

ARTICLE TEMPLATE

Tanzhim al-Usrah: Journal of Islamic Family Law

[Insert Article Title Here]

Times New Roman, 14 pt, bold, centered. The title should clearly reflect the content of the article and contain no more than 15 words.

Author First Name¹, Author Second Name², Author Third Name³

¹Affiliation of First Author

²Affiliation of Second Author

³Affiliation of Third Author

Corresponding author email: author@email.com

Optional manuscript metadata block for Scopus-oriented journal submission

Article Type	<i>[Research Article / Review Article]</i>	Word Count	<i>[Insert total words]</i>
ORCID ID	<i>[0000-0000-0000-0000]</i>	Funding	<i>[Insert funding source or N/A]</i>
Conflict of Interest	<i>[State declaration]</i>	Acknowledgements	<i>[Yes / No]</i>

ABSTRACT

[Write the abstract in English in one paragraph, consisting of 150–200 words. Briefly present the research background, research objectives, methods used, key findings, and the main conclusion of the study. The abstract should provide a clear overview of the full article so readers can understand the central contribution of the research without reading the entire manuscript.]

Keywords: Islamic family law, marriage law, inheritance law, family law reform, Islamic jurisprudence

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should explain the background of the research problem and the significance of the study. Present the broader context of the research, including theoretical, doctrinal, social, or practical issues related to Islamic family law.

This section should include a concise review of relevant literature to demonstrate the current state of knowledge and to identify the research gap that the study intends to address. Explain why the research matters in the context of contemporary legal developments, social issues, or academic debates within Islamic family law.

At the end of the introduction, clearly state the research objectives and/or research questions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This section explains the research design and methodology used in the study.

Authors should clearly describe: (1) the type of research, such as normative legal research, empirical research, or socio-legal research; (2) the research approach, such as statutory, conceptual, comparative, or case study approaches; (3) the sources of data or legal materials; (4) data collection techniques; and (5) data analysis methods.

The explanation should be sufficiently detailed so that other researchers could replicate the study where necessary.

RESULTS

The results section presents the findings of the research in a clear and systematic manner. The findings should be based on the data, evidence, or legal materials obtained through the research process described in the methodology section.

Results may be presented in the form of narrative descriptions, tables, or figures where necessary. Focus on presenting the empirical or analytical findings without excessive interpretation at this stage.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section provides an analytical interpretation of the research findings. Explain the meaning and implications of the results and relate them to relevant theories, previous research, and applicable legal frameworks.

In the context of Islamic family law, the discussion may include analysis of Islamic legal principles and jurisprudence (fiqh), national legal regulations concerning family law, socio-legal implications of the findings, and comparative perspectives with other legal systems or Muslim countries.

This section should demonstrate the academic contribution of the study to the development of Islamic family law scholarship.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the research and directly answers the research questions or objectives.

This section should highlight the key contributions of the study and may include recommendations for legal policy, future research, or improvements in the implementation of Islamic family law.

The conclusion should be concise and should not merely repeat the discussion section.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Optional)

This section may be used to acknowledge individuals, institutions, or funding agencies that contributed to the completion of the research.

REFERENCES

References should include only sources cited in the article. Authors are encouraged to use reference management software such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**. The journal uses **APA Style (7th Edition)**.

- Ali, Z. (2018). Islamic family law in Indonesia. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Cammack, M., Young, L., & Heaton, T. (2015). Legislating social change in an Islamic society: Indonesia's marriage law. *American Journal of Comparative Law*, 44(1), 45–73.
- Mahmood, T. (2019). Islamic family law reforms in the Muslim world. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.

Editing tip: Replace all bracketed placeholder text with your own manuscript content before submission. This file is a professional journal-style manuscript template, not an official Scopus format file.