

VALUE-BASED CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION MANAGEMENT: TYPOLOGY, MULTIDIMENSIONAL IMPACTS, AND AN INTEGRATED MODEL

Ahmad Syawal

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

bangwall201202@gmail.com

Nadilla Aleyda Maqhfira Agustin

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

nadillaaleyda@gmail.com

Salsabila Nur Imatul Adzillah

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

24204011033@uin-suka.ac.id

Futry Ayu Lestari

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

futryayul@gmail.com

Musdalifa

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kendari

musdalifaifa296@gmail.com

Abstract:

This study examines the typology of crises, their multidimensional impacts, and the urgency of crisis management within Islamic Education Management (MPI) from a value-based perspective. The research adopts a qualitative literature review methodology to systematically synthesize theoretical and empirical studies related to crisis management, Islamic educational governance, and budget efficiency. Academic publications indexed in major scholarly databases were analyzed thematically to identify crisis patterns, impact dimensions, and value-oriented management responses. The findings reveal that crises in MPI can be categorized into internal and external types, both of which are shaped by complex interactions between managerial, social, and spiritual factors. Internal crises are closely associated with leadership conflicts, moral deviations, and financial inefficiencies, particularly budget efficiency policies that marginalize core Islamic educational programs, while external crises arise from environmental uncertainty, digital public pressure, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. The impacts of these crises are inherently multidimensional, affecting academic quality, psychological well-being,

social trust, and spiritual identity simultaneously. The study highlights that neglecting Islamic values in crisis management risks not only operational disruption but also long-term erosion of institutional identity and legitimacy. Theoretically, this study advances crisis management discourse by positioning spiritual values as a central analytical dimension in faith-based institutions. Practically, it underscores the need for integrated crisis management strategies that align modern managerial practices with Islamic principles. The study is limited by its reliance on secondary data and the absence of empirical case analysis. Future research is recommended to empirically test the proposed integrated model across diverse Islamic education settings and to explore its long-term implications for institutional resilience.

Keywords

Islamic education management; crisis management; value-based leadership

Received: 10-05-2025

Revised: 18-05-2025

Accepted: 25-05-2025

INTRODUCTION

Education constitutes a fundamental pillar for the development of human civilization, and within the Islamic worldview it functions as a strategic instrument for shaping holistic individuals who integrate faith, knowledge, and moral integrity. Islamic education institutions are therefore not merely centers of knowledge transmission, but also spaces for cultivating ethical values, spiritual awareness, and social responsibility grounded in divine guidance.¹ Madrasahs and pesantren play a dual role as loci of intellectual formation and vehicles of da‘wah that sustain religious identity amid social change. However, rapid global transformations, economic volatility, and environmental disruptions increasingly expose educational institutions to systemic vulnerabilities and crises that threaten their sustainability. Such conditions position crisis management as an urgent concern within Islamic Education Management (MPI), particularly when crises undermine the moral mission and institutional trust of Islamic education.²

¹ Nadilla Aleyda Maqhfira Agustin, “Menguatkan Ekosistem Pendidikan Melalui Kontribusi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Dalam Pengembangan Keterampilan Abad Ke-21,” *Jurnal Kajian Islam Dan Sosial Keagamaan* Vol. 2, no. 4 (2025): 781–87.

² W Lestari et al., “Evaluating the Effectiveness of Local Wisdom-Based Disaster Mitigation Education in Primary Schools,” *Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology* 9, no. 5 (2025): 2074–91, <https://doi.org/10.55214/25768484.v9i5.7380>.

Previous scholarship has established that MPI is fundamentally oriented toward aligning managerial processes with Islamic values such as amanah, justice, and maslahah to achieve educational goals consistent with sharia principles. Crisis within educational organizations is commonly conceptualized as an extraordinary condition that disrupts stability, operational continuity, and stakeholder confidence. Studies in broader organizational and public-sector contexts demonstrate that weak financial governance and inefficiency often exacerbate institutional fragility during periods of uncertainty.³ Empirical findings from diverse sectors further show that budgetary pressures and resource constraints significantly affect institutional performance and resilience.⁴ These insights collectively suggest that financial stress is not merely a technical issue but a structural risk factor that can precipitate multidimensional crises.

Within the Indonesian context, budget efficiency has emerged as a central policy issue affecting public and educational institutions, particularly under conditions of fiscal limitation and competing priorities (Azzahra et al., 2025). While efficiency is intended to optimize limited resources, studies indicate that poorly governed efficiency measures may generate unintended negative consequences, including declining service quality and internal conflict.⁵ Research in education and public finance highlights that reductions in funding without transparency and stakeholder engagement tend to erode trust and institutional legitimacy. (Musfah, 2018). Comparable findings from international settings confirm that adaptive and accountable budget management is crucial for maintaining organizational stability during crises.⁶ These patterns underscore the relevance of ethical and value-based considerations when managing financial crises in education.

³ A Ismailova et al., "Improving the System Evaluating the Quality of Governance and Effective Use of Budget Funds," *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development* 8, no. 7 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i7.4856>.

⁴ K Fotova Čiković, A Mandić, and T Šipek, "RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN CROATIA: A WINDOW DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH," *Management (Croatia)* 30, no. 1 (2025): 31–44, <https://doi.org/10.30924/mjcmi.30.1.3>.

⁵ S Donoso-Díaz, D Reyes, and Ó Arias, "Donoso-Díaz, S., Reyes, D., & Arias, Ó. (2022). Reallocation of the Public Budget and Educational Policy in Chile. Background, Debates and Challenges. Cuadernos de Economía," *Cuadernos de Economía (Colombia)* 41, no. 87 (2022): 509–43, <https://doi.org/10.15446/cuad.econ.v41n87.90575>.

⁶ Y Nedzvedskiy et al., "Financial Planning and Budget Management in Hospitality and Dining Establishments: Navigating the Financial Landscape of the Hotel and Restaurant Sector," *Multidisciplinary Reviews* 7, no. Special Issue (2024), <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024spe003>.

A growing body of literature on crisis and risk management emphasizes the importance of integrated approaches that combine planning, communication, and value alignment to enhance organizational resilience.⁷ In educational environments, particularly higher education and public institutions, the application of systematic management science and operations research has been shown to improve decision-making under budgetary pressure.⁸ Studies on public-sector governance further demonstrate that transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation are key determinants of effective crisis response.⁹ Research on intangible assets such as organizational culture and reputation also reveals their critical role in sustaining institutional trust during periods of disruption.¹⁰ Collectively, these findings highlight that crisis management extends beyond technical control to encompass ethical orientation and institutional values.

Specific studies on crisis management in Islamic education, however, remain relatively limited and fragmented. Existing research has examined crisis responses in pesantren during the COVID-19 pandemic, revealing predominantly reactive and policy-driven approaches constrained by infrastructural limitations.¹¹ Other studies have proposed general crisis management models for Islamic education but have not explicitly addressed budget efficiency as a structural trigger of crisis or systematically embedded Islamic ethical principles. Research focusing on public relations management has largely concentrated on reputational crises rather than financial or operational disruptions within MPI.¹² Consequently, while

⁷ S Fedushko et al., "Web Project Development: Emergency Management," *Journal of Web Engineering* 21, no. 8 (2022): 2257–86, <https://doi.org/10.13052/jwe1540-9589.2182>.

⁸ A Badiie, M Moshtari, and G Berenguer, "A Systematic Review of Operations Research and Management Science Modeling Techniques in the Study of Higher Education Institutions," *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences* 93 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2024.101889>.

⁹ I Zhuk et al., "Mechanisms of Public Finance Digitalization and Methods of Implementing in the Public Administration System in Ukraine: European Experience," *Economic Affairs (New Delhi)* 68, no. 3 (2023): 1701–12, <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.3.2023.35>.

¹⁰ J F P Gaspary et al., "Healthcare Can't Stop Evolving: Innovation as the Catalyst for Unleashing the Managerial Potential of Value-Based Healthcare by Stimulating Intangible Assets and Enhancing Organizational Resilience," *Frontiers in Psychology* 15 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1438029>.

¹¹ Cicih Mustikawati and Muhamad Doni Tabrani, "Potensi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Terhadap Kemampuan Manajemen Organisasi," *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 6, no. 6 (2024): 6485–96.

¹² F Permata Sari et al., "Development of Physics Comic Based on Local Wisdom: Hopscotch (Engklek) Game Android-Assisted to Improve Mathematical Representation Ability and Creative

these studies contribute valuable insights, they do not yet offer a comprehensive and integrative framework for crisis management grounded in Islamic values.

Based on this body of work, significant gaps remain in the literature concerning the integration of crisis management theory with Islamic normative principles within MPI. Prior studies tend to separate managerial techniques from ethical-religious foundations or focus narrowly on single crisis dimensions without addressing their interconnected impacts. Moreover, there is limited analysis of crisis typologies and their multidimensional consequences financial, operational, moral, and reputational within Islamic education institutions facing budget efficiency pressures. Comparative research in other sectors shows that fragmented approaches to crisis management reduce institutional resilience and long-term sustainability.¹³ These limitations point to the need for a holistic and value-based crisis management model tailored to the specific characteristics of MPI.

In response to these gaps, this study focuses on analyzing crisis typologies, multidimensional impacts, and the urgency of crisis management within Islamic Education Management through an integrative perspective. The study aims to conceptualize crisis management as a systemic and value-driven process that harmonizes modern management principles with core Islamic values such as amanah, shura, and maslahah. By synthesizing insights from crisis management, public-sector governance, and Islamic educational thought, this research seeks to formulate a conceptual model applicable to Islamic education institutions facing budgetary and systemic challenges. Theoretically, the study contributes to the enrichment of crisis management discourse within Islamic education, an area that remains underexplored.¹⁴ Practically, it offers strategic guidance for educational leaders to navigate crises

Thinking of High School Students,” *Revista Mexicana de Fisica E* 17, no. 2 (2020): 255–62, <https://doi.org/10.31349/REVMEXFISE.17.255>.

¹³ Z Foroughi et al., “Hospitals during Economic Crisis: A Systematic Review Based on Resilience System Capacities Framework,” *BMC Health Services Research* 22, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08316-4>.

¹⁴ Jamilus Rusmita, “Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Pendidikan Islam : Strategi Dan Tantangan Rusmita,” *Journal Manajemen Diversifikasi* 4, no. February (2024): 4–6.

effectively while preserving the ethical and spiritual foundations of Islamic education.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research design using a literature review methodology to examine the urgency of value-based crisis management within Islamic Education Management (MPI). The literature review approach was selected to enable a systematic and critical synthesis of theoretical and empirical studies relevant to crisis management, Islamic educational governance, and budget efficiency. This design allows for the development of a comprehensive conceptual understanding by integrating diverse scholarly perspectives within a coherent analytical framework.¹⁵

The research procedures began with the identification of the study focus, followed by the formulation of inclusion criteria to ensure the relevance and academic quality of the selected sources. Literature searches were conducted in several academic databases, including Google Scholar, Portal Garuda, and SINTA, to capture both international and nationally indexed publications. Specific keywords such as “crisis management,” “Islamic education management,” and “budget efficiency” were systematically applied to retrieve pertinent studies. Retrieved sources were screened based on relevance to MPI, discussion of crisis phenomena, and integration of ethical or value-based perspectives.

The primary tools utilized in this study were digital academic databases and reference management techniques to organize and synthesize the collected literature. No field instruments or empirical measurement tools were employed, as the study relied exclusively on secondary data derived from published scholarly works. Conceptual mapping and thematic matrices were used to facilitate the organization of key ideas and to support comparative analysis across sources.

Data collection involved compiling peer-reviewed journal articles, books, policy documents, and credible academic reports related to crisis management and Islamic education. The collected data were analyzed using thematic analysis, whereby sources were classified into core themes, including crisis typology in MPI, multidimensional impacts of crises on

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Alfabeta, Bandung, 2013).

Islamic education institutions, and Islamic value-based crisis management strategies. Analytical synthesis was conducted by comparing patterns, identifying convergences and divergences among studies, and integrating findings into a coherent conceptual narrative.

Reliability and validity were addressed through source triangulation and systematic cross-checking of information across multiple scholarly publications. Only reputable and academically recognized sources were included to minimize bias and ensure analytical rigor. Consistency in theme classification and interpretation was maintained through iterative reading and verification of findings, thereby strengthening the credibility and trustworthiness of the study's conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This discussion revisits the research objective of analyzing crisis typology, multidimensional impacts, and the urgency of crisis management in Islamic Education Management (MPI) by situating the findings within broader crisis management and organizational resilience literature. Previous studies across sectors have consistently emphasized that crises emerge from complex interactions between internal governance weaknesses and external environmental pressures.¹⁶ In parallel, efficiency-oriented reforms and fiscal constraints have been identified as significant stressors that may undermine organizational missions when not accompanied by strong value frameworks.¹⁷ Within educational and public institutions, budget efficiency has frequently been linked to reputational risk and declining stakeholder trust.¹⁸ Against this backdrop, the MPI context adds a distinctive spiritual and moral dimension that intensifies both the causes and consequences of crises.

Restating the main results, the study identifies two principal crisis typologies in MPI, namely internal and external crises, which extend conventional classifications by incorporating Islamic spiritual values.

¹⁶ U Huzar et al., "FEATURES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE," *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice* 3, no. 56 (2024): 410–22, <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.3.56.2024.4371>.

¹⁷ Ismailova et al., "Improving the System Evaluating the Quality of Governance and Effective Use of Budget Funds."

¹⁸ Fotova Čiković, Mandić, and Šipek, "RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN CROATIA: A WINDOW DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH."

Internal crises manifest through leadership conflicts, moral deviations, and financial inefficiencies, echoing broader findings that governance quality and ethical leadership are central to organizational stability.¹⁹ The prominence of budget efficiency as a dominant internal trigger aligns with evidence from public and educational sectors where fiscal pressure exacerbates latent organizational weaknesses.²⁰ Unlike secular institutions, MPI crises are intensified when efficiency measures marginalize core religious programs, creating identity dissonance. This result underscores the unique vulnerability of value-driven institutions to financially driven policy interventions.

Further restating the results, external crises in MPI arise from environmental uncertainty, including natural disasters, regulatory shifts, and digital-era public scrutiny. Comparable studies demonstrate that rapid policy changes and external shocks demand adaptive risk management systems to sustain institutional resilience.²¹ In MPI, however, such pressures are compounded by expectations to preserve Islamic identity alongside compliance with national standards. Digitalization amplifies reputational risks, as misinformation and public criticism can escalate rapidly into legitimacy crises, a pattern also observed in other public service sectors.²² These findings highlight that MPI faces a more layered crisis environment than many secular organizations.

Another central result concerns the multidimensional impacts of crises on MPI, encompassing academic, psychological, social, and spiritual dimensions. Academically, crises undermine the integration of religious and general knowledge, which mirrors findings in higher education systems under budget stress where program quality and innovation decline. Psychologically, value conflicts among educators resemble burnout dynamics identified in organizations facing ethical and workload pressures.

¹⁹ Gasparly et al., "Healthcare Can't Stop Evolving: Innovation as the Catalyst for Unleashing the Managerial Potential of Value-Based Healthcare by Stimulating Intangible Assets and Enhancing Organizational Resilience."

²⁰ Badiie, Moshtari, and Berenguer, "A Systematic Review of Operations Research and Management Science Modeling Techniques in the Study of Higher Education Institutions."

²¹ Y Oliinyk et al., "DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR FISCAL RISK MANAGEMENT WITHIN CRISES," *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice* 6, no. 53 (2023): 432–50, <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.6.53.2023.4219>.

²² A Lyndyuk et al., "The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Marketing Communications: New Business Opportunities and Challenges," *Economics of Development* 23, no. 4 (2024): 60–71, <https://doi.org/10.57111/econ/4.2024.60>.

Socially, declining public trust parallels evidence that organizational crises generate spillover effects across communities and sectors.²³ Spiritually, the erosion of institutional identity represents a distinctive impact absent from most crisis management literature.

When compared with previous studies, these findings support research emphasizing that crisis management effectiveness depends on aligning efficiency with organizational values. Studies in healthcare, public finance, and infrastructure demonstrate that efficiency-driven reforms succeed only when accompanied by strong governance and ethical frameworks.²⁴ However, prior work largely treats values as managerial or social constructs rather than transcendent commitments. The present findings extend this literature by showing that, in MPI, neglecting spiritual values transforms efficiency measures into existential threats. This divergence suggests that value-neutral crisis models may be insufficient for faith-based institutions.

At the same time, the results partially contradict studies that frame technological and managerial optimization as universally beneficial crisis responses. Evidence from AI-based budgeting and digital governance highlights gains in accuracy and transparency, yet the MPI context reveals that technological efficiency alone cannot safeguard institutional missions. Without ethical anchoring, such tools risk accelerating mission drift rather than preventing crises. This contrast reinforces arguments that sectoral context fundamentally shapes crisis management outcomes.²⁵ Consequently, MPI requires a tailored integration of modern management tools and Islamic values.

The findings can be explained by the centrality of spiritual legitimacy in Islamic educational institutions, where stakeholders evaluate success not solely through performance indicators but through moral consistency. Crises become particularly severe when discrepancies emerge between

²³ B Benito et al., "Influence of Selected Aspects of Local Governance on the Efficiency of Waste Collection and Street Cleaning Services," *Waste Management* 126 (2021): 800–809, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2021.04.019>.

²⁴ Foroughi et al., "Hospitals during Economic Crisis: A Systematic Review Based on Resilience System Capacities Framework."

²⁵ Y Outsadee et al., "Digital Tools and Challenges in Human Resource Development and Its Potential within the Maritime Sector through Bibliometric Analysis," *Journal of International Maritime Safety, Environmental Affairs, and Shipping* 7, no. 4 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1080/25725084.2023.2286409>.

proclaimed Islamic values and managerial practices, intensifying psychological strain and social distrust. This dynamic resonates with broader theories of organizational legitimacy and moral capital, yet operates with greater intensity in religious settings.²⁶ While the proposed integrated crisis management model offers a coherent response, its application should be interpreted cautiously due to contextual variability across Islamic institutions. Differences in governance capacity, funding structures, and sociocultural environments may shape implementation outcomes.

The implications of these findings are significant for both theory and practice in MPI. Theoretically, the study advances crisis management scholarship by embedding spiritual values as a core analytical dimension rather than a peripheral consideration. Practically, it underscores the necessity for Islamic education leaders to adopt preventive, responsive, and recovery strategies grounded in amanah, musyawarah, and justice while remaining adaptive to fiscal and regulatory realities. Policymakers should recognize that efficiency-driven reforms risk long-term damage if they disregard institutional identity and community trust. Ultimately, integrating Islamic values into crisis management is not merely normative but essential for sustaining the resilience and relevance of Islamic Education Management.

Tabel 1. Crisis Management in Islamic Education Management

Aspect	Key Points	Explanatory Details
Crisis Typology in IEM	Internal Crises	<div>1. Conflicts over Islamic value orientations among institutional actors.</div> <div>2. Moral deviations among members of the academic community.</div> <div>3. Inefficiencies in institutional financial management.</div>

²⁶ Gasparly et al., “Healthcare Can’t Stop Evolving: Innovation as the Catalyst for Unleashing the Managerial Potential of Value-Based Healthcare by Stimulating Intangible Assets and Enhancing Organizational Resilience.”

	External Crises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unanticipated natural disasters. 2. Public pressure amplified through social media. 3. Changes in government policies (regulation and accreditation).
Multidimensional Impacts of Crises	Academic	Declining quality of <i>tahfidz</i> programs, student character development, and the integration of religious and general sciences.
	Psychological	Teacher burnout due to value-based dilemmas and student identity crises arising from contradictions between institutional values and practices.
	Social	Growing public skepticism and the loss of community support for Islamic educational institutions.
	Spiritual	A shift in institutional mission from Islamic spiritual values toward pragmatic materialism.
Budget Efficiency as a Crisis Trigger	Structural and Reputational Crises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reductions in public funding and donations leading to internal conflict and declining educational quality. 2. Efficiency policies implemented without <i>shura</i> (consultation) generating resistance. 3. Lack of transparency undermining institutional trust.
Integrated Islamic-Based Crisis Model	Four Pillars of the Islamic Model	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention: <i>Amanah</i> (trustworthiness), <i>fathanah</i> (wisdom), and <i>shura</i> (consultative leadership).

2. Early Detection: Monitoring declines in spiritual and participatory indicators.
 3. Response: Value-based decision-making through *musyawarah*.
 4. Recovery: Reinforcing Islamic identity and strengthening institutional resilience in the post-crisis phase.
-

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the typology of crises, their multidimensional impacts, and the urgency of crisis management in Islamic Education Management (MPI) from a value-based perspective, positioning crisis management as both a managerial and ethical-spiritual responsibility. The findings indicate that crises in MPI arise from interconnected internal and external factors, including leadership conflicts, moral deviations, financial inefficiencies, environmental uncertainty, public pressure, and regulatory changes, which collectively threaten institutional sustainability.

Crises in MPI produce multidimensional impacts across academic, psychological, social, and spiritual domains, with the most critical risk being the erosion of Islamic educational values and institutional identity. The study contributes theoretically by emphasizing spiritual and ethical values as core dimensions of crisis management, and practically by highlighting the need for integrated strategies grounded in Islamic principles such as *amanah*, *musyawarah*, justice, and accountability.

Despite its contributions, this literature-based study remains conceptual and requires empirical validation. Future research should test the proposed model across diverse Islamic education institutions and examine the long-term effects of value-based crisis management on institutional resilience, public trust, and student character formation.

REFERENCES

Autsadee, Y, J Jeevan, N H B Salleh, and M R B Othman. "Digital Tools and Challenges in Human Resource Development and Its Potential within the Maritime Sector through Bibliometric Analysis." *Journal of International*

- Maritime Safety, Environmental Affairs, and Shipping* 7, no. 4 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/25725084.2023.2286409>.
- Badiee, A, M Moshtari, and G Berenguer. "A Systematic Review of Operations Research and Management Science Modeling Techniques in the Study of Higher Education Institutions." *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences* 93 (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2024.101889>.
- Benito, B, M.-D. Guillamón, P.-J. Martínez-Córdoba, and A.-M. Ríos. "Influence of Selected Aspects of Local Governance on the Efficiency of Waste Collection and Street Cleaning Services." *Waste Management* 126 (2021): 800–809.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2021.04.019>.
- Donoso-Díaz, S, D Reyes, and Ó Arias. "Donoso-Díaz, S., Reyes, D., & Arias, Ó. (2022). Reallocation of the Public Budget and Educational Policy in Chile. Background, Debates and Challenges. Cuadernos de Economía." *Cuadernos de Economía (Colombia)* 41, no. 87 (2022): 509–43.
<https://doi.org/10.15446/cuad.econ.v41n87.90575>.
- Fedushko, S, O Trach, Y Syerov, N Kryvinska, and J R Calhoun. "Web Project Development: Emergency Management." *Journal of Web Engineering* 21, no. 8 (2022): 2257–86. <https://doi.org/10.13052/jwe1540-9589.2182>.
- Foroughi, Z, P Ebrahimi, A Aryankhesal, M Maleki, and S Yazdani. "Hospitals during Economic Crisis: A Systematic Review Based on Resilience System Capacities Framework." *BMC Health Services Research* 22, no. 1 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08316-4>.
- Fotova Čiković, K, A Mandić, and T Šipek. "RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN CROATIA: A WINDOW DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH." *Management (Croatia)* 30, no. 1 (2025): 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.30924/mjcmi.30.1.3>.
- Gasparly, J F P, V J Gerhardt, C de Freitas Michelin, L F D Lopes, C B Rosa, and J C M Mairesse Siluk. "Healthcare Can't Stop Evolving: Innovation as the Catalyst for Unleashing the Managerial Potential of Value-Based Healthcare by Stimulating Intangible Assets and Enhancing Organizational Resilience." *Frontiers in Psychology* 15 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1438029>.
- Huzar, U, A Holod, M Paska, N Petryshyn, O Teslya, and M Tykhonovskyi. "FEATURES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE." *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice* 3, no. 56 (2024): 410–22.
<https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.56.2024.4371>.
- Ismailova, A, L Sembiyeva, C Christauskas, and G Gulzhan. "Improving the System Evaluating the Quality of Governance and Effective Use of Budget Funds." *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development* 8, no. 7 (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i7.4856>.
- Lestari, W, S I A Dwiningrum, S Sujarwo, I Azhari, and I H Damanik. "Evaluating

- the Effectiveness of Local Wisdom-Based Disaster Mitigation Education in Primary Schools.” *Edelweiss Applied Science and Technology* 9, no. 5 (2025): 2074–91. <https://doi.org/10.55214/25768484.v9i5.7380>.
- Lyndyuk, A, I Havrylyuk, Y Tomashevskii, R Khirivskyi, and M Kohut. “The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Marketing Communications: New Business Opportunities and Challenges.” *Economics of Development* 23, no. 4 (2024): 60–71. <https://doi.org/10.57111/econ/4.2024.60>.
- Mustikawati, Cicih, and Muhamad Doni Tabrani. “Potensi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Terhadap Kemampuan Manajemen Organisasi.” *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 6, no. 6 (2024): 6485–96.
- Nadilla Aleyda Maqhira Agustin. “Menguatkan Ekosistem Pendidikan Melalui Kontribusi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Dalam Pengembangan Keterampilan Abad Ke-21.” *Jurnal Kajian Islam Dan Sosial Keagamaan Vol. 2*, no. 4 (2025): 781–87.
- Nedzvedskyi, Y, I Banyeva, V Kushniruk, O Velychko, and I Cherven. “Financial Planning and Budget Management in Hospitality and Dining Establishments: Navigating the Financial Landscape of the Hotel and Restaurant Sector.” *Multidisciplinary Reviews* 7, no. Special Issue (2024). <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024spe003>.
- Oliinyk, Y, M Kucheriava, L Korytnyk, T Dmytrenko, O Kuzminska, and K Lagunov. “DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR FISCAL RISK MANAGEMENT WITHIN CRISES.” *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice* 6, no. 53 (2023): 432–50. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.6.53.2023.4219>.
- Permata Sari, F, S Nikmah, H Kuswanto, and R Wardani. “Development of Physics Comic Based on Local Wisdom: Hopscotch (Engklek) Game Android-Assisted to Improve Mathematical Representation Ability and Creative Thinking of High School Students.” *Revista Mexicana de Fisica E* 17, no. 2 (2020): 255–62. <https://doi.org/10.31349/REVMEXFISE.17.255>.
- Rusmita, Jamilus. “Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Pendidikan Islam : Strategi Dan Tantangan Rusmita1.” *Journal Manajemen Diversifikasi* 4, no. February (2024): 4–6.
- Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*. Alfabeta, Bandung, 2013.
- Zhuk, I, O Zakharkin, I Vishka, S Sharova, and I Nabatova. “Mechanisms of Public Finance Digitalization and Methods of Implementing in the Public Administration System in Ukraine: European Experience.” *Economic Affairs (New Delhi)* 68, no. 3 (2023): 1701–12. <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.3.2023.35>.