



Strategi Pemberdayaan Dana Zakat Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Mustahik Menjadi Muzakki

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Abstract:

Keywords: written; English; explained; religious

Introduction (Palatino Linotype, bold, 12pt)

The background contains several important things as a description of the problem and the urgency of research, in this sub-chapter includes: 1) a complete description of the problem equipped with data that can be accounted for if the problem really exists, there are three types of problems; conflict between reality and ideal, conflict between text and context, conflict between concept and practice. 2) contains the analytical approach or theory used in studying problems and solving problems, the theory or approach is studied specifically and clearly. 3) contains the significance of the research, 4) contains the location of the research (if the field) to answer why you want to research in that place, what are the logical and scientific reasons. 5) contains previous research (literature review) which illustrates that this research is important to do.

Using the word "background", written in bold and the first letter is capital. The font type used is Palatino Linotype 12pt, line spacing 1sp. To make it easier for you to use this template, it would be better to copy-paste (with the keep text only option then choose the "main content" style) from your original paper document into this template. Make sure that your article is in accordance with the style used by this Mazawa Journal.

Literature Review

This section contains the conceptual basis of the research, conceptually presented briefly but representatively. The function of theoretical studies as material for analysis in the discussion of research results and analysis in the next sub-chapter. In general, theoretical studies consist of descriptive studies of various literature with representative references. Consists of two to three studies.

Research Methods

This section is used both for articles originating from research and studies. The method section for research results can contain a draft of the steps or procedures performed in data collection as well as data analysis techniques used in the research or study. Articles that are of a review nature may contain steps in data collection, analysis techniques, criteria or reference standards used to conduct studies and the flow of thought in conducting studies. The method can also be the method used to solve the problem in the article.

Research Result

This section presents the results of research and discussion in one unit, so that the author does not need to make separate sub-chapters between results and discussion. The research results presented in this section are “net” results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes do not need to be presented. Only the results of analysis and results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Research results can be supplemented with tables, pictures and graphs to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/ interpret the findings obtained; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

Writing tables, figures and graphs is placed in the middle. By annotated with a number and the title of the figure, table or graph. Take the following example.

Tabel 1.1 : Table Description

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded) because this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.
To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord “Format” pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Source:

Tebel 1.2 : Table Description

Table Head	Table Head	
	Sub Table Head	Sub Table Head
content	content ^a	content
content	content	content

Table writing does not display the table line as a whole, only at the top of the table head and the bottom of the table head, as well as the bottom line of the table.

Conclusion

Conclusions are written in one paragraph, which is a summary of the results and discussion as well as answering the objectives of the research/publication. Emphasizes the novelty of inventions or developments. This section can contain suggestions prepared for practical activities or further research based on the results of the novelty found.

Bibliography

Contains references according to the citations in the publication text. References to primary sources (books, journals, research reports including theses and dissertations) 80% of all references used and published in the last 50 years. It consists of at least 15 references, 70% of which come from scientific journals published in the last 10 years. Palatino Linotype typeface, size 12pt, with line spacing 1sp, spacing after 3pt (style "Reference").

The provisions for writing references alphabetically are adjusted to a predetermined format. Writing should use a reference management application such as Zotero. The writing format used refers to the format of **The Chicago Manual of Style Edition 17**. Citation typing using CMS, namely writing the full author's name, comma, italicized title, opening brackets, City of Publisher, colon, Publisher's Name, comma, year, closing mark brackets, commas, page numbers, periods. Examples like this are below.

An example of typing in the bibliography is as follows, full author's name, period, full title in italics, period, city of publisher typed upright, colon, publisher's name, comma, year, period: as in the example below.

Ex:

Sarakhsī, Abū Bakr b. Aḥmad b. Abī Sahl. *Uṣūl al-Sarakhsī*. Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmīyah, 1993.

Arkūn, Muḥammad. *Islām: al-Akhlāq wa al-Siyāsah*. Beirut: Markaz al-Inmā’ al-Qawmī, 1990.

Hitti, Philip K. *History of the Arabs*. London: the Macmillan Press, 1970.

Kholish, Ahmad. "Pergeseran Orientasi Ideologi Keagamaan Kaum Priyai: Studi Konversi Paham Abangan-Santri Masyarakat Muslim Blitar". Disertasi--IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2011.

Ruska, J. "Sarakhs", dalam A. J. Wensinck, et al. (ed.), *First Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Vol. 7. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987.

Writing Footnotes and References

Writing footnotes and references, can be seen in the following example.

footnote

Footnotes are written in the following format:

a. Footnotes from the Book:

Following the following pattern:

Name, Book Title. (City: Publisher, Year), (pages).

Example :

1 Philip K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs*. (London: the Macmillan Press, 1970), 87.

b. Footnotes from Arabic Literature:

Following the following pattern:

Name, Book Title. (City: Publisher, Year), (pages).

Example :

2 Muh}ammad Arku>n, *Islam: al-Akhla>q wa al-Siya>sah*. (Beirut: Markaz al-Inma>' al-Qawmi>, 1990), 172-173.

3 Abu> Bakr b. Ah}mad b. Abi> Sahl al-Sarakhasi>, *Us}u>l al-Sarakhsi>*. (Beirut: Da>r al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, 1993), 3.

c. Footnotes from the Journal:

Following the following pattern:

Name, "Article title", *journal name* vol, no. (year): page.

Example :

5 Abbas J. Ali, "Levels of Existence and Motivation in Islam", *Journal of Management History* 15, 1 (2009): 50-65.

d. Footnotes from Scientific Work (Thesis/Dissertation):

Following the following pattern:

Name, "Title of thesis/dissertation", (type of scientific work – Institution, city, year), xx.

Example :

6 Ahmad Kholish, "Shifting in the Orientation of Priyai Religious Ideology: A Study of the Conversion of Abangan-Santri Understandings of the Blitar Muslim Community", (Dissertation--IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2011), 127.

