

Article title

Times New Roman, Size 16 pt, Bold, Center, Spasi 1,0

¹First Author, ²Second Author (Times New Roman, Bold, Size 12 pt, Spasi 1,0)

¹Affiliation of the first author, ²Affiliation of the second author, (Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, Indonesia)

¹First Author Email, ²Second Author Email

Correspondence Email/WA: ijies.bumdesberkaho@gmail.com /0821xxxxxxx

Abstract: The title in Indonesian, formulated briefly and clearly, no more than 40 characters, is written in the font of Times New Roman, size 10 pt, Italic, 1.0 Space s. The topic raised was the result of research and or written ideas in the field of education and Islamic Religion. All author names are untitled, written in Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, italics, middle margin. The name of the institution on the second line corresponds to the order of the author's institution. The author's email address is on the third line. If there is a second author and so on. For English the text is in italics. Abstract Manuscripts are written in English and Indonesian with Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, 1.0 Space s. The maximum abstract length is 150-250 words. The abstract contains the objectives, methods, populations, samples, instruments, and research results. The keyword is written in Times New Roman font, size 10 pt, under abstract.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2

INTRODUCTION

Manuscripts are written neatly with the Microsoft Word program. A lot between 10-25 pages. Font used Times New Roman 12 pt, line spacing 1.5 (Sholeh, 2024). Verses or hadiths (written in Arabic) typed with traditional Arabic letters, size 12 pt. In the introduction, try to answer at least two questions: (1) why you believe that your research is so important to answer; (2) how previous research has or has not addressed the problems in your research; and (3) explains how your research will contribute to the development of science (Sholeh et al., 2024).

METHOD

The methods section at least contains the type of method or type of approach used, research subjects, data collection techniques, and data analysis procedures (Fink, 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research results come from quantitative and/or qualitative problems accurately and completely that can use information in the form of pictures/graphs/tables/descriptions. Images/graphs/tables are placed at the bottom or the top of the page to make visualization easier. The discussion is an important part of an article, containing a clear description of the results of research data analysis, interpretation or interpretation of findings in the field, linkage of research results with concepts, theories, or other relevant research results, formulating new theories or modifying existing ones and implications for scientific developments in their respective fields (Sanusi et al., 2024). The percentage of writing is 60% on the results and discussion chapter, the remaining 40% (sundries). The inclusion of the image title and image name is written below the image while the table title and table name are written above the table. Written in Times New Roman font, size 10, and in the middle margin. Numbered according to the order of the images, as in the example below:

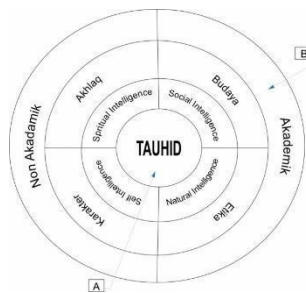


Figure 1. SDIT BIAS Concept Map (10pt)

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a summary of research results which are a contribution to the development of Islamic Education Management. Conclusions must be aligned with the formulation of the problem and research objectives.

REFERENCE

Every time citing an opinion, the author must provide a Use APA (7th Edition) citation style Format, Please use the Mendeley manager reference App or Zootero. 1.5 Space . Footnote Writing Example:

- Fink, A. (2019). *Conducting research literature reviews: From the internet to paper*. Sage publications.
- Sanusi, I., Sholeh, M. I., & Samsudi, W. (2024). The Effect Of Using Robotics In Stem Learning On Student Learning Achievement At The Senior High School. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(4), 3257–3265.
- Sholeh, M. I. (2024). Optimizing The Use Of Learning Equipment To Improve Education At Man 2 Tulungagung. *Edusiana: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Pendidikan Islam*, 11(1), 1–21.
- Sholeh, M. I., Shobirin, M. S., & Rosikh, F. (2024). *Implementation Of Kh Hasyim 'Asyari Educational Principles In Madrasah Reality*. 30(4).