

## Judul

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## Pendahuluan (Garamond 14)

(Garamond 12) The Introduction section is a vital part of a legal research article, providing the foundation for the entire manuscript and orienting readers to the relevance and focus of the study. When writing the Introduction for Private Law Insight, authors should start by presenting a clear and concise background that contextualizes the legal issue or phenomenon being examined. This includes discussing the broader legal framework, key statutes, regulations, or significant developments that underpin the topic. The Introduction should also identify the research gap or problem by reviewing recent scholarly literature and relevant case law, demonstrating the urgency and necessity of the research (Amri et al., 2024; Zaman et al., 2025).

It is essential for the Introduction to explain the importance of the topic, both from a theoretical and practical perspective, highlighting its implications for legal practice, policy, or society. The section should then state the main research question(s) or objectives that the article intends to address. Furthermore, the author is encouraged to briefly describe the article's novelty or unique contribution to the field of private law, showing how it differs from existing literature. Finally, the Introduction may provide a brief roadmap, outlining the structure of the article and what readers can expect in the subsequent sections (Özdemir & Mervan Selçuk, 2021).

The Methodology should be presented as a separate sub-chapter following the Introduction. In the Methodology section, authors must clearly describe the research approach, such as whether it is normative, empirical, comparative, or doctrinal. This section should also explain the sources of legal materials, methods of data collection and analysis, and any Landasan Teoris applied. Separating the Methodology as its own sub-chapter not only enhances clarity but also aligns with best practices in legal research writing, ensuring transparency and academic rigor for readers and reviewers alike (Khan, 2023).

## Metodologi Penelitian (Garamond 14)

(Garamond 12) The Research Methodology section is an essential part of a legal research article, providing transparency and clarity about how the study was conducted. In this section, authors should begin by specifying the type of legal research approach employed, such as normative (doctrinal), empirical, comparative, or socio-legal research. Authors must clearly justify their choice of methodology by linking it to the research objectives and questions.

For normative legal research, the methodology should describe the sources of legal materials, such as statutes, case law, regulations, legal doctrines, and scholarly commentary. Authors should explain the process of collecting, selecting, and analyzing these materials, including any criteria or frameworks used to interpret legal texts. If the study is empirical, the methodology must outline the design, data sources, data collection techniques (such as interviews, surveys, or observations), sampling methods, and ethical considerations.

Regardless of the approach, it is important for authors to explain any analytical methods or tools applied—such as content analysis, legal reasoning, or comparative analysis—and to mention any Landasan Teoris that guide the analysis. Authors should also address the scope and limitations of the methodology, noting any constraints that may affect the findings or their generalizability.

A well-written Research Methodology section not only enhances the credibility and reproducibility of the research but also demonstrates the rigor and thoughtfulness with which the study was designed and executed. This section should provide readers with a clear roadmap of how the research was undertaken, ensuring that the conclusions drawn are grounded in a robust and systematic process.

## **Landasan Teori (Garamond 14)**

### **Landasan Teori 1 (Garamond 12 Bold)**

(Garamond 12) The Landasan Teori is a critical component of a legal research article, as it provides the conceptual lens through which the research problem is examined and analyzed. In writing this section for Private Law Insight, authors should begin by clearly identifying and explaining the main legal theories, doctrines, or principles that underpin the study. This involves presenting key concepts and definitions, citing leading scholars or jurists, and referencing authoritative legal texts or precedents that are directly relevant to the research topic. (Ahmed, 2024).

A well-constructed Landasan Teori should articulate how these selected theories or concepts are connected to the specific legal issues under investigation. Authors are expected to discuss the rationale for choosing certain frameworks and how they shape the formulation of research questions or hypotheses. The section should also clarify whether the analysis employs a single theory or a combination of multiple perspectives—such as doctrinal, socio-legal, economic, or comparative legal theories—to enrich the study.

### **Landasan Teori 2 (Garamond 12 Bold)**

(Garamond 12) Furthermore, it is important to position the research within the broader academic discourse by summarizing how previous studies have utilized similar frameworks, and by highlighting the strengths and limitations of these approaches. If relevant, authors may also note any adaptations or innovations in the use of theory that are unique to their work. (Nakamoto, 2008).

Ultimately, the Landasan Teori should provide readers with a clear understanding of the analytical tools used to interpret legal materials and guide the research process. This section enhances the academic rigor of the article and demonstrates the depth of the author's engagement with foundational ideas in private law (Alfafa & Mukhlisin, 2023).

### **Landasan Teori Dan Seterusnya (Garamond 12 Bold)**

## **Result and Disscussion (Garamond 14 Bold)**

### **Sub Title 1 (Garamond 12 Bold)**

(Garamond 12) The Shafi'i and Hanbali schools similarly recognize *māl* as any entity that yields lawful benefit and can be traded. However, they maintain a cautious stance toward items lacking intrinsic or stable value, particularly if volatility poses risk of *gharar* (excessive uncertainty). Yet, even in these schools, *māl* need not be material so long as it serves an economic or societal function (Wartoyo & Haerisma, 2022).

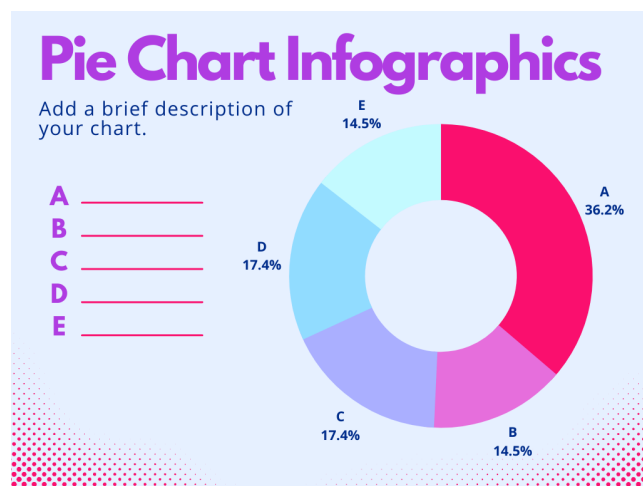
| No | Name    | Activity | Place   | Date             |
|----|---------|----------|---------|------------------|
| 1  | Bagas   | Study    | Garden  | 6 July 2025      |
| 2  | Wahyudi | Teach    | School  | 9 September 2025 |
| 3  | Anwar   | Read     | Library | 10 March 2025    |
| 4  | Zamzam  | Sing     | Studio  | 29 June 2025     |
| 5  | Nusa    | Write    | Office  | 20 October 2025  |

Source: bps.go.id

## Sub Title 2 (Garamond 12 Bold)

(Garamond 12) This legal construction aligns with the Hanafi requirement of *baqā' al-'ayn* (durability of the corpus), but is flexible enough to accommodate modern financial assets. For instance, cash waqf and waqf of shares or bonds have already been institutionalized in Indonesia. However, the regulatory framework is silent on cryptocurrency, creating a legal gray zone. In the absence of explicit recognition, cryptocurrency's eligibility as waqf depends on interpretation of whether it satisfies the economic value, permanence, and legal ownership criteria.

Picture 1



Source: ojk.go.id

The rapid advancement of financial technology (fintech) has significantly transformed how individuals and institutions engage in economic and philanthropic activities. In Islamic philanthropy—particularly waqf, zakat, and sadaqah—fintech tools like mobile applications, blockchain, and smart contracts are increasingly being leveraged to promote accessibility, transparency, and public trust (Mazura et al., 2022).

## Sub Title Dan Seterusnya (Garamond 12 Bold)

## Kesimpulan (Garamond 14 Bold)

(Garamond 12) The Conclusion section is a vital component of a legal research article, serving to synthesize the main findings and provide final insights based on the analysis presented in the preceding sections. In writing the Conclusion for Private Law Insight, authors should begin by

restating the primary research question or objective, ensuring a clear connection between the initial problem and the final outcomes. The section should then summarize the key arguments, findings, or legal interpretations derived from the research, presented concisely and without introducing new evidence or data.

A well-crafted Conclusion also highlights the broader significance and implications of the study, particularly for legal theory, policy, or practice. Authors may offer recommendations for legal reform, practical application, or further research, as appropriate to the scope and impact of their work. Additionally, the Conclusion can address the limitations of the study, providing context for the findings and suggesting areas for future scholarly inquiry.

It is important that the Conclusion section is concise, focused, and directly related to the objectives and analysis of the article. By effectively summarizing the main contributions and outlining their relevance, the Conclusion not only reinforces the scholarly value of the research but also provides readers with a clear understanding of the article's overall message and importance within the field of private law.

## References (Garamond 14 Bold – APA 7<sup>th</sup> Edition)

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