

Title of Manuscript Should be Precise and Not More Than 12 Words: Replace This with Yours

ABSTRACT - Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia face persistent challenges in accessing capital, as reported in the 2023 Micro and Small Industry (IMK) survey. As instruments of Islamic social finance, zakah and waqf offer promising alternative funding sources for MSME empowerment. Currently, zakah and waqf institutions operate productive MSME programs independently, despite their complementary characteristics. This study aims to develop an integrated model of productive zakah and cash waqf to enhance the empowerment of MSMEs, while also identifying the key issues, solutions, and strategies required for implementation. A qualitative approach was employed through in-depth expert interviews to design the model, followed by the Delphi-Analytic Network Process (ANP) method to assess stakeholder consensus on challenges, responses, and policy strategies. The findings reveal a dual-scheme model: the first scheme utilizes productive zakah and returns from cash waqf (*mauquf alaih*) to support newly established MSMEs, while the second scheme allocates cash waqf funds (*mauquf bih*) to more established MSMEs under a *mudharabah* contract. Delphi-ANP analysis indicates that human resource capacity is the top priority for successful integration, followed by regulatory alignment, public awareness, and technological readiness. The study concludes that harmonizing zakah and waqf management within single institutions should be prioritized before expanding to cross-institutional collaborations, offering a practical roadmap for enhancing Islamic social finance effectiveness in MSME development.

ABSTRAK - Model Integrasi Zakat-Wakaf untuk Pemberdayaan UMKM dalam Keuangan Sosial Islam. Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) di Indonesia masih menghadapi kesulitan dalam memperoleh akses permodalan, sebagaimana tercermin dalam survei Industri Mikro dan Kecil (IMK) tahun 2023. Zakat dan wakaf sebagai instrumen keuangan sosial Islam menawarkan alternatif pendanaan yang potensial bagi pemberdayaan UMKM. Saat ini, program zakat produktif dan wakaf tunai dijalankan secara terpisah oleh masing-masing lembaga, meskipun keduanya memiliki karakteristik yang saling melengkapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang model integrasi zakat produktif dan wakaf tunai untuk pemberdayaan UMKM, serta mengidentifikasi isu utama, solusi, dan strategi implementasinya. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan para ahli untuk menyusun model, yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan metode Delphi-Analytic Network Process (ANP) guna mengukur konsensus pemangku kepentingan terhadap permasalahan, solusi, dan strategi kebijakan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model integrasi terdiri dari dua skema: skema pertama menggunakan dana zakat produktif dan hasil pembiayaan wakaf (*mauquf alaih*) untuk mendukung UMKM baru, sedangkan skema kedua mengalokasikan dana wakaf tunai (*mauquf bih*) kepada UMKM yang telah berjalan melalui kontrak *mudharabah*. Analisis Delphi-ANP menempatkan penguatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia sebagai prioritas utama integrasi, diikuti oleh keselarasan regulasi, peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat, dan kesiapan teknologi. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa harmonisasi manajemen zakat dan wakaf dalam satu lembaga perlu didahulukan sebelum melangkah ke kolaborasi antar-lembaga, sehingga dapat menjadi panduan praktis dalam meningkatkan efektivitas keuangan sosial Islam untuk pengembangan UMKM.

First Author^{1*}

Second Author¹

Maximum Five Author²

¹Universitas Indonesia

²Universitas Aceh, Indonesia

^{*}Corresponding email:

jurnal.share@ar-raniry.ac.id

Article History

Submitted: 00 Month 20XX

Revised: 00 Month 20XX

Accepted: 00 Month 20XX

Published: 00 Month 20XX

Keywords

MSMEs, Productive Zakah, Cash Waqf, Integration Model, Islamic Social Finance

JEL Classification

A13, G21, L20, etc

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should consist of background, research problem, objective, and hypothesis (if any). It provides the reader with critical information about the topic being studied, such as highlighting and expanding upon foundational studies conducted in the past, describing important historical events that inform why and in what ways the research problem exists, or defining key components of your study [concepts, people, places, things]. The background information should indicate the root of the problem being studied, the appropriate context of the problem in relation to theory, research, and/or practice, its scope, and the extent to which previous studies have successfully investigated the problem, noting, in particular, where gaps exist that your study attempts to address.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study.

Types of Literature Reviews

You can write the literature review using one of the forms provided in the following section.

Argumentative Review

This form examines literature selectively in order to support or refute an argument, deeply embedded assumption, or philosophical problem already established in the literature.

Integrative Review

Considered a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way, such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated.

Historical Review

Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent.

Methodological Review

A review does not always focus on what someone said [findings], but how they came about saying what they say [method of analysis].

Systematic Review

This form consists of an overview of existing evidence pertinent to a clearly formulated research question.

Theoretical Review

The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated regarding an issue, concept, theory, or phenomenon.

METHODOLOGY

The methods section describes the actions to be taken to investigate a research problem and the rationale for applying specific procedures or techniques to identify, select, process, and analyze information that contributes to understanding the problem. This allows the reader to evaluate the study's overall validity and reliability critically. The methodology section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? And, how was it analyzed? The writing should be direct and precise, and always written in the past tense.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology [or methodologies] you applied to gather information. The results section should state the findings of the research, arranged in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. A section describing results is particularly necessary if your paper includes data generated from your own research.

Meanwhile, the discussion section interprets and describes the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and explains any new understanding or insights about the problem after you've taken the findings into consideration. The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

Section Headings

As shown in the literature review section, the section headings are in boldface capital and lowercase letters. Second-level headings are typed as part of the succeeding paragraph (like the subsection heading of this paragraph).

Sub Headings 1

The sub-section headings are in italic, lowercase letters, and not boldface capital. Second-level headings are typed as part of the succeeding paragraph (like the subsection heading of this paragraph).

Figures

Figures (refer to Figure 1, Figure 2, ...) should also be presented as part of the text, leaving enough space so that the caption will not be confused with the text. The caption should be self-contained and placed below the figure. The source of the figure should be placed in a bracket just below the caption.



Figure 1. Gold and Silver Dinar and Dirham
(Source: example.com)

Tables

Tables (refer to Table 1, Table 2, ...) should be presented as part of the text, but in such a way as to avoid confusion with the text. A descriptive title should be placed above each table. The source should be placed in a centered bracket just below the bottom line.

Table 1. This is the Style for Table Captions

Criteria	Zakat	Waqf
Compulsory/Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
Rate	Fixed Rate	Any Amount
Expense Categories	8 Fixed Categories	Flexible, Donor-Determined
Spending Pattern	Generally Spent Within a Year	Capitalized for Long-Term Use
Investment	Typically Not Invested	Invested in Social/Economic Assets
Governance	Shariah Liability	Requires Trustee (<i>Mutawallee</i>)
Documentation	Not Required	Often Formalized (<i>Awqafiyah</i>)
Continuity	Not Continuous (<i>Sadaqah Jariyyah</i>)	Continuous Charity
Capital Base	Not a Capital Base	Forms a Sustainable Capital Base
Beneficiaries	Muslims Only	Can Include Non-Muslims
Payment Timing	Often During Ramadan	Anytime
Form of Payment	Cash or Stocks	Cash, Land, Jewelry, etc.

(Source: National Awqaf Foundation of South Africa, 2007)

Equations

Below is an example equation created with MS Office Equation Editor. To use this as a template, select the entire line, then use copy and paste to place the equation in the new location. Equation labels should be flush right on line with the equation.

$$\frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_2} = SAm_2 \cos \omega, \quad \frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_3} = SAm_3 \cos \omega. \quad (1)$$

Citations

Citations follow the APA 6th style using body note format. Examples of citation are presented below in many different forms, namely ‘one-author’, ‘two joint authors’, etc. Please detail below:

- a. One author (Santayasa, 2007)

- b. Two joint authors (Benzing & Christ, 1997)
- c. Two separate authors (Musa, 2011; Pallant, 2010)
- d. Two joint authors plus two separate authors (Dumper, 1999; Ibrahim & Kamri, 2013; Oliver, 2010)
- e. This is an example of a citation when the author's name, such as Yusuf (2012), is placed in a sentence.

Website for APA Style Information

There are several websites providing full information about the APA style. For further information about the style, the following websites can be utilized:

<http://www2.liu.edu/cwis/cwp/library/workshop/citapa.htm>,
<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>,
<https://www.library.cornell.edu/research/citation/apa>.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three-paragraph conclusion may be required.

All references will be typed in the same format as text, following the latest APA style. Authors are encouraged to employ reference software such as Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, Reference Manager, etc. The reference should consist of 80% primary sources (i.e., journal articles) published within the last 10 years.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank all interview participants for their valuable and rich insights. [See more samples here: <https://www.journal-publishing.com/blog/acknowledgements-example-academic-research-paper/>]

Funding Statement

State your funding statement here. If no funding is received, please use the wording: "The authors received no funding from any party for the research and publication of this article."

CRedit Authorship Contribution Statement

State your CRediT statement here. Use this example: "Azharsyah Ibrahim: review and editing (equal). Fithriady Ilyas: Conceptualization (lead); writing – original draft (lead); formal analysis (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). Ana Fitria: Software (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). Azzah Kamri: Methodology (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). Fetullah Battal: Conceptualization (supporting); Writing – original draft (supporting); Writing – review and editing (equal)."

Declaration of AI Usage

The authors used [name of AI tool, such as ChatGPT, Claude, Grammarly] to assist with [specific purpose: grammar checking, language editing, literature review, etc.]. All content has been reviewed and revised by the authors. The authors take full responsibility for the accuracy and originality of the work.

[If no artificial intelligence tools were used, please state: "No artificial intelligence tools were used in the preparation of this manuscript."]

Conflict of Interest

[Insert Conflict of Interest Statement here. If no conflict of interest exists, please use the wording, "The authors declare no conflict of interest."]

Data Availability

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in [repository name] at [URL], reference number [reference number]. [\[Use this template to create your own\]](#)

REFERENCES

All article references must include a DOI. If online sources do not have a DOI, the corresponding URL should be provided instead.

- Ascarya, A. (2022). The role of Islamic social finance during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia's economic recovery. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 15(2), 386–405. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-07-2020-0351>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). *Profil Industri Mikro dan Kecil 2022*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Badan Pusat Statistik. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2023/10/27/c1f1e0126c61890fdf03d74c/profil-industri-mikro-dan-kecil-2022.html>
- Herman, S., & Indrawan, I. W. (2023). Modelling the zakat and waqf scheme for empowering across-the-board refugees. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics and Business (IJIEB)*, 8(1), 55–64. <https://doi.org/10.30631/ijieib.v8i1.1785>
- Huda, N., Anggraini, D., Ali, K. M., Rini, N., & Mardoni, Y. (2018). Komparasi AHP dan ANP penentuan solusi pengelolaan zakat (kasus DKI dan Sulsel). *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan)*, 17(3), 357–375. <https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2013.v17.i3.345>
- Ibrahim, A. (2023). *Metodologi penelitian ekonomi dan bisnis Islam (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Bumi Aksara.
- Wasik, A. (2020). Menelaah kembali prinsip zakat produktif (Upaya mengubah masyarakat konsumtif menuju masyarakat produktif). *Al-Hukmi: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Keluarga Islam*, 1(2), 159–176. <https://doi.org/10.35316/alhukmi.v1i2.1179>