, 2005).
Model hierarchy discipline	TGE-360 v1 functions as the governing meta-architecture. Prior frameworks operate as nested lenses, modules, controls, comparators or implementation supports, not as rival architectures. This principle prevents model proliferation and ensures that each framework has a defined role within the overall ecosystem (MoghadasNian, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c, 2025f, 2025h, 2025i, 2026a, 2026b, 2026c).
Traceability	Every major claim, layer, indicator and decision should be traceable to a source corpus, evidence extract, code, mechanism, model component and validation status. This enables scholarly auditability, reduces unsupported interpretation and allows students or researchers to reproduce the movement from evidence to governance design (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).
Universal core plus adaptive execution	The core governance logic remains stable, while implementation is calibrated to legal context, institutional maturity, majority/minority status, data readiness, stakeholder configuration and social-risk profile. This makes the model transferable without assuming that one institutional setting can be copied into another without adaptation (MoghadasNian, 2026; ISO, 2018; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023).
Decision relevance	No indicator is acceptable unless it has a definition, formula or scoring rule, owner, data source, reporting cadence, threshold, interpretation rule and corrective-action pathway. This prevents decorative KPI use and ensures that measurement supports governance decisions, accountability and learning (Neely et al., 1995; Kaplan & Norton, 1996; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).
Validation before generalization	TGE-360 v1 may be registered as a proposed Design Science artifact and method/model specification, but stronger claims require expert review, case demonstration, dashboard pilot, content-validity assessment, data-quality audit and documentation of results. The method should not claim empirical success, institutional adoption or cross-context effectiveness before such evidence exists (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007; Hevner et al., 2004).
Human and scholarly oversight	The model may use indicators, dashboards, data structures or AI-supported monitoring, but final interpretation must remain under qualified scholarly and institutional oversight. Automated outputs should support, not replace, theological judgment, expert review, ethical reasoning and accountable governance (OECD, 2019; Floridi & Cowls, 2019; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023).

Together, these principles define the operating discipline of TGE-360 v1. The model is designed to be measurable, but not reductionist; transferable, but not context-blind; evidence-governed, but not empirically overclaimed; and executable, but still bounded by theological, ethical and scholarly responsibility. This principle set is therefore essential for maintaining the model's credibility as a ResearchGate method record and as a foundation for later journal development, thesis application, institutional demonstration and expert validation.

6. Framework Role and Gap-Closure Matrix

The following matrix clarifies how the supporting frameworks contribute to TGE-360 v1. Its purpose is not to list prior models as independent or competing architectures, but to assign each framework a controlled function within the meta-ecosystem. This is necessary because a mature method must show how its components relate to one another, how they close specific research or implementation gaps, and how they support traceability, measurement, validation and decision action. In Design Science Research terms, the matrix strengthens design rigor by linking the artifact's internal components to problem relevance, methodological logic and future evaluation pathways (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). It also follows performance-measurement scholarship by ensuring that indicators, controls and dashboards remain connected to governance purpose, ownership and corrective action rather than becoming decorative metrics (Neely et al., 1995; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).

Table 2. Framework Role and Gap-Closure Matrix for TGE-360 v1

Framework / Source	Controlled role in TGE-360 v1	Main contribution	Gap closed
TDDM	Diagnostic-decision engine	Provides problem classification, difference typology, decision-tree logic and intervention selection for intra-Islamic disagreement.	Prevents generic unity prescriptions by linking each tension profile to context-appropriate intervention pathways.
CAT	Source-to-governance translation method	Supports corpus delimitation, semantic extraction, ontology building and translation of sacred or normative sources into auditable governance constructs.	Prevents sloganization of sacred or normative texts and makes source-based reasoning traceable.
GKSF	Comparative kalām engine	Maps theological convergence and divergence, doctrinal sensitivities, shared foundations and boundary conditions.	Provides theological depth and prevents managerial reduction of kalām to simplified performance language.
TPF-CJ	Comparative jurisprudence module	Supports five-school fiqh comparison, maqāṣid-sensitive legal reasoning, legitimate-difference mapping and minority-context adaptation.	Handles legal and jurisprudential difference without forcing uniformity or ignoring context-specific constraints.
IHF	Intra-faith dialogue process module	Structures adab al-ikhtilāf, mediation skills, dialogue quality, agenda discipline, follow-up mechanisms and institutional memory.	Converts one-off events into structured ḥiwār cycles with accountability and learning.
ITDF	Theological dialogue and semantic-alignment module	Provides dialogue ethics, rational-scriptural coherence, semantic resonance, theological readiness and disciplined interpretation.	Supports theological dialogue without merging doctrines or collapsing legitimate difference into artificial consensus.

IDDF	Abrahamic bridge and external boundary-learning module	Provides comparative doctrinal language, interfaith dialogue logic and structured boundary reflection.	Prevents inward-only design and supports controlled learning from interreligious dialogue without assuming equivalence between traditions.
ECKF	Christian ecumenical comparator	Supplies comparative insight from Christian ecumenism, including institutional dialogue, common witness, visible-unity debates and performance-oriented ecumenical learning.	Provides an external comparator that strengthens institutional design while preserving the distinction between Islamic taqrīb and Christian ecumenism.
UCTA	Civilizational goal architecture	Defines strategic destination, civilizational maturity, meta-pillars, unity trajectory and long-cycle renewal logic.	Moves TGE-360 v1 beyond dialogue outputs toward civilizational cooperation and renewal.
UCTA-PA	Performance and benchmarking layer	Provides CWI/SPI grammar, UnityScore/UCMI logic, threshold thinking, playbooks and crisis-aware monitoring.	Converts taqrīb governance into measurable performance architecture while protecting theological boundaries.
7S-360	Indicator taxonomy	Differentiates KPI, DI, II, CBI, SPI, CWI and MCPI categories for operational, diagnostic, impact, capacity, strategic, crisis and composite measurement.	Prevents indicator confusion by separating what is operational, diagnostic, strategic, crisis-sensitive and maturity-related.
IKEF-360+	KPI governance and dashboard discipline	Strengthens KPI ownership, role-based dashboards, review cadence, data lineage, escalation rules and decision accountability.	Provides practical indicator lifecycle discipline and prevents dashboards from becoming non-actionable reporting artifacts.
PRGDAI-SD 360+	Decision-execution meta-architecture	Integrates performance, risk, governance, data, AI, sustainability and decision execution into one implementation logic.	Makes TGE-360 v1 action-oriented rather than merely descriptive or conceptual.
ADCM-360	Transferable execution pattern	Contributes the implementation principle of universal core plus context-adaptive execution, including pilot-to-production logic.	Supplies implementation discipline for complex transformation across different institutional and social contexts.
Civilizational Taqrīb Ecosystem Literature and Author-Developed Civilizational Framework Corpus	Civilizational and social operating context	Extends the model to actors, institutions, education, media narratives, women and youth participation, security risks, economic cooperation and long-cycle civilizational renewal.	Broadens TGE-360 v1 from a research model into a socio-civilizational operating ecosystem while keeping the governance core disciplined.

The matrix should be read as a role-allocation mechanism. It does not imply that each framework owns only one function, nor that the supporting models are equal in scope. Rather, it identifies each framework's primary role in the meta-ecosystem so that TGE-360 v1 remains coherent, auditable and usable by students, researchers and institutions. This prevents model proliferation by showing that the frameworks are nested within one hierarchy: diagnostic engines, translation modules, design modules, measurement controls, execution controls and validation comparators.

Figure 2 visualizes this hierarchy. The meta-ecosystem sits at the highest level, followed by core governance functions, nested frameworks and controls, and research or execution outputs. The figure should therefore be interpreted as a functional hierarchy, not as a claim of exclusive ownership. Its purpose is to show how TGE-360 v1 converts prior framework lineage into an integrated method architecture for traceability, indicator design, validation planning, pilot-to-scale implementation and method registration.

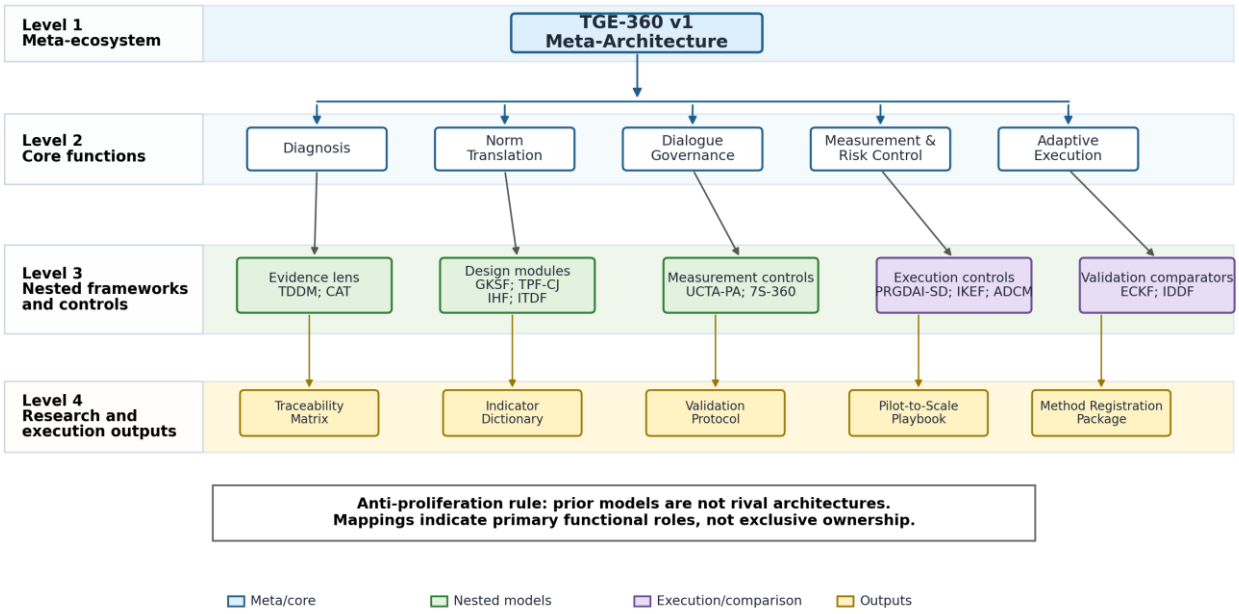

Figure 2. TGE-360 v1 Model Hierarchy and Anti-Proliferation Logic: Meta-Architecture, Core Functions, Nested Frameworks and Research/Execution Outputs.

7. Ten-Layer Executable Architecture

TGE-360 v1 is operationalized through a ten-layer executable architecture. The purpose of this architecture is to convert taqrīb from a general discourse of unity into a traceable method that links sources, knowledge, institutions, dialogue processes, social trust, media narratives, crisis monitoring, data intelligence, contextual adaptation and validation. The layers are not isolated components; they form an evidence-to-decision chain in which each layer produces an auditable output for the next stage. This structure is consistent with Design Science Research because it specifies the internal logic of the artifact, its problem relevance, its demonstration pathway and the conditions for later evaluation (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

Table 3. Ten-Layer Executable Architecture of TGE-360 v1

Layer	Primary modules	Governance content	Required output

1. Normative-textual and source layer	CAT, GKSF, TPF-CJ, Amman Message	Source corpus, doctrinal vocabulary, fiqh categories, contested terms, shared terminology and anti-takfīr boundaries.	Traceable clarification of textual and doctrinal claims without erasing school identity or legitimate difference (Amman Message, 2005; MoghadasNian, 2025a, 2025b, 2026a).
2. Knowledge and comparative theology layer	GKSF, ITDF, TPF-CJ, author-developed comparative theology corpus	Comparative kalām, fiqh, uṣūl, historical memory, curricular design, semantic alignment and scholarly readiness.	Knowledge repositories, training modules, scholarly briefs and structured learning resources for students, researchers and institutions (MoghadasNian, 2025b, 2025c, 2026a).
3. Institutional governance layer	PRGDAI-SD 360+, 7S-360, UCTA, civilizational governance corpus	Mandates, representation, boards, secretariats, accountability, decision rights, review cadence and continuity mechanisms.	Institutional continuity beyond personalities, symbolic conferences and event-based dialogue (MoghadasNian, 2025f, 2025h, 2026b; ISO, 2018).
4. Dialogue-process layer	IHF, ITDF, TDDM	Agenda setting, mediation, adab al-ikhtilāf, escalation rules, consensus/dissent recording, follow-up logic and dialogue quality.	Repeatable dialogue-to-decision workflows that transform meetings into accountable ḥiwār cycles (MoghadasNian, 2025c, 2025i, 2026a).
5. Social and community trust layer	Civilizational taqrīb ecosystem literature, UCTA, IHF	Mosques, youth, women, civil society, service projects, community participation, lived trust and social legitimacy.	Translation of elite dialogue into community trust-building, civic cooperation and socially visible rapprochement (MoghadasNian, 2025f, 2026b; Abu-Nimer, 2001).
6. Media and narrative layer	GKSF, UCTA-PA, PRGDAI-SD 360+	Hate-speech monitoring, narrative-risk analysis, communication ethics, public messaging, symbolic sensitivity and misinformation response.	Responsible public communication, crisis messaging and narrative de-escalation without suppressing legitimate scholarly disagreement (MoghadasNian, 2025b, 2025h, 2026b).
7. Crisis, risk and resilience layer	TDDM, UCTA-PA, PRGDAI-SD 360+, ISO 31000 logic	Early warning, risk register, crisis typology, escalation thresholds, response playbooks, accountability review and post-crisis learning.	Prevention of escalation from disagreement to hostility, takfīr, institutional breakdown or media-amplified polarization (ISO, 2018; MoghadasNian, 2025a, 2025h, 2026c).
8. Data, AI and performance-intelligence layer	7S-360, IKEF-360+, UCTA-PA, PRGDAI-SD 360+, ISO 8000, NIST AI RMF, OECD AI Principles	KPI, CWI and SPI dictionaries; data quality; dashboard governance; lineage; ownership; threshold logic; AI-assisted monitoring; and human oversight.	Governance-grade monitoring, learning and decision execution, while ensuring that data and AI support scholarly judgment rather than replace it (ISO, 2022; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023; OECD, 2019; MoghadasNian, 2025h, 2026c).
9. Context-localization layer	ADCM-360 universal-core/adaptive-execution logic, civilizational ecosystem adaptation logic	Legal context, institutional maturity, national governance structures, majority/minority status, diaspora conditions, data readiness and social-risk profile.	Portability across different settings without claiming automatic universal success or one-size-fits-all implementation (MoghadasNian, 2026b, 2026c; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

10. Validation and learning layer	Design Science Research, Delphi, AHP, CVR/CVI, dashboard pilot, case demonstration	Traceability review, expert validation, content validity, prioritization, pilot demonstration, evidence logging, limitation recording and recalibration.	Conversion of TGE-360 v1 from a conceptual method/model specification into a testable, evaluable and revisable Design Science artifact (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007; Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007).

The ten layers should be read as a governance sequence rather than a decorative taxonomy. The architecture begins with textual and doctrinal grounding, moves through comparative knowledge, institutional responsibility and dialogue design, and then extends into social trust, media-risk control, crisis resilience, data intelligence, contextual adaptation and validation. This sequencing protects TGE-360 v1 from two risks: first, reducing taqrīb to moral exhortation without implementation logic; and second, reducing religious difference to performance metrics without theological boundaries.

The architecture also preserves the distinction between universal core and adaptive execution. The universal core includes the stable logic of diagnosis, source interpretation, institutional governance, dialogue, trust, risk, data and learning. The adaptive execution layer allows these functions to be implemented differently across institutional, national, minority, educational, civil-society and crisis-risk contexts. This makes TGE-360 v1 transferable without making unsupported claims of universal effectiveness.

Finally, the validation layer is intentionally placed as the tenth layer because TGE-360 v1 should not claim completed empirical success at the method-registration stage. The model may claim design coherence, traceability, role allocation, indicator discipline and validation readiness. Stronger claims require expert review, case demonstration, content-validity assessment, data-quality audit, dashboard pilot and documented learning revision.

8. Indicator and Decision Architecture

The indicator and decision architecture of TGE-360 v1 translates the model from a conceptual governance ecosystem into an auditable decision-support method. The indicator layer is informed by 7S-360 and UCTA-PA logic, but it is constrained by performance-measurement scholarship, which warns that poorly governed, strategy-misaligned or decontextualized metrics can distort behavior, create false confidence and weaken accountability (Neely et al., 1995; Nørreklit, 2000; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014). For this reason, no indicator should be used in a dashboard unless it has a clear definition, formula or scoring rule, data source, owner, reporting cadence, threshold, interpretation rule, validation status and corrective-action pathway.

The purpose of indicators in TGE-360 v1 is not to quantify faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. Indicators are limited to governance processes, institutional readiness, dialogue quality, risk signals, trust proxies, data quality, learning capacity and decision execution. This boundary is essential because the model operates in a theological and intra-faith field where measurement must support responsible governance without reducing kalām, fiqh or religious identity to managerial scores (MoghadasNian, 2026; Amman Message, 2005).

Table 4. Indicator and Decision Architecture of TGE-360 v1

Indicator family	Illustrative measures	Governance rule
KPI - process performance indicator	Dialogue protocol compliance; action-closure rate; meeting-to-decision cycle time; follow-up completion rate.	Used only when the formula, owner, data source, cadence, threshold and corrective-action rule are defined before dashboard publication. KPIs measure process discipline, not theological correctness (Neely et al., 1995; Kaplan & Norton, 1996; Melnyk et al., 2014).
DI - diagnostic indicator	Root-cause category; actor-locus code; difference-type score; tension profile; institutional blockage type.	Used by TDDM to classify the problem profile before intervention selection. Diagnostic indicators should guide interpretation, not produce automatic judgments or punitive labeling (MoghadasNian, 2025a; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).
CBI - capacity-building indicator	Facilitator training completion; curriculum adoption; institutional readiness score; trained mediator pool; availability of dialogue protocols.	Tracks capability formation and institutional readiness. It must not be interpreted as final unity achievement or doctrinal convergence (Franco-Santos et al., 2012; MoghadasNian, 2026).
CWI - crisis warning indicator	Hostile media velocity; unresolved dispute intensity; escalation signal density; takfīr-related rhetoric frequency; misinformation acceleration.	Requires human scholarly and institutional review before response. CWI outputs should trigger assessment, verification and escalation protocols, not automatic public action (ISO, 2018; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023).

SPI - strategic progress indicator	Joint program maturity; trust-building milestones; policy uptake; institutional continuity; cross-school cooperation depth.	Measures long-cycle progress, resilience and institutional learning. SPI interpretation should be reviewed periodically and linked to strategic decisions, not used as a short-term publicity score (Melnyk et al., 2014; MoghadasNian, 2025h).
II - impact indicator	Community trust proxy; reduction in hate incidents; cooperation reach; participation diversity; perceived dialogue credibility.	Requires triangulation, attribution caution and contextual interpretation. Impact indicators should be supported by multiple evidence sources before any causal claim is made (Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Hsu & Sandford, 2007).
DQI - data quality indicator	Missing-data rate; source traceability; coding agreement; audit-log completeness; data timeliness; metadata completeness.	Functions as a gate condition for publishing dashboards or using AI-supported monitoring. Low data quality should block escalation to composite scoring or public reporting (ISO, 2022; Raji et al., 2020).
ERI - evidence reliability indicator	Source authenticity; relevance to claim; comparability across schools or contexts; citation completeness; evidence-confidence rating.	Used to assess whether an evidence extract can support a claim, code, indicator or decision rule. ERI protects the model from weak sourcing and unsupported generalization (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007).
VSI - validation status indicator	Expert-review status; CVR/CVI result; Delphi round completion; pilot status; dashboard testing stage.	Marks whether a component is proposed, expert-reviewed, pilot-tested or validated. It prevents unvalidated components from being presented as proven results (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007).
MCPI / UCMI - composite indicator	Weighted composite of approved KPI, DI, CBI, CWI, SPI, II, DQI and validation indicators.	Optional and permitted only after validation. Weights must be documented, sensitivity-tested and bounded so that no domain dominates the composite or converts theological difference into a single simplistic score (Nørreklit, 2000; Melnyk et al., 2014; MoghadasNian, 2026).

The decision architecture converts these indicator families into governance action. Indicators should not merely populate dashboards; they should inform a controlled decision cycle: detect → verify → interpret → decide → act → document → learn. A KPI may trigger operational correction, a DI may trigger deeper diagnosis, a CWI may trigger crisis review, a DQI may block dashboard publication, and a VSI may prevent overclaiming. In each case, the indicator must be connected to an accountable owner, a review body, an escalation rule and a documented learning loop.

Composite indicators such as MCPI or UCMI should be treated with particular caution. They may be useful for summarizing governance maturity or strategic progress, but only after the underlying indicators have been validated and weighted transparently. Composite scoring should never be used to rank schools of thought, communities, religious authenticity or doctrinal truth. Its legitimate use is limited to tracking institutional performance, crisis exposure, dialogue maturity, implementation readiness and learning capacity.

This indicator architecture allows TGE-360 v1 to become measurable without becoming reductionist. It supports decision relevance, auditability, dashboard discipline, data quality and responsible interpretation while preserving the theological boundary that faith and doctrinal truth are not objects of performance scoring.

9. Researcher-Use and Teaching Protocol

For teaching, thesis development, institutional research and future field evaluation, TGE-360 v1 should be used as a reproducible research protocol rather than as a slogan, dashboard template or purely conceptual diagram. The protocol guides students, researchers, supervisors and institutions from corpus definition and evidence extraction to problem coding, module selection, indicator construction, validation planning, limitation recording and model revision. This structure is consistent with Design Science Research because it makes the artifact's construction logic, demonstration pathway, evaluation conditions and communication process explicit (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013). It also follows performance-measurement scholarship by requiring every indicator to be linked to purpose, ownership, data source, interpretation rule and corrective action before use (Neely et al., 1995; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).

A researcher using TGE-360 v1 should follow the sequence below.

Step 1 - Define the corpus and scope.

The researcher should define the school, institution, case, period, geography, stakeholder boundary, source boundary and ethical limitation before analysis begins. This prevents uncontrolled generalization and ensures that the model is applied to a clearly bounded research or institutional problem. The corpus may include textual, doctrinal, jurisprudential, institutional, media, community and crisis-related sources, but the researcher must clarify which sources are included, which are excluded and why. This step protects the method from vague appeals to unity and makes later coding and validation auditable (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007).

Step 2 - Extract evidence.

The researcher should identify evidence relevant to the diagnosed problem, including source texts, institutional documents, dialogue records, media narratives, community signals, crisis events, policy statements and prior scholarly literature. Each evidence extract should be linked to its source, date, context, relevance and claim boundary. Evidence should not be treated as valid merely because it supports the model; it must be assessed for authenticity, relevance, reliability, comparability and limitation. This step supports the evidence-to-decision traceability logic of TGE-360 v1 and reduces the risk of selective or rhetorical use of sources (Gregor & Hevner, 2013; MoghadasNian, 2026).

Step 3 - Code the problem.

The researcher should use TDDM-style diagnostic categories to distinguish whether the problem is primarily doctrinal, jurisprudential, institutional, narrative, community-based, political, media-driven,

crisis-related or data-governance-related. This coding should identify the root-cause category, actor locus, difference type, escalation risk and intervention need. The purpose of coding is not to label a school, community or institution negatively, but to classify the problem profile before choosing an intervention. This prevents generic unity prescriptions and supports context-sensitive decision-making (MoghadasNian, 2025a; Hevner et al., 2004).

Step 4 - Select the module mix.

The researcher should select only those modules that solve the diagnosed problem. CAT may be used when the problem requires source-to-governance translation; GKSF and TPF-CJ when kalām or fiqh comparison is required; IHF and ITDF when structured dialogue or theological-semantic alignment is needed; UCTA-PA and 7S-360 when indicators, maturity or crisis/performance monitoring are required; PRGDAI-SD 360+ when decision execution, governance responsibility and risk control are required; and ECKF or IDDF when comparative or interfaith boundary learning is relevant. This step prevents model proliferation by ensuring that frameworks are used as controlled lenses, modules, controls or comparators rather than as competing architectures (MoghadasNian, 2025a–2026c).

Step 5 - Build indicators carefully.

Every indicator must have a definition, formula or scoring rule, data source, owner, reporting cadence, threshold, interpretation boundary, validation status and corrective-action pathway. Indicators should measure governance processes, institutional readiness, dialogue quality, risk signals, trust proxies, data quality, learning capacity and decision execution. They must not measure faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. This step is essential because performance-measurement literature shows that poorly governed indicators can distort behavior, create false confidence and weaken accountability (Neely et al., 1995; Nørreklit, 2000; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).

Step 6 - Validate before generalization.

The researcher should validate the model components, indicators and decision rules before making broader claims. Depending on the research design, validation may include expert review, Delphi rounds, CVR/CVI assessment, AHP weighting, case demonstration, dashboard pilot, coding-reliability checks, audit logs or comparative benchmarking. At the method-registration stage, TGE-360 v1 may claim design coherence, traceability, indicator discipline and validation readiness, but it should not claim empirical success, institutional adoption, cross-context effectiveness or statistical confirmation until such evidence is collected and reported transparently (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007; Hevner et al., 2004).

Step 7 - Record limitations and claim boundaries.

Every claim should include uncertainty, evidence quality, theological boundary notes and validation status. The researcher should specify whether a claim is conceptual, source-based, expert-reviewed, pilot-tested, statistically supported or institutionally demonstrated. This prevents unsupported generalization and protects the model from being used as a rhetorical confirmation device. In religious and theological research, this step is especially important because governance indicators must not be

interpreted as judgments about religious truth or spiritual value (MoghadasNian, 2026; Amman Message, 2005).

Step 8 - Revise the model after feedback.

Learning should lead to revision of indicators, playbooks, ownership rules, data-quality controls, escalation thresholds and context-adaptation logic. TGE-360 v1 should therefore be treated as a revisable Design Science artifact: its core architecture remains stable, but its implementation rules, dashboard logic, validation pathway and local adaptation may be recalibrated after evidence review, expert feedback or pilot demonstration. This learning loop converts the model from a static framework into an accountable governance method (Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013; Melnyk et al., 2014).

The protocol should be applied with scholarly caution. It is appropriate for thesis design, article development, institutional diagnosis, training programs, pilot studies and comparative research. However, it should not be used to claim completed empirical validation unless the required evidence has been collected, reviewed and documented. Its strongest immediate value is to provide a disciplined pathway for moving from sources and disagreement to diagnosis, governance design, indicators, validation and learning.

10. Implementation Roadmap

The implementation roadmap translates TGE-360 v1 from a method/model specification into a staged execution pathway. Its purpose is to prevent premature scaling, unsupported institutional claims and dashboard-driven overconfidence. The roadmap follows a boundary-to-learning sequence in which each stage produces a defined output and each transition is controlled by an execution gate. This logic is consistent with Design Science Research, where a designed artifact should move from problem identification and objective definition to design, demonstration, evaluation and communication before stronger claims are made (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

The roadmap begins with boundary definition, where the scope, mandate, actors, case limits, ethical constraints and theological boundaries are clarified. It then moves to diagnosis, where the problem profile, stakeholder configuration, risk pattern and evidence base are identified. The third stage is design, where governance domains, roles, dialogue protocols, indicator logic and decision responsibilities are specified. The fourth stage is instrumentation, where indicators, CWI/SPI logic, data rules, ownership, reporting cadence and interpretation boundaries are defined before any dashboard or public monitoring mechanism is used.

The second half of the roadmap moves from design to controlled implementation. The pilot stage tests the model in a limited case or demonstration setting. The govern and assure stage reviews evidence, accountability, controls, validation status and claim boundaries before scale-up. The scale stage adapts the model to local context, institutional maturity, legal environment, majority/minority status, data

readiness and social-risk profile. The final learning stage recalibrates indicators, playbooks, ownership, data-quality rules, escalation thresholds and contextual adaptation based on evidence and feedback. This makes the model iterative rather than static, while preserving a stable universal governance core (ISO, 2018; ISO, 2022; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023; MoghadasNian, 2026).

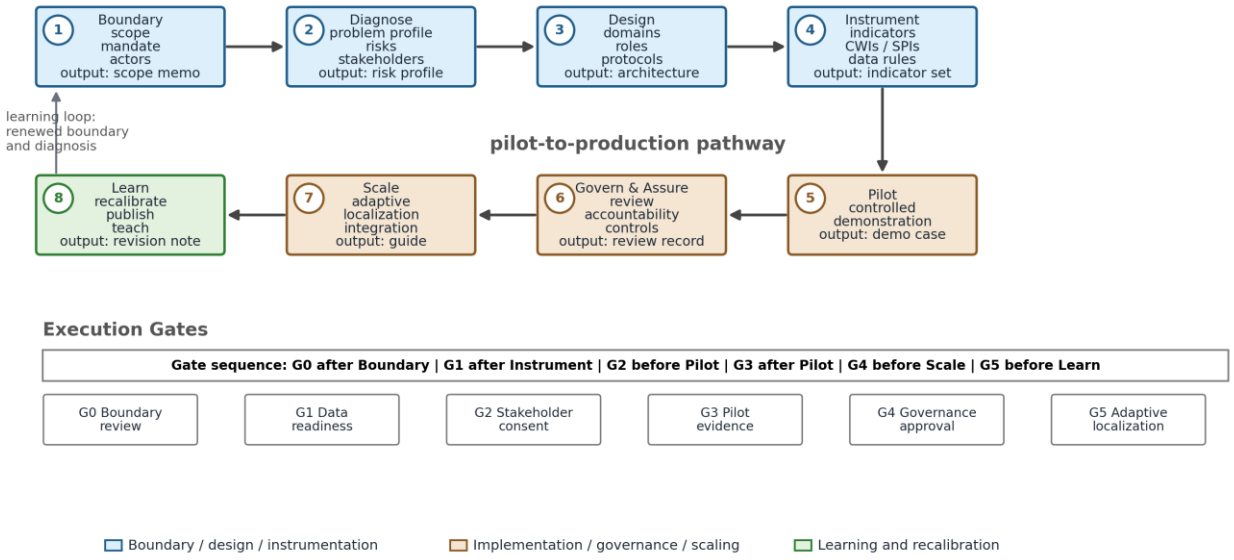

Figure 3. TGE-360 v1 Implementation Roadmap: Boundary Definition, Diagnosis, Design, Instrumentation, Pilot, Governance Assurance, Scaling and Institutional Learning.

The execution gates are mandatory controls, not optional administrative checkpoints. Gate 0 confirms boundary and mandate; Gate 1 confirms data readiness after instrumentation; Gate 2 confirms stakeholder consent before pilot implementation; Gate 3 reviews pilot evidence; Gate 4 confirms governance approval before scale-up; and Gate 5 confirms adaptive localization before institutional learning is generalized. No scale-up should occur until the previous gate has been reviewed, documented and approved. This prevents the model from being presented as empirically validated before sufficient evidence exists.

The roadmap also protects TGE-360 v1 from two implementation risks. The first is symbolic implementation, where the model is used as a conference, training or dashboard label without operational discipline. The second is premature generalization, where a pilot case is used to claim cross-context effectiveness without expert review, data-quality audit, indicator validation or institutional evidence. The gate structure reduces these risks by requiring documented outputs at each stage: scope memo, risk profile, architecture, indicator set, demonstration case, review record, localization guide and revision note.

At the ResearchGate method-registration stage, Figure 3 should therefore be interpreted as an implementation design pathway, not as proof that implementation has already occurred. The roadmap makes TGE-360 v1 executable and pilot-ready, but empirical claims require future demonstration, expert review, dashboard testing, validation evidence and documented learning revision.

11. Evidence-to-Decision Traceability and Validation Chain

The evidence-to-decision traceability chain is the main audit mechanism of TGE-360 v1. Its purpose is to ensure that no claim, indicator, model component or decision rule is introduced without a documented connection to evidence, coding, design logic, validation status and governance action. This chain protects the model from decorative dashboards, unsupported claims, selective evidence use and circular model construction. It is consistent with Design Science Research because it links artifact construction to problem relevance, design rigor, demonstration, evaluation and communication (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

The traceability rule is: Evidence → Code → Cluster → Model Component → Indicator → Validation → Decision

This rule means that every major claim should begin with a defined source corpus and evidence extract. The evidence must then pass through a quality check based on authenticity, relevance, reliability, comparability and claim boundary. After that, the evidence is coded into a mechanism or problem category, grouped into a cluster or layer, translated into a model component, connected to an indicator or control, reviewed for validation confidence, and finally converted into a decision action. The decision may be to approve, revise, stop, escalate or return the claim to evidence review.

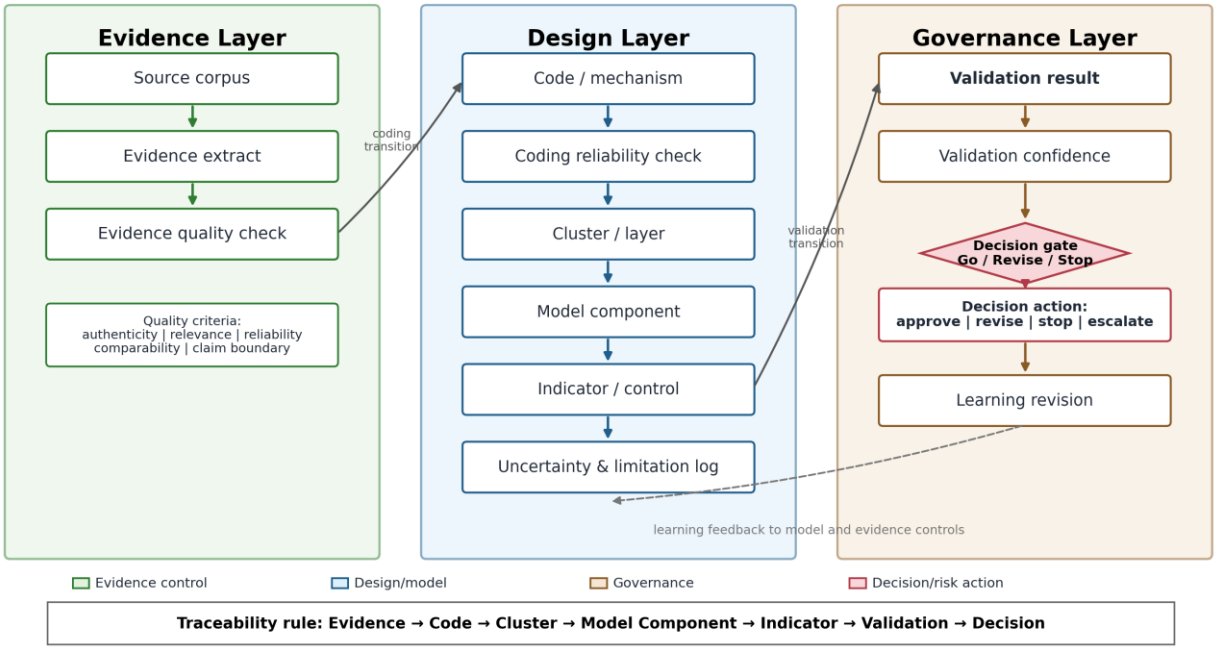

Figure 4. TGE-360 v1 Evidence-to-Decision Traceability and Validation Chain: Evidence Layer, Design Layer, Governance Layer and Learning Feedback Loop.

The chain has three governance layers. The Evidence Layer controls the source corpus, evidence extracts and evidence-quality criteria. The Design Layer converts coded evidence into mechanisms, clusters, model components, indicators and uncertainty logs. The Governance Layer assesses validation results, confidence level, decision gates and learning revision. This structure prevents indicators from being detached from evidence and prevents model components from being justified only by conceptual preference or internal logic.

At the method-registration stage, TGE-360 v1 specifies the traceability chain and the validation logic required for responsible scholarly use. Subsequent journal articles, field studies or institutional pilots should supply the actual corpus, coding records, expert-review evidence, indicator testing, dashboard outputs, validation results and learning revisions. This distinction is essential: the method may define how validation should occur, but it should not claim that validation has already occurred unless the required evidence has been collected, documented and reviewed.

The validation component may include expert review, Delphi rounds, CVR/CVI assessment, AHP weighting, coding-reliability checks, case demonstration, dashboard pilot, comparative benchmarking and data-quality audit, depending on the research design (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007). Validation should be staged rather than assumed. A component may be classified as proposed, source-grounded, expert-reviewed, pilot-tested or empirically validated. This classification prevents premature generalization and protects the model from presenting conceptual coherence as empirical effectiveness.

The learning feedback loop is also necessary. If validation reveals weak evidence, low coding reliability, poor data quality, unclear ownership, inappropriate indicators or theological overreach, the model component should be revised before further use. Learning may change indicators, thresholds, playbooks, data rules, ownership structures, escalation pathways or context-localization logic. In this way, TGE-360 v1 becomes an auditable and revisable governance method rather than a fixed diagram.

12. External Comparator and Methodological Control Sources

TGE-360 v1 uses external comparator and methodological control sources to strengthen scholarly discipline, prevent self-referential model construction and define safe claim boundaries. These sources do not replace Islamic theological reasoning, nor do they impose equivalence between Islamic taqrīb and other religious or governance traditions. Rather, they function as methodological anchors, comparative controls, risk-governance references, data-quality constraints, AI-governance safeguards and multi-actor governance lenses. Their role is to ensure that TGE-360 v1 remains design-rigorous, auditable, measurable, ethically bounded and suitable for later validation (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

Table 5. External Comparator and Methodological Control Sources

Comparator / control source	Source family	What it contributes	Use in TGE-360 v1
Design Science Research	Hevner et al.; Peffers et al.; Gregor and Hevner	Provides artifact-construction logic, problem relevance, design rigor, demonstration, evaluation and communication discipline.	Gives TGE-360 v1 publication discipline and prevents unsupported empirical claims by distinguishing artifact specification from completed validation (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).
Performance-measurement scholarship	Neely et al.; Kaplan and Norton; Nørreklit; Franco-Santos et al.; Melnyk et al.	Provides indicator design discipline, strategy linkage, ownership logic, interpretation rules and warnings about metric distortion.	Constrains KPI, SPI, CWI, DQI, VSI and composite-indicator use so that measurement supports governance decisions rather than decorative dashboards or misleading scores (Neely et al., 1995; Kaplan & Norton, 1996; Nørreklit, 2000; Franco-Santos et al., 2012; Melnyk et al., 2014).
Christian ecumenism	WCC Faith and Order; *Unitatis Redintegratio*; *Ut Unum Sint*; *The Church: Towards a Common Vision*	Provides comparative lessons on visible unity, communion, institutional dialogue, common witness, theological commissions and official ecumenical governance.	Functions as a comparative maturity lens for institutional dialogue and governance architecture, not as a claim of theological equivalence between Christian ecumenism and Islamic taqrīb (Second Vatican Council, 1964; John Paul II, 1995; World Council of Churches, 2013).

Anti-takfīr and school-recognition boundary	The Amman Message	Provides recognition logic for multiple Islamic schools, protection against illegitimate takfīr and a normative boundary for legitimate intra-Islamic difference.	Supports the model's non-reduction principle and defines a safe boundary for legitimate difference governance without forced doctrinal merger (Amman Message, 2005).
Risk management	ISO 31000	Provides principles for risk identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring, communication and review.	Strengthens the crisis, risk and resilience layer by structuring early warning, risk registers, escalation thresholds, response playbooks and post-crisis learning (ISO, 2018).
Data quality and data stewardship	ISO 8000-150 and data-quality governance literature	Provides roles, responsibilities, evidence logic and management principles for data quality.	Strengthens data stewardship, dashboard credibility, source traceability, coding reliability, metadata discipline and data-quality gatekeeping before public reporting or AI-supported monitoring (ISO, 2022; Raji et al., 2020).
AI governance and responsible analytics	NIST AI RMF; OECD AI Principles; responsible AI literature	Provides trustworthiness, accountability, transparency, human oversight, lifecycle governance and risk-control logic.	Constrains social listening, NLP, AI-assisted dashboards and risk monitoring so that automated outputs support scholarly and institutional judgment rather than replace it (OECD, 2019; Floridi & Cowls, 2019; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023).
Polycentric and collaborative governance	Ostrom; Ansell and Gash	Provides multi-actor governance logic, collective-action design, shared forums, participation rules and institutional coordination.	Supports portability across seminaries, universities, councils, civil-society actors, media environments and community institutions without assuming one centralized authority can govern all contexts (Ostrom, 1990; Ostrom, 2010; Ansell & Gash, 2008).
Validation and expert-consensus methods	Lawshe; Saaty; Hsu and Sandford	Provides content-validity logic, expert-consensus procedure, multi-criteria weighting and staged validation methods.	Supports the validation layer by defining how indicators, model components, priorities and decision rules can be expert-reviewed, weighted and revised before broader generalization (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007).

These comparator and control sources should be interpreted as methodological safeguards. They help TGE-360 v1 avoid four risks: first, treating the author-developed framework lineage as self-validating; second, confusing conceptual coherence with empirical proof; third, using indicators without ownership, interpretation and corrective-action rules; and fourth, importing external religious or governance models without respecting Islamic theological boundaries.

The Christian ecumenical sources are especially important but must be used carefully. They provide institutional and comparative lessons on structured dialogue, common witness, visible unity and theological commission work. They do not imply that Islamic taqrīb and Christian ecumenism have

identical theological foundations, ecclesial structures or unity objectives. In TGE-360 v1, their role is comparative and methodological, not doctrinally substitutive.

Similarly, ISO, NIST and OECD sources are used as governance controls, not as theological authorities. They help structure risk, data quality, responsible analytics, AI-assisted monitoring and dashboard credibility. Their function is to discipline the operational side of the model while preserving the principle that faith, sanctity, spiritual worth and doctrinal truth are not objects of KPI scoring.

Overall, the external comparator and methodological control architecture strengthens TGE-360 v1 as a ResearchGate method record and as a foundation for later journal development. It provides design rigor, performance discipline, institutional comparability, risk control, data credibility, AI governance, collaborative implementation logic and validation readiness while keeping the model's theological claim boundary explicit and defensible.

13. Safe Claim Boundary and Limitations

The safe claim boundary is a core methodological and ethical requirement of TGE-360 v1. Because the model operates in the field of Islamic intra-faith rapprochement, comparative theology and governance design, it must distinguish carefully between what can be claimed at the method-registration stage and what requires later empirical, expert or institutional validation. This boundary protects the model from overclaiming, theological reductionism, decorative measurement and premature generalization. It is also consistent with Design Science Research, which distinguishes artifact specification from demonstrated effectiveness and requires demonstration, evaluation and communication before stronger empirical claims are made (Hevner et al., 2004; Peffers et al., 2007; Gregor & Hevner, 2013).

Table 6. Safe Claim Boundary and Limitations for TGE-360 v1

Claim type	Allowed wording	Disallowed wording
Artifact status	TGE-360 v1 is proposed and specified as a Design Science method/model artifact for evidence-governed taqrīb governance.	TGE-360 v1 is empirically proven, universally accepted or institutionally validated.
Measurement boundary	Indicators monitor governance processes, institutional performance, dialogue quality, risk signals, trust proxies, data quality and learning capacity.	Indicators measure religious truth, spiritual worth, sanctity, doctrinal superiority or the authenticity of faith.
Validation status	A validation roadmap is specified and can be executed through expert review, CVR/CVI, Delphi, AHP, case demonstration and dashboard pilot.	Validation has been completed without actual evidence, expert review, pilot data or documented evaluation.
Transferability	The model is portable through universal core plus context-adaptive execution.	The model works everywhere without legal, cultural, institutional, theological or data-readiness adaptation.

AI and data use	AI-enabled monitoring may support evidence review, crisis sensing and dashboard analysis if governed by ethics, transparency, data quality and human review.	AI replaces theological judgment, scholarly interpretation, community accountability or institutional responsibility.
Composite indicators	Composite measures such as MCPI or UCMI may be used only after indicator validation, documented weighting and sensitivity review.	A single composite score can rank communities, schools of thought, doctrinal validity or religious superiority.
Institutional impact	The model provides a structured pathway for pilot implementation and later evaluation.	The model has already produced institutional impact, cross-country effectiveness or measurable unity outcomes without documented evidence.

TGE-360 v1 is therefore a mature method specification, not a completed empirical evaluation. It may claim conceptual coherence, framework integration, evidence-to-decision traceability, indicator discipline, validation readiness and implementation logic. It should not claim completed empirical success, institutional adoption, cross-context effectiveness, statistical validation or demonstrated impact until such evidence is produced through a transparent research protocol.

The model has several important limitations. First, it requires expert theological and methodological review before use in sensitive institutional or educational settings. Second, its indicators require validation through expert review, CVR/CVI assessment, Delphi rounds, AHP weighting or equivalent procedures before they are used for formal evaluation or public reporting (Lawshe, 1975; Saaty, 1980; Hsu & Sandford, 2007). Third, its dashboards require data-quality audit, traceability controls, source reliability checks and governance ownership before publication or decision use (ISO, 2022; Raji et al., 2020). Fourth, its crisis and AI-supported monitoring functions require risk governance, transparency, human oversight and ethical safeguards (ISO, 2018; OECD, 2019; Floridi & Cowls, 2019; National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023).

The most important theological limitation is that TGE-360 v1 must not be used to score faith, sanctity, spiritual worth or doctrinal truth. Its legitimate measurement domain is limited to governance processes, institutional readiness, evidence quality, dialogue discipline, crisis signals, trust proxies, learning capacity and decision execution. This limitation is not a weakness; it is a necessary safeguard that allows the model to remain measurable without becoming reductionist. It is also consistent with the model's treatment of taqrīb as governed difference rather than forced doctrinal merger (MoghadasNian, 2026; Amman Message, 2005).

Finally, TGE-360 v1 should be treated as a validation-ready artifact. Its current contribution is to define the architecture, logic, components, indicators, claim boundaries and implementation pathway. Later journal articles, field studies, institutional pilots or doctoral applications should supply the actual corpus, coding records, expert-review evidence, indicator dictionary, dashboard outputs, validation results and learning revisions.

How to Cite

Recommended citation:

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In-text citation examples: (MoghadasNian, 2026) or MoghadasNian (2026).

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