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The Title is written in 15pt Times New Roman., Center, Capitalize Each Word, Bold

Authors[1] (Names written in full, without title)

Abstract: The abstract must be written in English using 12 pt Times New Roman font, limited to 250 words. The abstract must consist of a brief introduction, research purposes, methodology statement, and result summary of the research. It must offer a concise and clear overview of the research.

Keywords: 3-5 words

Abstrak: Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris menggunakan font Times New Roman 12 pt, dibatasi hingga 250 kata. Abstrak harus terdiri dari pendahuluan singkat, tujuan penelitian, pernyataan metodologi, dan rangkuman hasil penelitian. Abstrak harus memberikan gambaran yang singkat dan jelas tentang penelitian tersebut.

Keywords: 3-5 kata

[1] Institutional affiliation with complete address and

e-mail address.

Example:
Sigit Dwi Laksana,
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E-mail: sigitciovi@gmail.com

Introduction

The introduction part addresses the research background. It must offer an adequate literature review, an overview of the research problem, and the research objectives. Literature review should highlight findings and limitations of the previous works and express the novelty of author's current work. (**see klik**)

The identified research problem and research objectives should be clearly stated at the end of the introduction part to ensure coherence between the issues addressed in the introduction and the overall content of the manuscript.

The manuscript should use 12 pt Times New Romanfont and 1,5 line spacing. The content should use *justify* alignment with the beginning of each paragraph should have an 1,27 centimetres indentation.

Method

This section is not mandatory for original research articles. It consists of statement regarding the research method utilized by the author. Also, it describes the data collection and analysis procedure to answer the research question. It aims to increase the familiarity of the reader with the method utilized by the author in conducting the research.

Discussion[2] (Second Subtitle, written in bold with the first letter of capital)

This is the most crucial section of the article. This section provides the reader with author findings, analysis, and interpretation of the collected data. The discussion section should be presented in clear and concise manner. Furthermore, summarize scientific findings in the results instead of presenting detailed data. It is recommended to compare the results with previous publications.

If the manuscript using a table to present the data, following the format provided below is expected.

[2] In this section, the title is written directly without the word 'discussion'

Table 1: ***Table's title***

No	Detail 1	Detail 2	Etc.

Source: *Author, Title of the book, year of publication, page(s).; or if the data taken from the analisis then you should write as: Analysed from the primary source.*

When directly quoting text that exceeds four lines, it is necessary to format it in 12-point font size with single spacing.

> "The right to life, the right to not to be tortured, the right to freedom of the individual, to freedom of thought and conscience, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be acknowledged as an individual before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted retroactively under the law are human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances whatsoever"

Discussion II (Third Subtitle, written in bold with the first letter of capital)

In this section, subtitles are written according to the content of those subtitles. The discussions in each section are comprehensively, logically, and systematically described.

Writing Quranic verses and hadiths: The verse that is written includes a verse description in parentheses, citing the name of the surah, surah number, and verse number, such as (Q.s. al-Baqarah [2]: 183). Hadith writing mentions the name of the narrator (H.r. al-Bukhâri and Muslim).

Footnote

Each time quoting an opinion, the author must give a footnote using Format Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd Edition Style. Please use Mendeley or Zotero manager reference app.

Footnote Number[3]
Footnote Number[4]

Conclusion

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the problem(s) raised and answer the objectives of research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the

[3] Syaikh Hasan Ayyub, *Fiqih Keluarga* (Jakarta: Pustaka Al-Kautsar, 2008), p. 23.
[4]

Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings

Author Contribution

Author contributions should delineate the individual contributions made by each author in the research process. In cases where multiple authors contributed, this section must detail the specific contributions of each author.

Bibliography

Bibliography should refer to the primary literature, which is journals with a ratio of 70% scientific journals and 30% other literature

References at the end of the manuscript should be written in *Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd edition Style* Citation Style. They could be cited from books, journal articles, laws, and other references. Cite only items that you have read and written on footnotes. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. (Mendeley is preferred). Use other published articles in the same journal as models. All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author. For example

Arief, Barda Nawawie. *Perbandingan Hukum Pidana,* Edisi Revisi, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2010.

Azizy, Astrid. "Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kerusuhan dan Anarki Serta Upaya Penanggulangannya (Studi di Rumah Tahanan Negara Klas 1 Surabaya)." PhD diss., Universitas Brawijaya, 2013.

Butt, Simon, 2010, "Islam, the State and the Constitutional Court in Indonesia", http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1650432, diunduh 5 Januari.

Shokhib, M. Yalis. "Kontektualisasi Perkawinan dalam Tinjauan Maqasid Syariah." *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum Islam* 2, no. 1 (2017), h. 18.