

ARTICLE

The article title must be concise, informative, and reflect the main topic and scholarly contribution of the research. It should be no longer than 15–18 words and should avoid generic terms like "analysis" or "case study" unless they are supported by strong contextual keywords (Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 18 pt, 1.15)

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Abstract (Aligned Left, Book Antiqua Bold 12 pt, 1.15)

Background: The matter of interfaith inheritance in Indonesia poses a multifaceted legal dilemma, especially with the judicial enforcement of wasiat wajibah (compulsory wills) for non-Muslim beneficiaries. This paper contextualizes Indonesia's legal framework within a broader comparative analysis, examining judicial discretion, legal diversity, and ijthad as strategies for legal adaptation

Purpose: This study aims to analyze whether the application of compulsory wills in judges' decisions against non-Muslim heirs contains elements of sharia maqasid

Methods: A qualitative normative approach is employed, focusing on case law analysis and Maqasid Shari'ah principles. The study systematically analyzes court decisions, legal documents, and secondary literature to evaluate the legal reasoning behind the granting of wasiat wajibah to non-Muslim heirs. The research includes two key cases: Tebing Tinggi Religious Court Case No. 9/Pdt.P/2008/PA.Ttd and Surabaya Religious Court Case No. 473/Pdt.P/2010/PA.Sby, selected based on their legal significance and precedent-setting nature

Results: The findings indicate that Indonesian courts' application of wasiat wajibah to non-Muslim heirs aligns with Maqasid Shari'ah, particularly in preserving life (hifz al-nafs) and property (hifz al-mal). Judicial reasoning often relies on kinship considerations, legal adaptation through ijthad, and social justice principles. However, the study identifies inconsistencies in how Maqasid Shari'ah is applied, with courts sometimes using it as a justification rather than an active tool for legal development.

Implication: that courts should develop a more structured approach to integrating Maqasid Shari'ah in inheritance rulings. Furthermore, Indonesia's model of using wasiat wajibah for non-Muslim heirs provides a legal precedent that could inform similar cases in other jurisdictions dealing with interfaith inheritance disputes

Originality: This study introduces a jurisprudential perspective that integrates judicial discretion, legal pluralism, and ijthad developments in Islamic courts. Unlike previous research that focuses solely on doctrinal analysis, this study critically examines how

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Keywords: Keyword 1,
Keyword 2, Keyword 3-5.

Maqasid Shari'ah is operationalized in judicial decision-making (**Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 8 pt, 1.08, 250-350 words**)

INTRODUCTION (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

The introduction presents the broader research context, identifies the problem, and highlights the research gap. Authors should clearly express the urgency and scholarly contribution of the study. This section should conclude with research objectives and questions. References to recent literature are essential to position the research within the global academic discourse. (**Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, 1.0**)

*Pendahuluan menjelaskan konteks umum penelitian, identifikasi masalah, dan celah penelitian (research gap). Penulis harus mengemukakan urgensi studi dan kontribusi ilmiahnya secara eksplisit. Bagian ini diakhiri dengan tujuan dan pertanyaan penelitian. Rujukan terhadap literatur mutakhir sangat penting untuk menunjukkan posisi penelitian dalam wacana ilmiah global.

LITERATURE REVIEW (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

This section outlines relevant theories, concepts, and previous findings. The author should demonstrate how the current study expands upon, critiques, or introduces new approaches to existing literature. The literature review may also form the foundation for the conceptual framework of the research (**Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, 1.0**).

Bagian ini menguraikan teori-teori, konsep-konsep, dan temuan terdahulu yang relevan. Penulis perlu menunjukkan bagaimana penelitian ini memperluas, mengkritisi, atau menawarkan pendekatan baru terhadap literatur yang ada. Literature review juga dapat menjadi dasar perumusan kerangka konseptual penelitian.

- 1. *Theory 1* (Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, Bold, Italic, 12 pt, 1.0)**
- 2. *Theory 2***
- 3. *Theory 3***

RESEARCH METHOD (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

*The methodology section describes the research approach and type, data collection methods, analysis techniques, and the validity and reliability of data. For qualitative studies, elements such as ethnography, phenomenology, or case studies should be explained in detail. Method descriptions should be transparent to allow replication or verification by other researchers (**Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, 1.0**)

Metodologi menjelaskan pendekatan dan jenis penelitian, metode pengumpulan data, teknik analisis, serta validitas dan reliabilitas data. Untuk studi kualitatif, aspek etnografi, fenomenologi, atau studi kasus perlu dijelaskan secara rinci. Penjelasan metode harus transparan agar penelitian dapat direplikasi atau diverifikasi oleh peneliti lain.

RESULTS (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

Bagian hasil menyajikan data atau temuan penelitian secara objektif tanpa interpretasi. Data dapat berupa kutipan wawancara (untuk penelitian kualitatif), hasil observasi, statistik (untuk penelitian kuantitatif), atau gabungan keduanya. Penyajian data harus sistematis, didukung tabel, gambar, atau grafik jika relevan. Setiap temuan yang

disampaikan sebaiknya sesuai dengan tujuan dan rumusan masalah yang telah ditetapkan.

*The results section presents the research findings objectively without interpretation. Data may include interview quotes (for qualitative research), observations, statistics (for quantitative research), or a combination of both. The presentation of results should be systematic, supported by tables, figures, or charts where appropriate. Each finding should align with the research objectives and questions. **(Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, 1.0)**

1. *Result 1* **(Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, Bold, Italic, 12 pt, 1.0)**
2. *Result 2*
3. *Result 3*

DISCUSSION (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

Bagian diskusi menafsirkan hasil yang telah disampaikan, dengan mengaitkannya pada teori, literatur, dan penelitian sebelumnya. Penulis harus menjelaskan makna temuan, keterkaitannya dengan isu yang lebih luas, serta kontribusi ilmiahnya. Diskusi juga dapat mencakup penjelasan terhadap hasil yang tidak sesuai ekspektasi, serta keterbatasan penelitian yang dihadapi. Penekanan pada kebaruan dan orisinalitas menjadi kunci penting dalam diskusi artikel jurnal bereputasi.

The discussion section interprets the findings presented earlier, relating them to existing theories, literature, and previous research. The author should explain the significance of the findings, their broader implications, and their scholarly contribution. The discussion may also address unexpected results and limitations of the study. Emphasizing novelty and originality is a key component in the discussion of reputable journal articles.

1. *Discussion 1* **(Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, Bold, Italic, 12 pt, 1.0)**
2. *Discussion 2*
3. *Discussion 3*

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. **(Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, 1.0)**

Table

Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Below are some examples of the ministries that are mentioned in [table 1](#).

Table 1. Ministries Mentioned in Statutes

No.	Ministries	Statutes
1	Ministry of Defence	Civil Reserve Act 56/1999, Defence Act 3/2002, and Defence Industry Act 16/2002.

2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Relations Act 37/1999, International Agreements Act 24/2000, Protection of Indonesian Workers in Foreign Country Act 39/2004, and Protocols Act 9/2010.
3	Ministry of Home Affairs	Local Governments Act 23/2014, Election of Local Governments Act 8/2015.
4	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Act 27/2007, Quarantine Act 16/1992, and Shipping Act 17/2008.

Table 1 shows there are many ministries mentioned in the statutes, such as these provide limitations for the government if it wants to reform them. The government may not be able to dissolve or merge them, as this will be not per the laws. Furthermore, if a ministry under such law is dissolved, there will be questions on how the law will be implemented if the responsible ministry no longer exists. Therefore, in reforming the structures of government institutions in Indonesia, it is important to fully examine all relevant legislation that constitutes the legal basis for the establishment of such institutions (Ministry of Menpan, 2014).

CONCLUSION (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

Kesimpulan memberikan jawaban langsung atas pertanyaan penelitian dan merangkum temuan utama. Disarankan untuk mencantumkan implikasi teoretis, praktis, atau kebijakan, serta saran untuk penelitian lanjutan.

The conclusion directly answers the research questions and summarizes the main findings. It is recommended to include theoretical, practical, or policy implications, as well as suggestions for future research

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

[OPTIONAL]. This is used to appreciate the efforts of associate, who are not registered as co-authors, for their assistance and fund for your research/publication.

REFERENCES (ALIGNED LEFT, BOOK ANTIQUA, BOLD, 12 PT, 1.0)

The bibliography in this article is formatted according to the *Chicago Manual of Style* (Full Note) and managed using the Mendeley reference management software. All references were strictly selected based on their scientific relevance, recency, and source credibility. Over 80% of the references consist of scholarly articles published within the last ten years, prioritizing reputable international journals indexed in Scopus or Web of Science. This selection aims to ensure a robust, up-to-date, and credible theoretical and empirical foundation to support the research arguments and findings.

*Daftar pustaka pada artikel ini disusun dengan mengacu pada gaya penulisan *Chicago Manual of Style* (Full Note) dan dikelola menggunakan aplikasi manajemen referensi Mendeley. Seluruh referensi dipilih secara ketat berdasarkan relevansi ilmiah, keterbaruan, dan reputasi sumbernya. Lebih dari 80% referensi merupakan artikel ilmiah yang diterbitkan dalam 10 tahun terakhir, dengan prioritas pada jurnal internasional bereputasi yang terindeks Scopus atau Web of Science. Pemilihan ini bertujuan untuk memastikan fondasi teoretis dan empirik yang kuat, terkini, dan kredibel dalam mendukung argumen dan temuan penelitian.

*American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition

Dalam gaya **American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition**, kutipan dalam kurung seperti (Putra & Lestari, 2023) dihapus dan diganti dengan angka kutipan di akhir kalimat yang merujuk pada catatan kaki di bawah halaman.

Teks Paragraf:

A government is required to be effective and efficient, and reform-oriented. An effective reorganization is important for a proper administrative reform aiming to establish an effective and efficient government. However, Indonesia is yet to experience a change in its government structure mainly due to its complex legal framework. The legal complexity often impedes administrative reform in Indonesia. Reform in the public sector may be possible if the challenges posed by these complexities can be reduced and the laws are redesigned to reduce impediments to successful reform. This research examines critical factors and constraints for reorganizing government bodies in Indonesia, specifically statutory barriers in reorganization. It is also argued that successful reform will depend on the capability to overcome legislation impediments.

example footnote

(Putra & Lestari, 2023)

example bibliography

Gil-Garcia, J. R., & Flores-Zúñiga, M. Á. (2020). Towards a comprehensive understanding of digital government success: Integrating implementation and adoption factors. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(4), 101518. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2020.101518>

Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. (2014). *Policy paper: Restructuring the structures of bureaucracy – Recommendation on the structure of central government using the concept of machinery of government*. <https://menpan.go.id>

Gu, Y., Wu, Y., Liu, J., Xu, M., & Zuo, T. (2020). Ecological civilization and government administrative system reform in China. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 155, 104654. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.104654> (Aligned Left, Book Antiqua, 11 pt, Spaced by 1.0, Hung by 0.33)