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Template for MAPAN : Manajemen Pendidikan dan Analisis 2026
[Title, Bold, Font Cambria 14pt., Max 15 words]

First Author[1*], Second Author [2], Third Author [3] (12pt)

[1]Author Affiliation (11pt)
[2]Author Affiliation (11pt)
[3]Author Affiliation (11pt)

*Corresponding Author: *emailfirstauthor@gmail.com* (10pt)

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A B S T R A C T

The abstract is written in English and serves to present the essence of the entire article in a concise, informative, and clear manner. It should not contain citations and must be written in a single paragraph without subheadings. The content of the abstract must include: (1) the research background and general objective, (2) the type and method of research, including data collection and analysis techniques, as well as the research location (if relevant), (3) key research findings that directly address the research questions, and (4) the main conclusion that highlights the contribution or implications of the study. The abstract should be written in Cambria 11 pt font, single-spaced (1.0), and consist of 150–250 words. Authors must ensure that the abstract accurately reflects the core content of the article, enabling readers to grasp the main discussion without reading the full text.

Keywords: first keyword, second keyword, third keyword (10pt)

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Introduction

The introduction presents the context and scientific rationale behind the research. Authors should describe the conditions, issues, or phenomena directly related to the topic under investigation, supported by either empirical data or relevant theoretical frameworks.

Furthermore, the introduction should provide a review of the supporting literature, sourced from primary references such as scholarly journals and previous research studies. Authors are encouraged to organize the literature thematically, rather than listing past studies descriptively. References should preferably be drawn from reputable scientific publications published within the last ten years, with priority given to well-indexed international journals.

The next part should highlight the research gap or limitations of previous studies, which forms the basis for the novelty of the current research. Emphasizing original scientific contributions that are applicable in both local and global contexts is highly recommended.

The final paragraph of the introduction should clearly and specifically state the research objectives, which may take the form of purpose statements, problem formulations, or research questions. Authors may also include the theoretical and practical significance of the study.

The introduction should be written in several structured paragraphs and should not include research results or methodological details. The recommended length for this section is approximately 10–15% of the total manuscript. This template is designed as a writing guide for researchers, using Cambria font, 12 pt size, with 1.15 line spacing.

Research Method

The research method section systematically and structurally outlines the type and approach of the study, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis methods, and the procedures used to validate the data. This elaboration aims to ensure that both the research process and its findings are scientifically understandable and accountable.

The type of research must be explicitly stated whether it is qualitative, quantitative, or another type depending on the focus and objectives of the study. The chosen approach, such as descriptive, exploratory, or explanatory, should support the analytical framework used to address the research problem.

Data sources in this study are derived from two main streams: literature review and field study. The literature review involves examining secondary data such as books, scholarly journals, official documents, reports, and other relevant sources. Meanwhile, the field study utilizes primary data collected through techniques such as interviews, observations, or the distribution of questionnaires to informants or respondents relevant to the subject of study.

Data collection techniques are described in detail according to the type of data used. For primary data, this includes the fieldwork procedures, including the methods of approaching respondents or interviewees. For secondary data, the process of sourcing and the criteria for selecting relevant and valid references are explained.

Data analysis is conducted to process, interpret, and draw conclusions from the collected data. In qualitative research, analysis is performed descriptively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In quantitative research, analysis may involve the use of appropriate statistical tools.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings, data validation methods are employed. In qualitative studies, validity is tested through techniques such as triangulation, credibility checks, and data confirmation. In quantitative studies, validity and reliability are tested using relevant statistical instruments.

Results and Discussion

This section presents the research findings in a systematic manner, accompanied by in-depth discussion. The writing should follow a logical or thematic structure aligned with the research questions or objectives.

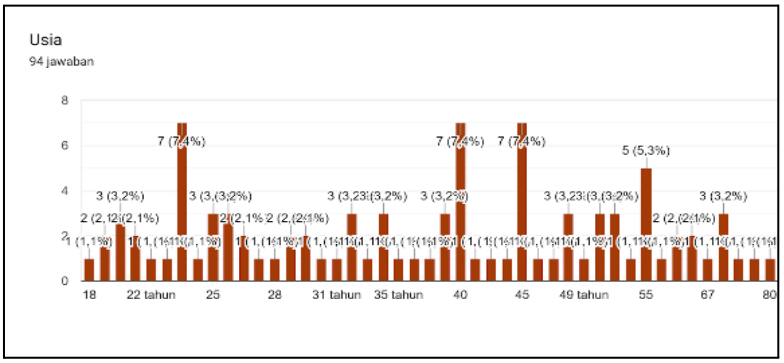
Findings are delivered in descriptive narrative form and supported by visual data such as tables, graphs, figures, or diagrams. Each table must be numbered and titled, with the title placed above the table and formatted in single spacing. Graphs or figures should use contrasting colors to ensure readability on digital screens, with captions or titles also placed above.

Each data presentation must be immediately followed by a discussion that explains the meaning of the findings. The discussion should be conducted critically and argumentatively, connecting the results to relevant theories, applied concepts, and findings from previous studies.

Table 1. Note

NO.	KATEGORI	JUMLAH	PERSENTASE
1	Bekerja di industri mitra	26	12%
2	Membuka lapangan kerja sesuai kompetensi	33	15%
3	Kuliah sesuai kompetensi lulusan	22	10%
4	Kuliah tidak sesuai kompetensi lulusan	43	20%
5	Menikah, merantau, atau bekerja serabutan	115	53%
	Total	**217**	**100%**

Picture 1. Note



In this section, authors may also address the limitations of the data or findings as a form of scientific transparency and accuracy. These limitations do not

require a separate subheading but should be integrated into the narrative discussion.

Any citations used in the discussion should preferably come from primary and up-to-date sources. Authors are encouraged to directly integrate relevant references into the discussion to strengthen their arguments.

If the article is relatively long, the author may divide this section into subsections (e.g., 4.1 Main Findings, 4.2 Discussion of Findings, and 4.3 Implications), depending on the needs and the journal's guidelines.

Conclusion

The conclusion serves as the closing section of the scientific article and should be written concisely and clearly, directly referring to the research objectives or questions. Authors must present the conclusion in narrative paragraph form rather than using bullet points or numbered lists, in order to maintain a coherent academic flow.

The content of the conclusion must summarize the key findings derived from the results and discussion, without repeating detailed data presentations. The conclusion should be synthetic in nature and reflect the scientific contributions of the study, both theoretically and practically.

Authors are also encouraged to briefly include the implications of the research findings, along with logical and relevant recommendations that align with the context of the study. However, these recommendations do not require a separate subheading and should be integrated within the conclusion paragraph.

The conclusion must not introduce new information that has not been previously discussed, and should avoid general statements that are not supported by data or analysis presented in earlier sections.

References

The reference list includes all sources that are cited directly within the article. It must be written consistently using a specific citation style, such as the 7th edition of the APA Style. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management tools such as Mendeley or Zotero to minimize citation errors and facilitate the citation process.

Authors should prioritize references from primary sources such as scholarly journal articles, conference proceedings, and relevant academic books. Whenever possible, references should be drawn from publications issued within the last ten years, except for classic or foundational works that remain scientifically relevant.

All sources listed in the reference section must be cited within the manuscript, and conversely, all in-text citations must appear in the reference list. The formatting of author names, publication years, titles, and sources must strictly

follow the rules of the selected citation style, including proper order and punctuation.

Citation And Reference Style

Authors are also expected to use innote to manage citations and automatically generate the reference list in accordance with the APA 7th edition format. The APA 7th style template can be downloaded or activated directly through the style settings in innote.

All references cited in the manuscript must appear in the reference list, and conversely, every entry in the reference list must be cited in the text. Below are examples of reference and citation formatting:

1. Books

Khoiri, A., et al. (2025). *Manajemen Peserta Didik*. Nganjuk: CV. Dewa Publishing

Crismono, P. C. (2023). *Statistik Pendidikan*. Jember: UIJ-Kyai Mojo.

Sukma Nurilawati Botutihe et al. (2020). *Menjadi Kepala Sekolah Profesional Era Revolusi 4.0*. Zahir Publishing.

2. Journal Articles

Nurhadi, A., Mufarrikoh, Z., Mubah, H. Q., Susilawati, E. F., & Indahsari, K. (2023). Lecturers Development Policy in Religious Higher Education and General Higher Education: Multi-Case Studies. *Al-Tanzim: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, *7*(1), 203–217. https://doi.org/10.33650/al-tanzim.v7i1.4550

Rahman, S. F. B. A., & Smith, J. (2024). The Impact of Islamic Values-Based Management on Educational Quality in Islamic Schools. *JMPI: Jurnal Manajemen, Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam*, *2*(2), 89–100. https://doi.org/10.71305/jmpi.v2i2.83

Rasdiana, Wiyono, B. B., Imron, A., Rahma, L., Arifah, N., Azhari, R., Elfira, Sibula, I., & Maharmawan, M. A. (2024). Elevating Teachers' Professional Digital Competence: Synergies of Principals' Instructional E-Supervision, Technology Leadership and Digital Culture for Educational Excellence in Digital-Savvy Era. *Education Sciences*, *14*(3), 266. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci14030266

Usman, M., Zainuddin, M., & Esha, M. I. (2021). The Exemplary Approach of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Fostering Emotional Spiritual Quotient. *AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, *13*(3), 2621–2630. https://doi.org/10.35445/alishlah.v13i3.644

Wulan, W. (2024). VIRTUAL COUNSELING: EMBRACING VR TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT STUDENTS' PERSONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. *Journal of Education Technology and Inovation*, *7*(2), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.31537/jeti.v7i2.2051

3. Bab dalam Buku:
   Nasution, A. (2019). Penguatan Otonomi Daerah dalam Kerangka NKRI. In *Reformasi Kebijakan Publik Di Indonesia* (pp. 88–103). Jakarta : Gramedia.
4. Sumber Online:
   Kebudayaan, K. P. &. (2021). *Panduan Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional*. https://arjuna.kemdikbud.go.id/

Author and Affiliation Format

A. Author Names

1. Author names must be written without academic titles (e.g., Dr., Prof., M.H.I.).
2. Author names are written in 12 pt, and left-aligned.
3. Multiple authors must be separated by commas.
4. If there is a corresponding author, an asterisk (*) must be placed after the author's name.

   Example:

   Ahmad Khoiri*, Ahmad Fauzi, Siti Aisyah

B. Affiliations

1. Affiliations must be written below the author names, in 11 pt, normal, and center-aligned.
2. The affiliation must include the full institutional name and country.
3. Institutional names must not be abbreviated in the affiliation section.
4. Abbreviations may only be used after the full name has been stated in parentheses.
5. If all authors share the same affiliation, the affiliation must be written only once, and superscript numbering is not required.
6. If authors have different affiliations, superscript numbers (^{1},^{2},^{3}, …) must be used and placed after the relevant author names.
7. Authors sharing the same affiliation must use the same superscript number.

   Example (single affiliation):
   Ahmad Khoiri*, Ahmad Fauzi, Siti Aisyah

   Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Walisongo Sampang, Indonesia

   Example (multiple affiliations):
   Mohammad Lutfianto^{1}*, Ahmad Fauzi^{1}, Siti Aisyah^{2}

[1]Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Walisongo Sampang, Indonesia
[2]Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, Indonesia

C. Corresponding Author

1. Only one corresponding author is permitted for each manuscript.
2. The corresponding author is responsible for all communication with the journal during the submission, review, and publication process.
3. The email address of the corresponding author must be written below the affiliation list, in 10 pt, and may be italicized.
4. Email addresses of other authors must not be displayed in the article.

Example:

*Corresponding author: ahmadkhoiri@gmailcom