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Article Title

(Please provide a title of no more than 14 words; it should be concise and informative)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be between 100 and 250 words, including keywords and article classification. The abstract should address the following elements:

Background and research gap – Clearly identify the research problem and the relevant gap in the international literature. Explain what remains unresolved or underexplored and why it matters beyond the local context. Highlight the theoretical, empirical, methodological, or policy-related gap addressed by the study.

Purpose – This is where you explain 'why' you undertook this study. If you are presenting new or novel research, explain the problem that you have solved. If you are building upon previous research, briefly explain why you felt it was important to do so. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. Let them know what your key argument or main finding is.

Design/methodology/approach – This is 'how' you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. For example, did you undertake interviews? Did you experiment in the lab? What tools, methods, protocols, or datasets did you use?.

Key Findings – Here, you can explain 'what' you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether the findings support the proposed hypothesis. You need to be very clear and direct and give exact figures rather than generalise. It is important not to exaggerate or create an expectation that your paper will not fulfil.

Research limitations/implications – Here, you can explain characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. They are the constraints on generalizability, applications to practice, and utility of findings that are the result of how you initially chose to design the study or the method used to establish internal and external validity of the result of unanticipated challenges that emerged during the study. Your research may have multiple limitations, but you need to discuss only those limitations directly related to your research problems.

Originality/value – This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results. It's a good idea to ask colleagues whether your analysis is balanced and fair, and again, it is important not to exaggerate. You can also conjecture what future research steps could be.

Keywords: Mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3–5 concepts, truly conceptual words, and not too general ones. Keywords are separated by a comma (,)

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should outline the paper's aims, explain the topic's importance, and state its contribution to the body of knowledge. It must include the background of the problem and a brief literature review (state of the art) to identify limitations of previous research, clarify the objectives, and highlight the article's novelty. Provide broad topic definitions and incorporate others' views to support, refute, or demonstrate your position, highlighting controversial or diverging hypotheses where necessary. Briefly state the main aim and principal conclusions. Keep the introduction accessible to scientists outside your field.

Literature Review (*optional*)

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IQTISHODUNA: *Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* does not require the presence of a Literature Review subsection. Please adjust it according to the needs of your article.

METHODS

This section describes how the research was conducted. This section should include: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (target of research); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research using tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used, while the material specifications describe the types of materials used. Qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, and others, it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who helped during the research and procedures for collecting and analysing the data, location and duration of research as well as descriptions of checking the validity of research results.

RESULTS

This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

Figure and Other Illustrations

If you need to include any table, figure, image, or other illustration, please provide a high-resolution image file as an attachment for your submission file. We will be very happy, however, if you can convert such illustration into narratives and do not include any picture in your paper.

Table 1. Respondent profile

Characteristics	Distributions	Percentage
Restaurants and Culinary	79	33.9
Health and Beauty	36	15.5
Others	20	8.6



Figure 1. The Influence of Tourism on the Worldwide Economy

The First; Quotations, Citations, and Footnotes Guidelines (Turabian Style 9th Edition)

The typeface used in the body of the article is **Aptos 12** point, with line spacing set to 1. Quotations are presented in the form of indirect quotations, i.e. paraphrasing. A reference must also be provided at the end of every citation that paraphrases ideas derived from someone else's work. At the end of every quotation, you are required to place its reference(s) in footnote style, following the **Turabian Style 9th edition guidelines**. For citations taken from any previous reference that has not been subsequently cited, the format is as follows: simply mention the author's last name and a shortened version of the work's title. The use of citation management software (such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**) with the **Turabian Style 9th edition** format is mandatory.

The Second; Aspect of the Discussion, the Style of Other References

Examples of references other than books include journal articles,[1] or this journal,[2] websites,[3] magazines and newspapers,[4] reports,[5] book chapters,[6] a master thesis,[7] and a PhD thesis.[8] Please provide a complete internet url whenever available along with the date access (see footnote Turabian Style 9th Edition: https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/turabian).

The Third; Aspect of the Discussion, and so on

It is possible to add sections as needed. A section may consist of several sub-sections, typed in bold-italic and numbered list style, like the following example.

Sub-Section as Part of its Parent Section

You do not need to add any special indentation in typing body text under sub-section heading. The body text here is typed just like any other body text.

Another Sub-Section

Although you may need another sub-heading under this “sub-section”, it is strongly discouraged to do so. Instead, please arrange your discussion and explanation in narrative paragraphs. In addition, listing style of text paragraph is also not suggested.

DISCUSSION

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

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[1]Muhammad Ridwan, *Manajemen Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil (BMT),* (Yogyakarta: UII-Press, Cet. Ke-2, 2005), 189-190.

[2]Scott Freeman et al., “Active Learning Increases Student Performance in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 111, no. 23 (2014): 8410–11, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1319030111.

[3]Freeman et al., “Active Learning Increases Student Performance,” 8412.

[4]Abdurrahman Qadir, *Zakat dalam Dimensi Mahdhah dan Sosial,* (Jakarta: Raja Grapindo Persada, Cet. Ke-1, 1998), 173.

[5]Imam Ghazali, *al-Mustaṣfā,* (Kairo: al-Maktabah at-Tijāriyyah al-Kubra, 1937), I: 139.

[6]Ibrahim Muṣtafa, Ahmad az-Ziayat, Hamid Abdu al-Qadir, Muhammad an-Najjar, *al-Mu'jamu al-Wasīṭ*, (Mesir: Dār al-Maʿārif, 1972), I: 396.

[7]John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 4th ed. (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, 2014), 45.

[8]Creswell, Research Design, 47.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion should summarise the main state of play at the point of writing and consider the next steps. Summarise and conclude, restating the main argument and presenting key conclusions and recommendations—state how your findings/new framework can be applied in practice. Explain what the implications are for further research.

Author Contributions

First Author: Contribute to formulating research ideas, collecting data, processing data, and interpreting data

Second Author Name: Contributing to writing systematics, researchmethods, analysing interpretation results.

Third Author Name: Contribute to the language editing and proofreading.

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Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

REFERENCES

All citations must be presented as footnotes in accordance with the **Turabian Style, 9th edition** (Notes–Bibliography system). The first citation of a source should provide the full bibliographic details, while subsequent citations should use the author's surname and a shortened form of the title. All sources cited in the footnotes must be included in the reference list at the end of the article. The use of reference management software, such as Mendeley or Zotero, is strongly recommended to ensure consistency and accuracy. Where available, each reference should include a valid DOI or URL.

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