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Article Template and Author Guidelines

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Abstract

This document provides formatting guidelines for authors preparing manuscripts for publication in **Laa Maghrib: Journal of Development in Islamic Economics and Business**. Authors must follow the instructions in this document, which can be used both as a set of guidelines and as a template into which authors type their own text. The abstract is written in one paragraph of 150–250 words. It should briefly present the background, the research or community-service objectives, the methods used, the main results, the conclusions, and the contribution or implications of the study for the development of Islamic economics and business. The abstract must be concise, factual, and informative so that readers obtain a comprehensive overview of the article.

Keywords: Include 3–5 keywords or phrases; separated by semicolons; arranged alphabetically

Abstrak

Abstrak versi bahasa Indonesia merupakan terjemahan dari abstrak bahasa Inggris di atas, ditulis dalam satu paragraf dengan panjang 150–250 kata. Abstrak memuat latar belakang, tujuan penelitian/pengabdian, metode, hasil utama, kesimpulan, serta kontribusi atau implikasi penelitian/pengabdian.

Kata kunci: *Letakkan 3–5 kata kunci; dipisahkan dengan titik koma*

How to Cite: Surname, A. A., & Surname, B. B. (20xx). Article title in sentence case. *Laa Maghrib: Journal of Development in Islamic Economics and Business, x*(x), xx–xx. https://doi.org/10.xxxx/laamaghrib.x.x.xxx

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Introduction

The introduction presents the background of the problem, a brief review of relevant literature, and the purpose and objectives of the research or community-service activity. Authors are strongly encouraged to use references to support the arguments in this section. Citations must follow the APA (American Psychological Association) style.

This section should also present the **state of the art**, i.e., a discussion of the most recent studies related to the topic, including their approaches, findings, and limitations. Authors then state the **research gap**, namely the aspects that previous studies have not explored in depth, and explain how the present study fills this gap and contributes to the literature. The introduction ends with the **research objectives and arguments**, outlining the main goals of the study and the argument to be tested or supported.

In-text citation examples: one author (Hasan, 2020); two authors (Rahma & Yusuf, 2021); three or more authors (Putra et al., 2022). Only the authors' surnames are used in citations.

The article title should be specific, informative, and reflect the main content (Calibri 16 pt, bold). The main text is written in Calibri 12 pt with 1.5 line spacing. Section headings use Calibri 13 pt bold, and sub-headings use Calibri 12 pt bold. Section headings are not numbered.

Method

This section provides a detailed and structured explanation of the research or community-service activity, including its location and scope, the subjects involved, and the procedures for data collection and analysis. The number of sub-sections may be adjusted as needed.

Research Design

Explain the approach used, whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods.

1. **Quantitative approach**: collects numerical data that are analysed statistically, usually to test hypotheses or measure relationships between variables through surveys or experiments.

2. **Qualitative approach**: focuses on an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under study through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), or participant observation.
3. **Mixed methods approach**: combines quantitative and qualitative elements to obtain a more comprehensive picture.

Population and Sample or Informants

Describe how the sample or informants were selected. For quantitative research, state the population, sample size, and sampling technique (e.g., *random sampling* or *stratified sampling*). For qualitative research or community service, describe the criteria for selecting informants or partners based on their relevance to the objectives, e.g., *purposive sampling* or *snowball sampling*.

Data Collection Techniques

1. **Quantitative**: surveys, questionnaires, secondary data (e.g., financial reports), or controlled experiments.
2. **Qualitative**: in-depth interviews, case studies, observation, or document analysis.
3. **Mixed methods**: a combination of surveys (quantitative data) with interviews or observation (qualitative data).

Data Analysis Techniques

1. **Quantitative analysis**: statistical techniques such as regression, t-tests, panel data analysis, or structural equation modelling, using software such as SPSS, EViews, Stata, SmartPLS, or AMOS.
2. **Qualitative analysis**: thematic, narrative, or phenomenological analysis, for example using the Miles and Huberman model (data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing).
3. **Mixed methods analysis**: combines both techniques, for example identifying patterns in the quantitative data and then confirming them with qualitative data.

Results and Discussion

Results should be presented clearly and concisely. The discussion should explain the significance of the results rather than repeat them. Avoid excessive citation and extended discussion of previously published literature.

Results

This sub-section presents the main findings in detail, clearly, and systematically. Data may be presented as tables, graphs, figures, diagrams, or interview excerpts, depending on the type of data and the needs of the study. Each finding should be explained with emphasis on its relevance to the research objectives. Table titles are placed above the table, and figure titles are placed below the figure; both are numbered consecutively, referred to in the text (e.g., Table 1 and Figure 1), and accompanied by their source.

Table 1. Example of a concise results table

No.	Indicator / Theme	Value / Evidence	Note
1	Variable / theme A	[value or evidence]	[brief note]
2	Variable / theme B	[value or evidence]	[brief note]
3	Variable / theme C	[value or evidence]	[brief note]

Source: Primary data processed, 20xx

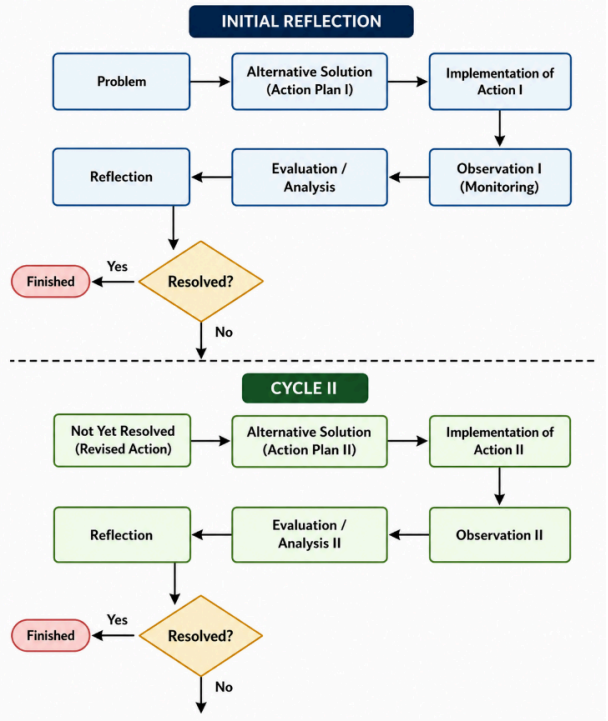

Figure 1. Concise and descriptive figure caption
Source: Author name (year) or processed by the authors

Presenting data in tables, graphs, and figures helps readers understand the trends or relationships found in the study. Tables and figures must have appropriate titles, good resolution, and a clear data source to ensure transparency.

Discussion

The discussion interprets the results and links them to relevant theories or concepts. It should not merely describe the findings, but also compare them with previous studies to show similarities, differences, and the contribution of the article to the existing literature.

Emphasise the significance of the findings and their potential application in practice, policy, or theory development, particularly in Islamic economics and business. If a significant relationship between variables is found, explain the mechanism behind it and how the finding can be applied in different contexts.

In addition, describe the limitations of the study and opportunities for future research that could address these limitations or extend the findings.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarises the main points of the article. It should not repeat what has been written in the Results and Discussion section, but rather address the important results and the application or development of the research or community-service activity. This section should also indicate whether the objectives have been achieved. The conclusion is written in paragraph form; avoid using *bulleted lists*.

The conclusion should also emphasise the significance of the findings, both theoretically and practically, such as their implications for policy, the practice of Islamic financial institutions and businesses, or the understanding of concepts in the field. End this section with suggestions for future research, such as aspects or variables not yet examined and methodological approaches that could be used.

Acknowledgments

This section expresses appreciation to individuals or organisations that assisted the authors but do not meet the authorship criteria. Acknowledgment of sponsors and financial support may also be included here.

Declarations

Author Contributions

Briefly describe the role of each author. Example: Author 1: conceptualisation, writing – original draft, editing, and visualisation; Author 2: writing – review and editing, formal analysis, and methodology; Author 3: validation and supervision.

AI Usage Statement

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used [tool name and version] for [purpose, e.g., language editing]. The authors reviewed and edited the output and take full responsibility for the content. Generative AI was not used to produce data, analyses, findings, or references. If no AI tool was used, write: “The authors did not use generative AI tools in preparing this manuscript.”

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article. If any author is a member of the editorial board, editorial team, or reviewer pool of Laa Maghrib: Journal of Development in Islamic Economics and Business, this relationship must be disclosed in this section. In such cases, the manuscript will be handled by an independent editor, and the author concerned will be excluded from all stages of editorial evaluation and decision-making.

Data Availability

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Funding

State the funding agency and grant number. Example: “This research was funded by [funding agency] under grant number [number].” If no external funding was received, write: “This research received no external funding.”

Ethical Approval

For studies involving human subjects or informants, state the institution that granted ethical approval, the approval number, and a statement that informed consent was obtained from all participants. If ethical approval was not required, write: “Ethical approval was not required for this study.”

References

The reference list must correspond exactly to all citations in the manuscript and is written with single line spacing. Each article must include at least 20 references, at least 85% of which are primary sources such as peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, and dissertations. References should preferably be published within the last 10 years, except for seminal works, established theories, or important findings that remain relevant.

References are arranged alphabetically according to the latest edition of the APA (American Psychological Association) style. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software, such as Mendeley or Zotero, to ensure consistent and accurate citations. Prioritise high-quality sources, particularly publications indexed in Sinta 2, Scopus, or Web of Science (WoS), and include the DOI whenever available.

Examples of reference entries:

Alpiana, Rahmawati, D., & Adiansyah, J. S. (2020). Pembentukan taman hijau dengan menggunakan sampah plastik. *SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan, 3*(2), 147–150.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (20xx). Title of the article in sentence case. *Journal Title, 12*(3), 123–140. https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxxx

Badan Keamanan Laut Republik Indonesia. (2021, June 25). *Amerika Serikat dan Indonesia bangun pusat pelatihan maritim*. https://bakamla.go.id/publication/detail_news/amerika-serikat-dan-indonesia-bangun-pusat-pelatihan-maritim

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