

SHARIA AND LIVING LAWS

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Title

(The paper title should indicate the novelty of the research. It should be concise and informative. It does not contain infrequently-used abbreviations. The main idea should be first written and followed by its explanation.

Use bold for your article title, with an initial capital letter for proper nouns with 14-pt Maianda GD Bold).

Author(s) Name

(The author's name, affiliation, and email address of the corresponding author must not be written in the paper, just put them in the user profile on the journal website. It is suggested as well to remove all document properties and personal information from your file)

ABSTRACT

The abstract is not an introduction, nor the conclusion of the discussion. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible and should be composed of the research objective, method, and finding results. Other important matters discussed in the paper that significantly contribute to the final result of the research may be noted here, but you have to consider, however, the limited space of the abstract.

(Write down here your paper abstract in one paragraph, in the Italic style of font in 9pt Maiandra GD, with a single space, no more than 250 words)

KEYWORDS

Mention only specific concepts [word or phrase], 3-5 concepts, (A semicolon should separate each phrase in the Keywords (;))

DOI

xxxxxxxxxxxx

HISTORY

Received: x-x-xxx

Approved: x-x-xxx

Introduction

An introduction of the paper (with a proportion of 15-20% of the whole article length) should clearly state the purpose of the paper. It includes the background of the problem, state of the art at least 10 articles sourced from reputable international journals or accredited journals for a maximum of the last 5 years, gap analysis with previous research, novelty, and research objectives are clearly presented (expressed). All introductions should be presented in the form of paragraphs, not pointers.

Citation should be in footnote model. The Author have to use Mendeley citation software,¹ and the citation model² should be Chicago Manual Style (Fullnote) automatically by Mendeley.³

Method

The method section (with the proportion is 10-15% of the total article length) consists of a description of the type of research, research approach, data sources and legal materials, and data analysis methods.

Findings and Discussion

Includes a description of the findings of the work that discusses sharply (What/How), its relationship with previous concepts/theories (Why), compares critically with the work of others, and strengthens or corrects previous findings (What else).

Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

Table 1: Title

No	Category
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Conclusion

Answer the research objectives and collect new findings supported by sufficient research data, accurately and in-depth (only one paragraph).

References

- Karjoko, Lego, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, Abdul Kadir Jaelani, Jaco Barkhuizen, and Muhammad Jihadul Hayat. "The Urgency of Restorative Justice on Medical Dispute Resolution in Indonesia." *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial* 16, no. 2 (2021): 362–92. <https://doi.org/10.19105/al-ihkam.v16i2.5314>.
- Syaikhu, Fahmi Hamd, Sabarudin Ahmad, Reza Noor Ihsan, and Muhammad Zidni Husain. "The Maqashid Sharia Construction on Inheritance in Dayak Ngaju Customs within the Tumbang Anoi Agreement." *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 2 (2023): 181–202. <https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i2.7375>.
- Warman, Arifki Budia, Elimartati, Dodon Alfiander, Ashabul Fadhl, and Wardatun Nabilah. "From Communal to Individual: Shifting Authorities of Family Dispute

¹ Syaikhu et al., "The Maqashid Sharia Construction on Inheritance in Dayak Ngaju Customs within the Tumbang Anoi Agreement," *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 2 (2023): 181–202, <https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i2.7375>.

² Arifki Budia Warman et al., "From Communal to Individual: Shifting Authorities of Family Dispute Resolution in Minangkabau Society," *Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan* 23, no. 2 (2023): 161–83, <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v23i2.161-183>.

³ Lego Karjoko et al., "The Urgency of Restorative Justice on Medical Dispute Resolution in Indonesia," *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial* 16, no. 2 (2021): 362–92, <https://doi.org/10.19105/al-ihkam.v16i2.5314>.

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<https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v23i2.161-183>.

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