

Title

The title of an article is a crucial element that plays a significant role in attracting readers and representing the overall content of the research. Therefore, it must be formulated in a clear, specific, and focused manner, accurately reflecting the main subject of the study. A well-crafted title is not only informative but also able to convey the direction, object, and approach of the research in a precise way. In this regard, authors are expected to present a title that is unique and distinctive, allowing the work to stand out from other similar studies.

Furthermore, the title should be limited to a maximum of 15 words to ensure conciseness while maintaining clarity of meaning. The use of vague, overly general, or ambiguous terms should be avoided, as they may obscure the scientific contribution of the article. Thus, the title should not merely function as a label, but as a conceptual representation that clearly communicates the core issue, scope, and novelty of the research.

Author(s) and Affiliation

Include full name(s), institutional affiliation, email address, and ORCID (if available).

Abstract

The abstract should provide a concise and comprehensive summary of the article, written in a single paragraph of 150–250 words. It must clearly present the essential components of the research, beginning with the background that outlines the context and significance of the study. This is followed by a clear statement of the research objective, indicating the main purpose or question addressed. The abstract should then briefly describe the methodology employed, highlighting the approach and type of research conducted. Furthermore, it must present the key findings as the primary results of the study, demonstrating the main contributions of the research. Finally, the abstract should conclude with a concise conclusion that reflects the overall implications or significance of the findings. The abstract should be written in a clear, coherent, and standalone manner, without citations or unnecessary technical details.

Keywords

Provide 3–5 keywords that represent the core concepts of the article.

Introduction

The introduction should be written in a coherent, systematic, and argumentative manner to clearly position the research within the broader academic discourse. It begins by presenting the research background, outlining the context, significance, and theoretical foundation of the topic under study. This section should not merely describe a phenomenon but must be supported by relevant scholarly references to demonstrate academic grounding. Authors are therefore required to use a reference management tool such as Mendeley or Zotero to ensure consistency and accuracy in citation.

Furthermore, the introduction must explain the research problem and its urgency, highlighting why the issue is important and deserves scholarly investigation. This explanation should be strengthened by empirical data, recent studies, or authoritative sources, particularly from reputable journal articles published within the last five years, in order to reflect the current state of knowledge.

The next essential component is the identification of the research gap (gap of knowledge). Authors must critically analyze previous studies to show what has been done and, more importantly, what has not yet been sufficiently explored. This section should clearly demonstrate the novelty and contribution of the research.

In addition, the introduction should include a brief review of relevant literature (state of the art), presenting key theories, concepts, and findings from prior research. This review must not be merely descriptive but should reflect a critical engagement with the literature, positioning the current study within ongoing academic conversations.

Finally, the introduction must state the research objective clearly and explicitly as a response to the identified gap. The objective should indicate the direction and purpose of the study and serve as a foundation for the subsequent sections of the article.

As a formal requirement, the introduction should be written in a minimum of 1000 words, ensuring sufficient depth of analysis, strong theoretical grounding, and adequate engagement with recent scholarly references.

Methodology

The methodology section is a crucial component of the article, as it explains the procedures and strategies employed to conduct the research in a systematic and academically accountable manner. This section must be written clearly and comprehensively, with a minimum length of 500 words, so that readers can understand, evaluate, and potentially replicate the study.

First, the author must clearly state the type of research used, such as qualitative, quantitative, normative, or socio-legal research. In the context of Islamic law and legal studies, the research is often normative or doctrinal, focusing on the analysis of legal texts, principles, and doctrines. However, authors may also employ socio-legal approaches to examine how law operates within society. The chosen research type must be justified in relation to the research problem and objectives.

Second, the methodology should explain the research approach adopted in the study. This may include philosophical, juridical, historical, or hermeneutical approaches, depending on the nature of the research. The author must clarify how this approach is used to frame the analysis and interpret the data. For example, a juridical approach may focus on legal norms and regulations, while a philosophical approach may explore underlying values and principles of Islamic law.

Third, the section must describe the data sources, which are generally divided into primary and secondary sources. Primary sources may include classical Islamic legal texts (fiqh and ushul fiqh), statutes, legal documents, or court decisions. Secondary sources consist of scholarly works such as journal articles, books, and academic commentaries. Authors are required to prioritize recent and relevant references, particularly from reputable journal publications, and must manage citations using reference management tools such as Mendeley or Zotero to ensure consistency.

Fourth, the methodology should outline the data collection techniques used in the research. In legal studies, this often involves library research, document analysis, or textual study. If the research includes empirical elements, methods such as interviews, observations, or surveys may also be employed. The author must explain how the data were obtained and why these techniques are appropriate for the study.

Finally, the section must explain the data analysis method. This includes describing how the collected data are processed, interpreted, and analyzed to answer the research questions. Common methods in legal research include descriptive-analytical, comparative, and interpretative analysis. The author should clearly demonstrate how the analysis leads to the findings presented in the article.

Overall, the methodology section must reflect clarity, rigor, and transparency, ensuring that the research is methodologically sound and academically credible.

Results

The results section should present the main findings of the research in a clear, systematic, and objective manner. This section focuses on describing what has been discovered from the study without extensive interpretation or subjective judgment. The findings must be organized logically, following the structure of the research questions or analytical framework used in the study. Each result should be explained concisely while maintaining clarity and coherence, so that readers can easily understand the core outcomes of the research.

Where necessary, authors are encouraged to use tables, figures, or other structured formats to enhance clarity and readability. These visual elements help present complex data, comparisons, or patterns more effectively than narrative explanation alone. However, all tables and figures must be clearly labeled, numbered consecutively, and properly referenced in the text (e.g., Table 1, Figure 1). Each table or figure should include a concise title and, if applicable, the source of the data.

Below are examples of simple models that can be used:

Aspect	Classical Islamic Law	Modern Legal Approach	Contemporary Perspective
Legal Source	Fiqh Texts	Statutory Law	Hybrid/Plural Legal System
Method of Interpretation	Textual	Positivistic	Contextual & Hermeneutic
Application	Normative	Institutional	Socio-legal

Alternatively, figures may also take the form of diagrams, conceptual models, or flowcharts that illustrate relationships between variables, legal reasoning processes, or research frameworks.

It is important to ensure that all visual materials are of high quality, clearly readable, and directly relevant to the research findings. By combining structured presentation with clear explanation, the results section will effectively communicate the empirical or analytical outcomes of the study.

Discussion

The discussion section represents the most analytical and critical part of the article, where the author moves beyond mere description to provide in-depth interpretation and scholarly argumentation. In this section, the findings presented earlier must be carefully interpreted, explaining their meaning, implications, and relevance within the context of the research problem. The author should not simply restate the results, but rather uncover the underlying significance and provide a reasoned explanation of what the findings indicate.

Furthermore, the discussion must connect the research results with relevant theories or conceptual frameworks. This involves demonstrating how the findings support, refine, or challenge existing theoretical perspectives, particularly within the fields of Islamic law and legal studies. Such engagement is essential to show that the research is grounded in and contributes to academic discourse.

In addition, the author is expected to compare the findings with previous studies, highlighting similarities, differences, or contradictions. This comparative analysis helps position the research within the broader body of knowledge and shows how it responds to or advances prior scholarship. References used in this section should prioritize recent and reputable journal articles, and citations must be managed consistently using tools such as Mendeley or Zotero.

Finally, the discussion must clearly demonstrate the contribution and novelty of the research. The author should explicitly state what new insights, perspectives, or approaches are offered by the study, and how these contribute to the development of Islamic law and legal studies. A strong discussion section not only explains findings but also builds a persuasive academic argument that highlights the significance and originality of the research.

Conclusion

The conclusion should concisely summarize the main findings of the research and provide a clear answer to the research question or objectives stated in the introduction. This section must highlight the essential outcomes of the study in a focused and coherent manner, emphasizing the overall significance of the results. It is important to avoid merely repeating the discussion; instead, the conclusion should synthesize the key insights and present them as final takeaways.

Additionally, the conclusion may include recommendations or implications, either for future research or for practical application, particularly within the context of Islamic law and legal studies. These recommendations should be relevant, realistic, and grounded in the findings of the study. A well-written conclusion provides closure to the article while reinforcing its contribution and relevance to the field.

References

The references section must reflect the academic rigor and credibility of the article by including a sufficient number of relevant and up-to-date sources. Each manuscript is required to contain a minimum of 30 references, ensuring that the research is well-supported by existing scholarship. Moreover, at least 80% of these references must be derived from scholarly journal articles published within the last five years, in order to demonstrate engagement with current academic developments and state-of-the-art research.

All references must be formatted according to the APA Style (7th Edition), and only sources that are actually cited within the text should be included in the reference list. To maintain consistency, accuracy, and efficiency in citation management, authors are strongly required to use reference management tools such as Mendeley or Zotero. Proper adherence to these standards is essential to ensure the quality, reliability, and academic integrity of the article.