



The Title is written with Cambria Bold and preferably not More than 14 Words

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Article history:

Submission date: 12 Dec 2025

Received in revised form: 11 January 2026

Acceptance date: 23 February 2026

Available online: 1 April 2026

Keywords:

Coexistence; the Indonesian experience; Muslims and others; Reality

Funding:

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest:

The author(s) have declared that no competing interests exist.

How to Cite:

Muhammad Wasim Jan, Sahibzada. 2025. "A Comprehensive Analysis of Honor Killing Practices in Pakistan: Contributing Factors, Legal Frameworks, and Intervention Strategies". *Al-Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Ketatanegaraan* 14 (1):1-14.
<https://doi.org/10.24252/al-daulah.v14i1.57485>.

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Abstract

Research Objective: Clearly explain the purpose of the research and the aim of the study. **Research Method:** Describe the methods used in the research, including the type of research (experimental, observational, qualitative), the population or sample used, and data analysis techniques. **Results:** Summarize the main findings of the research and what has been discovered or proven. **Findings and Implications:** Briefly explain the main findings and the implications of these findings, including how they are relevant to the broader field of study. **Conclusion:** Present the conclusion of the research and what can be concluded from the findings that have been revealed. **Contribution:** Explain the contribution of your research to the existing literature or practices in the field, including any new or significant contributions. **Limitations and Suggestions:** Include any limitations of the research and suggestions for further research in the same field. The length of the abstract should typically range from 150 to 300 words.

ملخص

هدف البحث: شرح واضح للغرض من البحث والهدف من الدراسة. **منهجية البحث:** وصف الأساليب المستخدمة في البحث، بما في ذلك نوع البحث (تجريبي، قائم على الملاحظة، نوعي)، والسكان أو العينة المستخدمة، وتقنيات تحليل البيانات. **النتائج:** لخص النتائج الرئيسية للبحث وما تم اكتشافه أو إثباته. **النتائج والتداعيات:** اشرح بإيجاز النتائج الرئيسية والآثار المترتبة على هذه النتائج، بما في ذلك مدى ارتباطها بمجال الدراسة الأوسع. **الخاتمة:** عرض خلاصة البحث وما يمكن استنتاجه من النتائج التي تم الكشف عنها. **المساهمة:** شرح مساهمة بحثك في الأدبيات أو الممارسات الحالية في هذا المجال، بما في ذلك أي مساهمات جديدة أو مهمة. **القيود والاقتراحات:** تضمين أي حدود للبحث واقتراحات لمزيد من البحث في نفس المجال. يجب أن يتراوح طول الملخص عادةً بين 150-300 كلمة

Introduction

The introduction of a journal article is an important section as it provides readers with the necessary background information.¹ **Chicago Manual of Style, 17th edition (Full**

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note), context, and justification for the research. Here are the key aspects that should be included in the introduction: Research Background: Start by introducing the broader topic area of your research. Explain the importance and relevance of the topic within the field. Provide sufficient background information to put the study into context and to demonstrate your understanding of the existing literature.² Research Gap Identification: Identify the gap or knowledge deficit within the existing literature that your research aims to address. Explain why this gap is important and how your study will contribute to filling it.³

Research Question or Hypothesis: Clearly state the specific research question(s) or hypothesis(es) that your study seeks to investigate or test. This should be a concise statement that outlines the purpose of your research and what you aim to achieve. Objectives or Purpose: Outline the goals or aims of your study. What do you hope to accomplish with your research? Briefly explain the objectives or purpose of your study to provide readers with a clear understanding of its intended outcomes. Scope and Limitations: Define the scope of your study by specifying what aspects of the topic will be addressed and what will be excluded.⁴

Additionally, acknowledge any limitations or constraints that may impact the interpretation or generalizability of your findings. Theoretical Framework or Conceptual Model: If applicable, introduce the theoretical framework or conceptual model that guides your research. Explain the theoretical perspectives or concepts that inform your study and how they relate to the research questions or hypotheses. Methodological Approach: Provide an overview of the research methodology employed in your study. Describe the research design, data collection methods, and analytical techniques, or test your hypotheses.

Significance of the Study: Conclude the introduction by summarizing the significance of your research. Emphasize the potential implications of your findings for theory, practice, policy, or future research directions. Overall, the introduction should be well-structured, concise, and effectively communicate the rationale and objectives of your study. It should engage readers, set the stage for the subsequent sections of the article, and establish the context and importance of the research.

Niaz A. Shah, *Islamic Law and the Law of Armed Conflict: The Armed Conflict in Pakistan*, 1st Pub. (London and New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2011), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203830772>.

² Jaelyn L. Neo, "Religious Minorities in Asia: Between the Scylla of Minority Protection and Charybdis of Religious Freedom Rights," *Religions* 12, no. 10 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel12100881>.

³ Michael Bonner, *Jihad in Islamic History: Doctrines and Practice*, 1st Pub. (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2006); Ahmed El-Wakil, "'Whoever Harms a Dhimmī Shall Be His Foe on the Day of Judgment': An Investigation into an Authentic Prophetic Tradition and Its Origins from the Covenants," *Religions* 10, no. 9 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel10090516>; Aprilia Firmonasari, Wening Udasmoro, and Yohanes Tri Mastoyo, "Understanding Secularism and National Identity in French Political Discourses," *Jurnal Humaniora* 32, no. 2 (2020): 135, <https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.55450>.

⁴ Etin Anwar, "Gender and Self in Islam," in *Gender and Self in Islam*, 1st Pub. (London and New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2006), 1–194, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203799628>.

Methods

In the "Methods" section of a journal article, you should describe the research methodology used in your study, including the research design, participants or sample, procedure, materials or instruments, data collection, data analysis, ethical considerations, validity and reliability, limitations, and statistical analysis plan. The description should be well-organized, concise, and transparent, with sufficient detail to allow readers to understand and replicate your study.

Results

In the "Results" section of a journal article, present the key findings of your study clearly and systematically. Include descriptive statistics, data visualization, subgroup analyses, qualitative findings, discussion of findings, limitations, strengths, conclusions, future directions, and appendices if necessary.

Discussion

The "Discussion" section of a journal article is critical for interpreting and contextualizing study results. It should include the interpretation of findings, a comparison with previous research, an explanation of unexpected results, theoretical and practical implications, a revisit of study limitations, a summary of strengths and weaknesses, conclusions, future directions, and an overall reflection. The "Discussion" should be well-structured, engaging, and focused on advancing understanding and stimulating further inquiry.

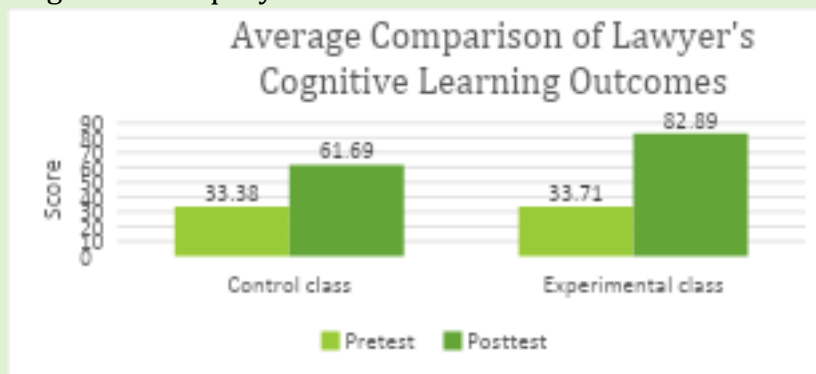


Fig. 1. Pretest and Post-test Average Score Graph of Experiment and Control Classes

Table 1. Global Piracy: Actual and Attempted Piracy Attacks in Different Regions, 2007-2016
 Source: Primary data, 2017 (Edited)

Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southeast Asia	158	83	70	54	47	70	80	104	128	141
Far East	15	5	10	11	22	44	23	7	13	8
Indian Sub-continent	32	53	30	23	30	29	16	19	26	34
South America	45	29	21	14	37	40	25	17	18	5
Africa	71	61	120	189	266	259	293	150	79	55
Rest of World	8	8	12	3	8	4	2	0	0	2

Conclusion

In a journal article's conclusion, authors should summarize the main findings of their research, interpret their significance, and discuss their implications. They should also relate their findings to previous literature, acknowledge limitations, and provide suggestions for future research. To be effective, the conclusion should be succinct yet informative and provide an overall perspective on the importance of the research in a broader context.

CRedit Authorship Contribution Statement

Describe the role of the authors in the 14 taxonomies presented in the [CRedit](#) role summary, e.g., **Ahmad Nizham**: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing -original Draft. **Michael**: Supervision, Methodology, Writing - review & editing, **Hasbi Ibrahim**: Supervision, Writing - review & editing. Authors can do duplicate work according to the existing taxonomy.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests or personal relationships that could influence the work reported in this paper.

Data Availability

Data will be made available on request.

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