

Article Template

Title

Using Book Antiqua 14, Bold

ABSTRACT

The English abstract was limited to 120 words and contained just one paragraph. The goals of the study or your paper's addition to knowledge (novelty, if available) should be included in the abstract. Provide a brief description of your study technique, samples, and data observation dates, along with the variables or concepts you evaluated (if qualitative). Provide a brief summary of your findings and any implications at the end of the abstract.

Note: Please provide two abstracts, such as an Indonesian and an English version, if the manuscript is written in Indonesian.

Keywords: 3 – 5 words

Keywords: Maximum five keywords here, separated by a comma

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MAXIMUM ARTICLE LENGTH BETWEEN 10 TO 20 PAGES, INCLUDING REFERENCES. PLEASE REMEMBER; EXCELLENT ARTICLES ARE JUST TO THE POINT. UP TO 30% OF THE ARTICLE CONTENT SHOULD INCLUDE INTRODUCTION TO THE METHODOLOGY, AND THE REST, 70% OF THEM, IS TO Elaborate RESULTS OF SERVICE IN THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION SECTION, AND REFERENCES.

INTRODUCTION

Give the phenomenological and logical justification for your research. Additionally, you must include a concise description of how your paper advances knowledge. It could show up as interesting results (if accessible), theory enrichment, or a description of a niche sample (catching distinct samples). It is vitally important that this paper have a brief and direct introduction.

Font size and style: single-spaced, justified, using Book Antiqua 12.

THEORETICAL REVIEW (LITERATURE REVIEW)

A survey of academic materials on a particular subject is called a literature review. It gives you a summary of what is currently known, enabling you to spot pertinent hypotheses, approaches, and research gaps.

The theory name here

Explanation of theory here

If your work is quantitative, please provide previous research that agrees or rejects your proposed hypothesis.

H1: Hypothesis one and so on here

The theory name here

Explanation of theory here

H2: Hypothesis two and so on here

After the hypothesis section, if your study is quantitative, please provide a contextual framework here, or your mind map, if qualitative.

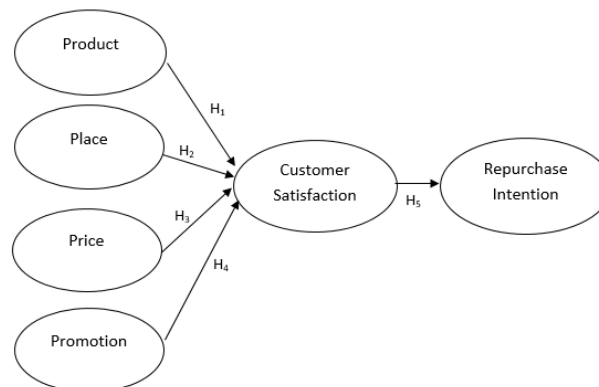


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework (**images must be in good quality**)

METHODOLOGY

Give a concise and understandable summary of your study methodology, population and sample, and data analysis techniques.

OrProvide clear and concise versions of your methods of conducting research, population and samples, and data analysis tools.

RESEARCH RESULT

Describe every action that was taken to complete the investigations. Don't overstate the results of descriptive statistics; instead, present them in a table or graph that is easier to understand. Remember to include the numbers for each table and chart in your paper.

Steps to test your results here

In this section, you should describe each step taken to complete your research. You should not include too many descriptive statistical results here; on the other hand, it should be summarized in a more readable table or graph. You should never forget the numbers for each table and chart presented in your paper.

Table 1. Three Box Method (**Table in good quality and easy to understand**)

Score	Criteria
50,00 – 100,00	Low
100,01 – 150,00	Medium
	High

All formulas or formulas must also be numbered.

$$Y = G + C + I + Nx \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

In this section, each statistical test you perform should be thoroughly explained. This section is very important to describe the research methodology used. Each statistical finding should be summarized and presented in a table or graph; not just copy-paste from your statistics tool.

DISCUSSION

This section allows you to describe your research findings academically. You may not enter figures related to your statistical tests here; instead, you should explain those numbers here. You should structure your discussion with academic support for your studies and a good explanation according to the specific area you are investigating.

OrThis section enables you to provide an academic explanation of your findings. Numbers pertaining to your statistical tests should not be entered here; instead, they should be explained. You must support your talk with scholarly evidence from your research and provide a clear explanation relevant to the particular topic you are studying.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide some conclusions and the implementation of the research results.

FURTHER STUDY

Every research is subject to limitations; thus, you can explain them here and briefly provide suggestions to further investigations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

You have the chance to express your gratitude to your colleagues who offered suggestions for your papers in this part. By creating this document, you may also express your gratitude for the grants you are receiving.

REFERENCES

Every supporting study is here **and follows the APA 7th referencing guide**. We strongly advise you to use referencing tools like **Mendeley**. Write your references as follows:

Caprara, G. V., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). Personalizing politics: A congruency model of political preference. *American Psychologist*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.59.7.581>

Diener, E. (2000). Subjective well-being: The science of happiness and a proposal for a national index. *American Psychologist*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.1.34>

*Tinjauan Hukum Terhadap Hak dan Kedudukan Pewaris Pengganti
Perspektif Kompilasi Hukum Islam dan Hukum Perdata*

*Legal Review of the Rights and Position of Substitute Heirs
from the Perspective of the Compilation of Islamic Law and
Civil Law*

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ABSTRAK

Kematian seseorang juga secara otomatis menimbulkan akibat hukum lainnya, yaitu lahirnya hubungan hukum yang berkaitan dengan hak-hak keluarganya sebagai ahli waris atas seluruh harta peninggalannya. Dengan adanya peristiwa kematian tersebut, muncul cabang ilmu hukum yang mengatur tata cara penyelesaian dan pembagian harta peninggalan kepada keluarga, yang dikenal sebagai Hukum Waris. Dengan menggunakan metode yuridis normatif yang menjelaskan penelitian ini sesuai dengan aturan Kompilasi Hukum Islam dan KUHPPerdata sebagai acuan dari penelitian ini. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan konsep kewarisan khususnya pewaris pengganti baik dalam perspektif KHI maupun perspektif KHUPerdata. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan adanya perbedaan tentang pewaris pengganti antara KHI dengan KHUPerdata dimana dalam ketentuan KHI pewaris pengganti hanya ada 1 bentuk saja, sedangkan dalam KUHPerdata memiliki tiga bentuk penggantian dalam hak pewaris pengganti. Penelitian ini merupakan salah satu usaha untuk terjaminnya hak waris bagi keturunan ketika kasus orang tuanya meninggal terlebih dahulu.

Kata kunci:Pewaris Pengganti, Hukum Perdata, Kompilasi Hukum Islam

ABSTRACT

The death of a person also automatically gives rise to other legal consequences, namely the birth of a legal relationship related to the rights of his family as heirs to all his inheritance. With the event of death, a branch of law emerged that regulates the procedures for settling and distributing inheritance to the family, known as Inheritance Law. By using a normative juridical method that explains this research in accordance with the rules of the Compilation of Islamic Law and the Civil Code as a reference for this research. This research reveals the concept of inheritance, especially substitute heirs, both from the perspective of the KHI and the perspective of the Civil Code. In addition, this research found differences regarding substitute heirs between the KHI and the Civil Code where in

the provisions of the KHI substitute heirs there is only 1 form, while in the Civil Code there are three forms of replacement in the rights of substitute heirs. This research is one of the efforts to guarantee inheritance rights for descendants when the case of their parents died first.

Keywords: *Substitute Heir, Civil Law, Compilation of Islamic Law*

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I. PENDAHULUAN

I.1 Latar Belakang

Bagian latar belakang mengurai mengenai hal-hal yang menjadi alasan-alasan sehingga dipandang penting sehingga dilakukannya penelitian, analisis/tinjauan putusan lembaga peradilan, kajian teori, studi kepustakaan atau gagasan kritis konseptual yang akan disajikan di dalam jurnal ini.

Pengutipan/sitasi dilakukan dalam bentuk reference dengan format *APA Style*.

I.2 Pembatasan Masalah

Pada bagian ini dimuat rumusan masalah yang disusun dalam bentuk pertanyaan atau paragraf. Rumusan masalah ini yang kemudian menjadi alur pemikiran yang akan dibahas di dalam bagian selanjutnya.

I.3 Kajian Teori

Bagian ini menguraikan mengenai teori yang dipergunakan untuk memecahkan permasalahan.

I.4 Metodologi

Bagian ini menguraikan mengenai metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian yang dilakukan oleh penulis. Metode penelitian mencakup pola pendekatan masalah, teknik pengumpulan data, jenis data dan cara penyajian data.

II. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Bagian ini menjabarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan berdasarkan metode analisis yang digunakan. Penulisan hasil dan pembahasan dapat ditambahkan dengan grafik, tabel, atau gambar yang mendukung. Sistematika hasil dan pembahasan harus merujuk pada rumusan masalah penelitian. Penulisan dapat dibuat dengan format subjudul berdasarkan permasalahan yang dibahas.

Pengutipan/sitasi dilakukan dalam bentuk reference dengan format *APA Style*.

III. KESIMPULAN

Bagian ini memuat kesimpulan yang diperoleh dalam bentuk uraian paragraf dengan mengacu pada rumusan masalah. Penulisan kesimpulan tidak menggunakan penomoran atau *bullet points*, tetapi berupa narasi dalam bentuk paragraf.

IV. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Daftar pustaka disusun dengan menggunakan aplikasi referensi seperti Mendeley, EndNote atau Zotero dengan format *APA Style* yang dikategorisasi berdasarkan jenis sumber berupa buku, artikel jurnal, karangan esai dalam buku kumpulan tulisan, dan internet. Sumber disusun berdasarkan abjad dalam setiap kategorinya.

Buku

Pompe, Sebastian. *Runtuhnya Institusi Mahkamah Agung*. Jakarta: Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi Untuk Independensi Peradilan, 2012.

Packer, Herbert L. *The Limits of the Criminal Sanction*. California: Stanford University Press, 1968.

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Moh. Mahfud MD, “Aspek Hukum Negara dan Administrasi Negara Kelembagaan Pengadilan Pajak,” *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 04, no. 3 (November 2015): 355

Firman Floranta Adonara, “Prinsip Kebebasan Hakim Dalam Memutus Perkara Sebagai Amanat Konstitusi,” *Jurnal Konstitusi* 12, no. 2 (Juni 2015): 222

Karangan Esai dalam Buku Kumpulan Karangan

Paul Tillich, “Being and Love,” in *Moral Principles of Action*, ed. Ruth N. Anshen (New York): Harper & Bros., 1952), 663.

Internet

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