



**Main Title of the Article** should be set in **Helvetica, 14 pt, bold**, and centered. If needed, a **Second Title** (to narrow the focus of the article) should be in **Title Case**, capitalizing the first letter of each major word.

**First Author,<sup>1\*</sup> Second Author (Maximum of Five Authors),<sup>2</sup>**

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#### ARTICLE INFORMATION

#### ABSTRACT

History:  
Submitted

Accepted

Published

**Keywords:** : Include 3 to 5 carefully chosen conceptual terms or phrases that best represent the focus of the article. Avoid broad or overly general terms.

The abstract should be written in 12-point Calibri, single-spaced, and contain 150–250 words. It is not meant to serve as an introduction or a conclusion to the article. Instead, the abstract should offer a clear and concise summary of the article's core focus. This includes: (1) the main research question and its background or context; (2) the researcher's viewpoint or position; (3) the approach or method used to explore the question; and (4) the key findings or arguments that emerge from the discussion. If there are other important elements that strongly influence the final results, they can also be briefly mentioned—keeping in mind the concise nature of the abstract.



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#### Introduction

Your manuscript should be typed using Calibri font, size 12, with single spacing and no extra space before or after paragraphs. It is recommended to avoid any complex formatting. Keep your writing plain and consistent, although you may use special emphasis for particular terms or phrases when necessary. All non-English words must be italicized, and Arabic terms should follow the transliteration system outlined by the International Journal of Religion, Law and Society (IJRLS), available in PDF format.

The introduction section should clearly establish the research background, particularly by addressing the discrepancy between law as codified (law in book) and law as implemented in practice (law in action). You must also explain your specific research position in relation to this issue and how it contributes to the ongoing academic debate.

A critical literature review is essential, especially one that draws on recent and relevant works from high-impact, peer-reviewed journals. The literature should reflect the state of the field and provide a basis for identifying where your study intervenes. In doing so, your introduction should answer at least two essential questions: Why is this research question important to be addressed now? How have existing studies attempted to answer it or failed to and what distinct perspective or contribution does your study offer? It is highly recommended that your introduction include a brief statement on the novelty and originality of your work. Explain what makes your approach different, whether it's the analytical framework, methodology, context, or the empirical findings.

If your study focuses on a specific region, institution, or community, you should justify the selection of your case or context, making clear its relevance to the broader themes discussed in the literature. Although a detailed methodology is not required in this section, you may briefly mention your method if it helps clarify how the research question is being addressed. To close the introduction, offer a short overview of the article's structure and highlight your expected findings or theoretical contributions. This will help readers understand the direction of the discussion and anticipate the value of your conclusions.

### **The First Aspect of the Discussion, as the Second Section**

In this section, you are expected to examine the first major theme or issue that arises from your research. According to APA 7th Edition guidelines, academic writing must be analytical, not merely descriptive. This means that you should go beyond listing or summarizing facts. Instead, you must analyze and interpret the evidence, showing how it connects to broader concepts, debates, or theoretical frameworks.

You may use different types of data, such as legal texts, ethnographic observations, religious practices, interview excerpts, or social policies, but these must not be presented as isolated information. Each data point should be directly discussed and explained within the same paragraph, to show its relevance. For example, if you refer to a law or religious practice, follow it immediately with your analysis of what it means, why it matters, or how it supports or challenges existing knowledge.

This technique, called evidence integration, is especially important in multidisciplinary fields like legal studies, anthropology, or religion. It helps readers understand how theory and practice interact, especially in complex or pluralistic societies where multiple legal and moral systems coexist.

Your discussion should also show clear engagement with academic literature, particularly from high-impact peer-reviewed journals. When possible, relate your findings to what other scholars have said. You may:

1. Support their arguments with your own evidence.
2. Challenge or question their conclusions.
3. Identify gaps in their research and explain how your study addresses them.

By doing so, you demonstrate your ability to participate in international academic conversations.

#### **♦ APA 7th Edition In-Text Citations (No Page Numbers)**

For all sources, whether you summarize, paraphrase, or refer to ideas, you must cite them within the text using APA's author–date format, like the examples below:

1. Book or article (single author):

Religious legal systems often adapt to state authority in complex and negotiated ways (Bowen, 2003).

2. Two authors:

Legal pluralism continues to challenge dominant frameworks of state law (Benda-Beckmann & Turner, 2019).

3. Organization as author:

The United Nations has emphasized the importance of protecting religious freedom as a core human right (United Nations Human Rights Council, 2022).

Do not use footnotes for citing references unless the journal specifically asks for them. In APA style, all sources must appear in both the text and the reference list at the end of the article.

**The Third Aspect of the Discussion, and so on**

Further thematic sections may be added as the complexity of your research demands. These additional sections should continue the same analytical and integrated style used in previous parts of the article, maintaining coherence across the entire argument.

If your analysis requires multiple components under a broader theme, you may divide the section into numbered sub-sections to enhance clarity and logical flow. This structure is particularly useful when dealing with interdisciplinary topics, such as the intersection of religious authority with legal pluralism, or the negotiation of rights in socio-religious contexts.

**Sub-Section as Part of its Parent Section**

Text under a sub-section does not require any special indentation. It should be formatted in the same manner as the main body text, adhering to standard academic writing conventions without additional typographical adjustments.

**Another Sub-Section**

Although you may need another sub-heading under this “sub-section,” it is not recommended. Instead, please arrange your discussion and explanation in narrative paragraphs. In addition, the listing style of the following paragraph is also not suggested.

**Figure and Other Illustrations**

If you need to include any table, figure, image, or other illustration, please provide a high-resolution picture file as an attachment for your submission file. We will be very happy, however, if you can convert such illustration into narratives and do not include any picture in your article.

**Table 1**  
**Information of the Table**

| No | What           | How                                                                           |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Style of table | The table should be written in light shading without any left or right border |
| 2. | Text           | Text                                                                          |
| 3. | Text           | Text                                                                          |

Source: Write the source of your data here.

**Figure 1**  
**Information of the Figure**

Source: Write the source of your data here.

### Conclusion

Please provide here your remarks as a closing statement. It could be a conclusion from your discussion and analysis and your recommendations for the further research project. In this section as well, you may give your acknowledgment for people and parties whose supports make your research possible.

### Bibliography

This reference list includes various types of scholarly and non-scholarly sources relevant to interdisciplinary research in law, religion, and social sciences. All entries follow APA 7th Edition style and are categorized by source type to enhance transparency and editorial clarity.

#### Books

Habermas, J. (1991). *The structural transformation of the public sphere: An inquiry into a category of bourgeois society* (T. Burger & F. Lawrence, Trans.). MIT Press.

#### Journal Articles

Benhabib, S. (2002). Claiming rights across borders: International human rights and democratic sovereignty. *American Political Science Review*, 96(4), 673–677.  
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055402000407>

#### Conference Proceedings

Huda, N., & Rohman, A. (2022). Religious tolerance education and the prevention of radicalism in schools. In *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Law and Social Sciences (ICLASS 2022)* (pp. 112–119). Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220904.019>

#### Statutes and Legislation (Undang-Undang)

Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (Indonesia). (1999). *State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia* No. 165 of 1999.

(Note: Italicize the law title in APA if using English translation; adapt to official translation when available.)

#### Court Decisions

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. (2018). Decision No. 97/PUU-XIV/2016 on the Judicial Review of the Population Administration Law.

(Note: Use court name as author. For foreign courts, use standard English translation and add case number.)

#### Newspaper Articles

The Jakarta Post. (2021, November 18). Indonesia urged to strengthen religious freedom protections. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/11/18/>

#### Websites

Pew Research Center. (2021, May 10). Globally, people support religious freedom but oppose proselytizing. <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2021/05/10/>

Human Rights Watch. (2023, February 7). Indonesia: Draft criminal code threatens rights. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/07/>

#### United Nations and International Bodies

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2019). Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/HRC/40/58). <https://www.ohchr.org/>

UNESCO. (2020). Global education monitoring report 2020: Inclusion and education – All means all. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/>

#### Films and Documentaries

Oppenheimer, J. (Director). (2012). The act of killing [Film]. Final Cut for Real.

(Note: For films, APA lists the director as author, followed by their role in parentheses.)

#### Online Articles or Blog Posts

Siregar, F. A. (2023, March 1). Can Islamic law coexist with democracy in Indonesia? IslamLib. <https://islamlib.org/2023/03/01/>

#### Archival or Historical Documents

Ministry of Religious Affairs. (1950). Declaration on the guidance of interreligious harmony in Indonesia. National Archives of Indonesia.

#### Datasets and Statistical Sources

Statistics Indonesia (BPS). (2022). Religious demographics by province. <https://www.bps.go.id/>