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Article Title [Main], Book Antiqua, Font Size 14pt and Bold. No more than 14 words.

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Abstract: The English abstract should be written in Book Antiqua 11 pt and should briefly present the background, research problem, aim or purpose, method, and findings. The abstract must consist of 150-200 words, be single-spaced, and must not exceed 200 words.

Indonesian Abstract: *The Indonesian abstract should briefly present the background, research problem, aim or purpose, method, and findings. It should consist of 150-200 words, be single-spaced, and use Book Antiqua 11 pt. The Indonesian abstract must be written in italics.*

Keywords:
Keywords 1;
Keywords 2;
Keywords 3;
Keywords 4;
Keywords 5.

Introduction

The introduction must include:

1. the background of the problem,
2. the research position,
3. the research question,
4. the literature review and research gap,
5. the novelty and objectives.

   The introduction must contain these elements and should be written in 800-1,000 words. It should be presented descriptively and narratively without subheadings.

Explain the background of the article, particularly the gap between law in books and law in action, and clarify the current position of the study in relation to other research on related themes. Authors must also discuss how their research relates to previous studies. The literature review should function as a scholarly dialogue with previous research, especially studies published within the last five years, in order to identify the research gap that the article seeks to fill. The review should prioritize recent, relevant academic works published in reputable journals, particularly SINTA 2, SINTA 1, or Scopus-indexed journals.

The introduction should answer at least two questions: why the author considers the research question important, and how previous researchers have or have not answered it. It should also explain how the author's answer contributes to existing scholarship on the subject.

Method

The method section should operationally explain the theoretical framework used and how the research was conducted so that readers can assess the appropriateness of the design, the strength of the data, and the feasibility of the analysis. Authors should state the type or design of the research, such as normative or doctrinal legal research, socio-legal research, or qualitative empirical research, as well as the object of analysis and the limits of the study's scope, such as location, period, or normative regime. Data sources must be clearly described. Primary data may include legislation, court decisions, DSN-MUI or other institutional fatwas, turāth texts, institutional documents, or interviews and observations. Secondary data may include reputable journal articles, books, and relevant research reports.

Explain the data collection procedures, such as document study, tracing of court decisions or fatwas, and interviews, together with the criteria used to select legal materials or informants and the steps taken to ensure trustworthiness, such as source triangulation, an audit trail, or clarification of findings. Specify the analytical technique used, such as legal reasoning, content or thematic analysis, comparative madhhab analysis, or maqāṣid analysis, and briefly describe the analytical steps from coding to drawing conclusions. If the research involves participants, briefly state the ethical aspects, including consent, anonymity, and data protection. The method section should not contain lengthy definitions. It should show the actual procedures used in the research. The maximum length for this section is 500 words.

Results and Discussion

Subheading 1

Subheading 2

Etc.

The results section presents the empirical or literature-based findings of the study clearly and systematically. The results should directly answer the research question stated earlier, without excessive interpretation.

The discussion section contains the author's analysis of the research findings. Scientific findings must be supported by adequate and valid data.

The results and discussion section may be organized into several subheadings as needed. Each subheading should be written directly as a heading and must not be preceded by lettered markers such as A, B, C, D, and so forth.

Subheadings must show a logical sequence, namely a coherent and orderly line of argument.

In the results and discussion section, authors must also engage in a discussion of literature, meaning that the analysis of the study should be placed in dialogue with previous studies on the same or closely related object of inquiry. This dialogue may take the form of confirmation, affirmation, or critique. For the discussion of literature, authors may use studies published within the last ten years.

The entire discussion must answer the issue or problem formulated in the introduction. Authors should pay attention to the length of this section, which should be between 4,000 and 9,000 words. The manuscript as a whole may be written in Indonesian or English and should consist of 6,000 to 11,000 words, including references. The manuscript must use Book Antiqua 11 pt, single spacing. Arabic terms must be transliterated according to the applicable guidelines. Citations should use the footnote format shown below.

Each quotation must be presented in a way that clearly distinguishes it from the author's own text. At the end of each quotation, authors must provide the reference in **Chicago Manual Style, 17th edition** (**full note**) footnote format. **Footnotes must use Book Antiqua at size 9 pt.** References must also be provided whenever authors paraphrase ideas from another work. **[IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY]** If the source is a book, the citation should appear as follows,[1] and the subsequent citation should appear as follows.[2] A multi-volume book should be cited as follows[3] and in subsequent notes as follows.[4] Use only the author's last name and a shortened version of the title in subsequent notes. Other examples include a journal article,[5] this journal,[6]

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1 Muhammad Latif Fauzi, *Aligning Religious Law and State Law: Negotiating Legal Muslim Marriage in Pasuruan, East Java*, (Boston: Brill, 2023), 7.

2 Fauzi, *Aligning Religious Law and State Law*, 9.

3 Wahbah al-Zuḥailī, *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhu*, vol. 8, 5 (Damsyik: Dār Al-Fikr, 1985), 125.

4 Al-Zuḥailī, *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhu*, 8: 127.

5 Abdulmajeed Hassan Bello, "The Punishment for Adultery in Islamic Law and its Application in Nigeria," *Journal of Islamic Law and Culture* 13, no. 2–3 (October 2011): 166–82.

6 Diky Faqih Maulana and Abdul Rozak, "Istihsan as a Finding Method of Progressive Islamic Law In The Industrial Revolution Era 4.0," *El-Mashlahah* Vol. 11, no. 2 (July 25, 2021): 127-145.

a website,[7] legislation,[8] a court decision,[9] an interview,[10] a book chapter,[11] and a Ph.D. dissertation.[12] Include the full internet URL and access date (see footnote 7). Qur'anic verses and hadith should be **transliterated** as follows: the verse *Wa innallāha lahuwa khairurrāziqīn*[13] and the hadith *Yā Rasūlaallāh, kayfa ya'tīka al-waḥyu*.[14] Transliteration must follow the applicable guidelines for Indonesian manuscripts **here** and English manuscripts **here**.

Table

Table 1

Table Title

NO	THEME	SUB-THEME	NUMBER	FORUM
		Muzakki	11	Focus Group Discussion
1	Zakat	Mustahiq	10	
		ʻAmil	23	

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the entire discussion and answers the research question. It should not merely repeat the results and discussion, but should present a concise summary of the findings. This section should also explain the limitations of the study and provide recommendations for future researchers.

The conclusion should be written concisely and clearly. It should consist of two to five paragraphs, with a total length of 250 to 500 words.

Acknowledgement

This section is used to acknowledge individuals, institutions, funding bodies, or other parties who contributed to the research or manuscript preparation but do not meet the criteria for authorship. Authors may mention research grants, institutional support, technical assistance, data collection support, or other relevant contributions. If there is

[7] Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, "Siaran Pers: Pentingnya Literasi Keuangan Bagi Generasi Muda Di Era Digital, OJK Gelar Kegiatan Edukasi Keuangan Bagi Pelajar di Kabupaten Kudus," August 13, 2024, https://www.ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/siaran-pers/Pages/OJK-Gelar-Kegiatan-Edukasi-Keuangan-Bagi-Pelajar-di-Kabupaten-Kudus.aspx. Access date: August 17, 2024.

[8] "Management Zakat No. 23 of 2011," Article 1.

[9] "Indonesian Constitutional Court Decision No. 30-74/PUU-XII/2014."

[10] Mahmud Bahrain, Owner of Toko Perkasa, July 21, 2024.

[11] Bernard Adeney-Risakotta, "Traditional, Islamic and National Law in the Experience of Indonesian Muslim Women," in *Narratives of Muslim Womanhood and Women's Agency* (United Kingdom: Routledge, 2018), 82–97.

[12] Ratno Lukito, "Islamic Law and Adat Encounter: The Experience of Indonesia" (Canada, McGill University, 1997), 11.

[13] Qur'an, al-Ḥajj [22]: 58.

[14] Ibn Ḥajar al-ʿAsqalānī, "Fatḥ al-Bārī Sharḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī," chapter: … (City, Publisher: Year), p. …

no specific party to acknowledge, authors may write, "The authors would like to thank all parties who contributed to the completion of this research."

Conflict of Interest Statement

This section is used to disclose any potential conflicts of interest that may influence the research, analysis, interpretation, or publication of the manuscript. Conflicts of interest may include financial, institutional, professional, or personal relationships related to the research. If there is no conflict of interest, authors must state, "The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article."

References

References must include primary sources on the topic discussed and should be enriched with recent references, especially works published within the last five years. Authors are encouraged to prioritize articles from reputable international journals and nationally accredited journals. Authors are also encouraged to cite relevant articles from Az-Zarqa': Journal of Islamic Business Law that have thematic similarity or relevance to the topic studied.

References must be written in Book Antiqua 11 pt, following the examples provided. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as Zotero or Mendeley. The citation style follows the Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition, full-note format, displayed as footnotes.

Examples of References

Adeney-Risakotta, Bernard. "Traditional, Islamic and National Law in the Experience of Indonesian Muslim Women." In *Narratives of Muslim Womanhood and Women's Agency*, 82–97. United Kingdom: Routledge, 2018. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203713129-6.

Al-Zuḥailī, Wahbah. *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhu*. Vol. 8. 5. Damascus: Dār Al-Fikr, 1985.

Bello, Abdulmajeed Hassan. "The Punishment for Adultery in Islamic Law and Its Application in Nigeria." *Journal of Islamic Law and Culture* 13, no. 2–3 (October 2011): 166–82. https://doi.org/10.1080/1528817X.2012.733132.

Fauzi, Muhammad Latif. *Aligning Religious Law and State Law: Negotiating Legal Muslim Marriage in Pasuruan, East Java*. Boston: Brill, 2023.

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Lukito, Ratno. "Islamic Law and Adat Encounter: The Experience of Indonesia." McGill University, 1997.

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Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, "Siaran Pers: Pentingnya Literasi Keuangan Bagi Generasi Muda Di Era Digital, OJK Gelar Kegiatan Edukasi Keuangan Bagi Pelajar di Kabupaten Kudus," August 13, 2024, https://www.ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/siaran-pers/Pages/OJK-Gelar-Kegiatan-Edukasi-Keuangan-Bagi-Pelajar-di-Kabupaten-Kudus.aspx.

Bahrain, Mahmud. Owner of Toko Perkasa, July 21, 2024.