Title should be Concise and Indicate the Novelty of the Research: Not Exceeding 12 words

Author Name[1], Author Name[2], Author Name[3], Author Name[4]

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Paper Submitted : ……. *Paper Revised : ……* *Paper Published : …….*

No. HP : (wajib mencantumkan untuk mempermudah komunikasi)

Abstract (English)

The abstract should be clear and informative in one paragraph (between 150 and 200 words). Use Book Antiqua font in size 10-pt with single spacing. It should succinctly describe your entire paper which contains ***the introduction indicating the research gap, purpose, methodology, findings, conclusion, and research implication/contribution.*** *It should tell the prospective readers what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. The abstract must appear on the top of the first page after the title, author(s). There must be 3-7 keywords (phrases).*

Keywords*: separated using; (semicolon), 5 words maximum*

Abstrak (Indonesia)

Abstrak harus jelas dan informatif dalam satu paragraf (antara 150 dan 200 kata). Gunakan font Book Antiqua berukuran 10-pt dengan spasi tunggal. Abstrak harus menjelaskan keseluruhan makalah Anda secara ringkas yang berisi pendahuluan yang menunjukkan kesenjangan penelitian, tujuan, metodologi, temuan, kesimpulan, dan implikasi/kontribusi penelitian. Abstrak harus memberi tahu calon pembaca apa yang Anda lakukan dan menyoroti temuan-temuan utama. Hindari penggunaan jargon teknis dan singkatan yang tidak umum. Abstrak harus muncul di bagian atas halaman pertama setelah judul, penulis. Harus ada 3-7 kata kunci (frasa).

Kata kunci*: dipisahkan dengan; (titik koma), maksimal 5 kata*

Introduction (First Heading)

It is how you must present your Introduction. The article structure contains (a) **Title**; (b) **Author(s) name, affiliation, and email address of corresponding author**; (c) **Abstract**; (d) **Keywords**; (e) **Introduction**); (f) **Method**; (g) **Results**; (h) **Discussion**; (i) **Conclusion**); (j) **Funding**; (k) **References**; and (l) **Appendices (if any).** Therefore, the article should clearly describe the background of the subject, the author's work, including the method used, results, and concluding discussion on the importance of the work.

Manuscripts should be typed in MS Word doc. format; using 12-pt Book Antiqua font; space 1,15, left, right, top, and bottom margins are 2,2 cm; single-spaced on A4-sized paper; length: between 4,000 and 7,500 words (including tables, figures, references, and appendices). It is expected that the author will submit carefully written and proofread material.

Use ***Reference Management Software*** such as **Zotero** (http://www.zotero.org), **Mendeley** (https://www.mendeley.com), etc. for citations and references by following the style of the American Psychological Association

(APA) 7th Edition. Careful checking for spelling and grammatical errors should be performed.

The introduction should clearly state the purpose of the paper. It includes a review of related literature and research purpose in essay style. The introduction should include key references to appropriate work. It states the significant contribution of the research. All introductions should be presented in the form of paragraphs, not pointers, and with the proportion of 15-20% of the whole article's length.

Author should provide an adequate background, and literatures review or to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous studies, to show the main limitation of the previous studies, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature review or a summary of the results. Do not describe literatures review as author by author but it should be presented as group of articles per method or topic reviewed which refers to some literatures.

At the end of the introduction, the author should explicitly state the research gaps and show the novelty of the research. Authors should also write the research questions or research objectives and the research contributions. Here are the examples of the gaps analysis statement at the end of Introduction section: *"..... (short summary of background) ..... (put here state of the art or overview of previous researches similar to this research) ..... A few researchers focused on ..... There have been limited studies concerned on ..... Therefore, this research intends to ..... The objectives of this research are ....."*.

or

"..... (Short summary of background) ..... (put here state of the art or overview of previous researches similar to this research) ..... A few researchers focused on ..... There is no researcher concerned on ..... Therefore, this research focuses on ..... This research is aimed to .....". Then, the research contribution should be written here.

Literature Review (First Heading)

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. We will also consider how one should go about to find appropriate literature on which to base a literature review and how this information should be managed. Finally, we will answer four questions that first-time researchers often battle with when compiling a literature review.

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. We will also consider how one should go about to find appropriate literature on which to base a literature review and how this information should be managed. Finally, we will answer four questions that first-time researchers often battle with when compiling a literature review.

These questions are: which aspects should I include in a literature review?; how should I go about synthesizing information in a literature review?; how should I structure a literature review? what writing style should I use when compiling a literature review?

The purpose of a literature review is to "look again" (re + view) at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic (Leedy & Ormrod 2005:70). A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide your own research (Perry et al. 2003:660)



A good literature review does not merely summarise relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:84). In a sense, compiling a literature review is like making a smoothie or fruit shake: The end product is a condensed mix that differs totally in appearance from the individual ingredients used as inputs. The key to a successful literature review lies in your ability to "digest" information from different sources, critically evaluate it and resent your conclusions in a concise, logical and reader-friendly" manner.

First-time researchers often naively believe everything they read or are scared to criticize the work of others. However, academic research is all about critical inquiry! It is, therefore, extremely important that you critically evaluate the material that you read. Do you agree with the arguments and conclusions of other researchers? If you disagree, why? Can you identify contradictory arguments or findings? How could one explain these contradictions? Do the findings of previous studies apply in all contexts or are the findings context-specific? What are the criticisms against the conceptual models or measurement approaches discussed in the literature? Which limitations should be considered when interpreting the results of previous research.

You have to carefully read the most recent available literature to identify specific gaps, inconsistencies and/or controversies that may form the basis of your own research. Always show that you have considered an issue from several angles and that you are aware of the arguments for and against a specific point of view. Many researchers in services marketing, for example, use the SERVQUAL measurement scale without considering existing criticisms against it.

To compile a proper literature review, one has to overcome three specific challenges, namely: finding appropriate literature on a specific topic, managing the information, and presenting a logical, synthesized, and reader-friendly review of the current knowledge relating to a specific topic. Consider the following search strategies: Blackwell Synergy; Proquest Data Basis; EBSCOhost (Business Source Premier and Business Source Premier); Emerald; Taylor and Francis; Infotrac; Wiley Interscience; and others open access journal using Google Scholar

Method (First Heading)

This section discusses the research methodology. This section consists of several subsections telling about the research method description such as the research design, participants/sample selection and data sources, instrumentation/data collection (practical procedures), and data analysis/estimating model (practical procedures). Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Research Design (Second Heading)

Under this section, you must present a description about the selected research method. Begin this section with the aims of your research and provide an explanation on why the research method is appropriate to your work as well as its nature and characteristics.

Participants/Sample Selection and Data Sources (Second Heading)

Under this section, you must explain who your participants are, how you get to them, what types of data, and the sources of the data.

Instrumentation/Data Collection (Second Heading)



Under this section, you have to present the instruments you use and how you obtain the data in procedural ways.

Data Analysis/Estimating Model/Variable Measurement (Second Heading)

Under this section, you have to present the procedural steps of data analysis, how you ensure the validity and reliability, as well as how you measure the variables of your research.

Results

This section deals with the research findings. The findings obtained from the research must be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The findings section consists of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s). The findings should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in detail. Each table, figure, or interview data should be accompanied by a paragraph explaining and describing the table, figure, or interview data. Don't make your table, figure, or interview data stand-alone without description and interpretation. See how figures, table, and interview data are presented.

Table 1. Title of the table

No.	Column number 1	Column number 2	Column number 3	Column number 4	Column number 5
1.	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
2.	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
3.	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
4.	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4

(Source: Source name, 2023)

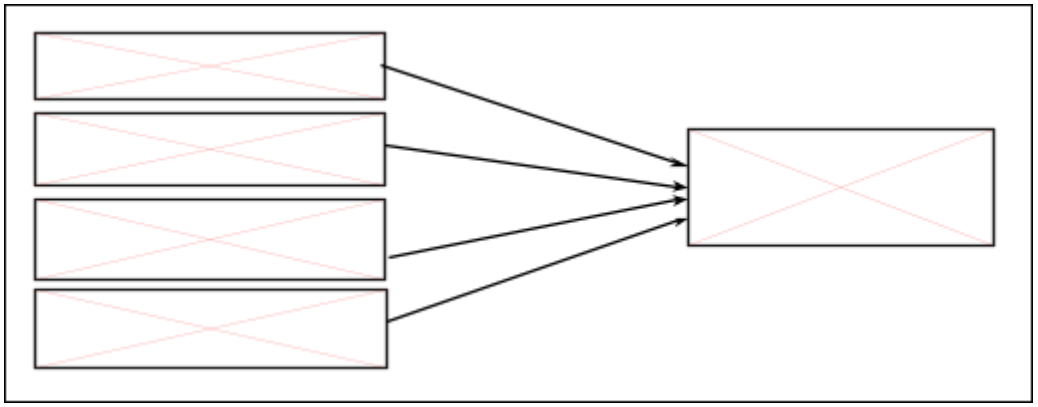


Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of the Study

Discussion

This section deals with the discussion of the research findings. In the Discussion section, the author should present it with a detailed explanation in several subsections (it depends on the needs). The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In the discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion correspond to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a

summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed.

In the discussion section, you are comparing and contrasting the findings of the current research with those from the previous research or the supporting theories. There should be a similarity and contrast analysis. The following components should be covered in discussion: (a) How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section? What is your finding of research? (what/how)? (b) Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? This scientific interpretation must be supported by valid analysis and characterization (why)? (c) Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

At the end of the Discussion section, there should be a closing statement of the discussion.

Conclusion

This section deals with conclusion. Your conclusion should be written in a paragraph following the guideline below. Begin your conclusion with the primary objectives or aims of your research. Then, follow the objectives with stating the research method you use. Afterwards, present the main results of your research concisely. Following the results, acknowledge the limitations of your study and provide practical suggestions for future researchers accordingly.

References

This section deals with references. Every source cited in the body of the article should appear in the list of References, and all sources appearing in the list of References should be cited in the body of the article. The references should be more up-to-date (published in the last 5-10 years). The primary sources cited in your paper are in the forms of journal articles, proceedings, research reports including theses and dissertations that can be accessed online (show the permalink/DOI). There should be at least 80% of the total references cited should be taken from journal articles (primary sources). Check each reference against the source (author name, volume, issue, year, permalink/DOI). The author should be cite articles in Equilibrium Journal. Use other published articles in the same journal as models. The References should be presented alphabetically and chronologically and be set to 12-pt Book Antiqua font, justified, with 1,15 spacing and hanging indent as on the following examples:

Abdussalam Ismail Onagun dan Abdullah Han, *"The Genesis of Cryptocurrency in Islamic Economics: Shariah analysis of HLC tokens"*, (HLC Whitepaper), 6.

Al-Husaini AIS, Adamu Abubakar Ibrahim, Mohammad Fauzan Noordin dan H Mohd Mohadis,"*Users Perception of Cryptocurrency System Application from The Islamic Views"*, (IJASAI: International Journal of Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technology. Vol. 7, Issue 1, March 2019), 15.

Abdussalam Ismail Onagun dan Abdullah Han, *"The Genesis of Cryptocurrency in Islamic Economics: Shariah analysis of HLC tokens"*, (HLC Whitepaper), 6.

Dowling, J., & Pfeffer, J. (1975). Pacific Sociological Association

Organizational Legitimacy: Social Values and Organizational Behavior. *Source: The Pacific Sociological Review*, *18*(1), 122–136.

Elasrag, H. (2019). Blockchains for Islamic finance: Obstacles & Challenges. *Munich Personal RePEc Archive*, *03*, 1–39. https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/92676/

Härdle, W. K., Harvey, C. R., & Reule, R. C. G. (2020). Understanding Cryptocurrencies. *Journal of Financial Econometrics*, *18*(2), 181–208. https://doi.org/10.1093/jjfinec/nbz033

Kamdzhalov, M. (2020). Islamic Finance and the New Technology Challenges. *European Journal of Islamic Finance*, 1–5. http://ezproxy.lib.swin.edu.au/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=142574990&site=ehost-live&scope=site

Nisa, M. R., & Rofiq, M. (2021). Hukum Cryptocurrency Persfektif Fiqh Kontemporer. *The Renewal of Islamic Economic Law*, *2*(2), 91–96.

Rahmanto, D., & Ulfah Anisariza, N. (2020). Penerapan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Yang Melarang Penggunaan Produk Cryptosebagai Alat Pembayaran Maupun Subyek Komoditas Yang Bisa Diperdagangkan Melalui Bursa Berjangka Di Indonesia. *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum*, *11*(2). https://doi.org/10.33476/ajl.v11i2.1648

Rosyadhi, R. I., & Salim, A. (2022). Islamic Economic Perspective and Potential of Zakah Imposement on Cryptocurrency. *Journal of Islamic Economic Laws*, *5*(1), 61–83. https://doi.org/10.23917/jisel.v5i1.17204