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Title: A maximum of 16 words describing the research or study conducted, Cambria 14 Pt., Space 1

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ABSTRACT. The abstract contains the main objectives of the study, the methods used, research findings, and conclusions. Abstract is written in English to use it late font Garamond 10 pt, using single line spacing between lines. Left indent 2.5 cm and right indent 0 cm and abstract length between 150 to 250 words. Keywords need to be included to describe the realm of the problem under study and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the study. Keywords can be single words or compound words. The number of keywords is around 3-5 words. These keywords are needed for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easy with these keywords.

Keywords: *Each word/phrases separated by commas (,)*

INTRODUCTION

Content in the introduction must contain, *first*, a presentation of the main research or study topics; *second*, the latest literature related to citing the latest research literature (the last ten years) that has relevance to the article being studied; *third*, it can show gaps that have not been filled by previous studies or inconsistencies or controversies that arise between the existing literature; *fourth*, the problem, the purpose of the research or study, the context of the research or study, and the unit of analysis used in the study; and *fifth*, a display of what is discussed in the structure of the article.

Introduction (No more than 4 to 6 paragraphs) (1) What is crucial about an ISSUE (phenomenon) that needs to be written (published): quantitative or qualitative (or both)? (2) Are existing writings insufficient? Explain what others HAVE written and what has NOT been written (why this writing is necessary). (Previous research) (Novelty). (3) What is the (specific) purpose of this writing? (Is it different from others? The purpose of this writing is to address the shortcomings of existing writings, which will be the focus of this work. (4) What do you want to test (prove) in this writing? (argument or hypothesis to be tested).

METHOD

The method section outlines the steps taken to execute the research or study. Therefore, it is necessary to show in detail to the reader why the method used is reliable and valid in presenting research findings. The research methods section should be able to point out the research methods used, including how the procedures are implemented, an explanation of the tools, materials, media, or instruments used, an explanation of the research design, population, and sample (research targets), data collection techniques, instrument development, and the technique of data analysis. Writing subtitles in the method section should be included in the paragraph rather than bullets or numbering.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, case studies, etc., it is necessary to include the presence of researchers, research subjects, and informants who helped, along with ways to explore research data, the location and duration of the research, and a description of how the validity of the research results was checked.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Note that the results and discussion are separated. The main provisions in writing research or study findings are as follows: 1) present research or study findings briefly, but still provide enough detail to support the conclusions; 2) may use tables or figures, but do not repeat the same information by providing a narrative at the bottom of the table or figure so that readers can understand the table or figure presented by the author; and 3) each research or study finding must be interpreted correctly using standard spelling.

Data analysis processes, such as statistical calculations or hypothesis testing, need not be presented; only the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables or graphs can be used by the author to describe the results of research or studies found verbally by providing narration or comments at the bottom of the tables or graphs by referring to previous research results contained in reputable scientific journals both internationally and nationally. The use of tables or figures can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1 below.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics Results (11pt, after spacing 6pt)

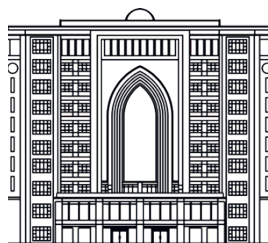| No.	Descriptive Size (Bold, 10 pt.)	Score (Bold, 10 pt.)
1.	Example 1	6.56
2.	Example 2	6.78
3.	Example 3	6.85
4.	Example 4	1.20
5.	Example 5	1.44

Fig. 1. Type the title of the image here (11pt, after spacing 12pt)

Table 1 and fig. 1. presented must be centered and numbered consecutively. If the research is qualitative, the results section must be able to contain detailed study sections in the form of subtopics that are directly related to the research focus or categories of the research. Subtopics discussed or reviewed are written in paragraphs rather than pointers, bulleting, or numbering.

Discussion

The discussion section aims to (1) answer the problem formulation and research or study questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained or found; (3) interpret the findings; (4) link research findings or studies with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications to existing theories by comparing the results of previous studies that have been published in reputable journals.

When addressing the formulation of the problem or research questions, the study's results must be explicitly concluded in relation to previous research. Interpretation of research findings or studies can be done using empirical logic based on existing theories or previous research results in reputable journals, both international and national, while findings in the form of reality in the field are integrated or linked to the results of previous studies or with existing theories. For this purpose, the author is required to refer to international journals (Scopus) and national journals (Sinta). In bringing up new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected by the author; some may need to modify theories from old theories and reference the results of research or studies used by the author. The author must cite at least 20 (twenty) references from the last 10 (ten) years.

The discussion section is expected to contribute new colors for the development of science. Therefore, the authors are expected to pay special attention to ensure that the discussion is written as an important part of the entire contents of the article, which can improve the quality of science in the field of educational management science. Articles are written in IJISH (International Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities), ranging from 3000 to 5000 words, or equivalent to 10 to 16 pages according to the provisions in this template.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion includes a summary of the article that outlines the results of the conducted research and addresses the formulation of the problem. Conclusions must be aligned with the formulation of the problem and research objectives. If there is more than one, then it's written using numbered numbers in paragraphs, not by using bullets, and the writer can also add the prospect of development of the results of the research or study as well as how further implications will be the prospects of research or further research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography writing must use the **Mendeley** or **Zotero** application for citations and **APA 7th** (American Psychological Association 7th edition) as a reference style.

Berry, D. L. (2003). Islam and modernity through the writings of Islamic modernist Fazlur Rahman. Islamic studies.

Nuryana, Z. (2017). Knowledge Management sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Learning Organization di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam. LITERASI Jurnal Pendidikan, Volume VII, 12–20. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/literasi.2017.8(1).11-19

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