

The Title Is Written Clearly And Clearly Using Capital Letters With A Maximum Of 15 Words

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Abstract

The abstract should be written in a single paragraph with a length of 150 to 250 words. It must present a concise and clear overview of the entire article, including the research objectives or context, the problem formulation, the research methods employed, and the main results or findings obtained. The abstract should be compact, informative, and capable of representing the substance of the article as a whole without including citations, references, or direct quotations. [Font: Book Antiqua, 10]

Keyword

3-5 relevant terms; Keyword; Keyword

Introduction [Font: Book Antiqua, 12]

The introduction is a crucial section of a scholarly article as it provides the conceptual foundation and direction of the research. Authors should begin by presenting the research background, which explains the context, phenomena, or issues relevant to the topic under study. This background must be supported by relevant data, facts, or findings from previous studies to demonstrate that the topic is academically grounded and significant.

Furthermore, authors are required to identify and elaborate on the research gap, highlighting limitations, inconsistencies, or unresolved issues in existing literature. This step is essential to position the current study within the broader academic discourse and to justify the necessity of the research. The research problem should then be clearly formulated in a precise and focused manner, serving as the central question guiding the study.

The introduction must also include the research objectives, which explicitly state the aims or expected outcomes of the study. These objectives should be aligned with the research problem and provide a clear direction for the analysis. In addition, authors need to explain the significance of the study, outlining its contributions both theoretically (to the advancement of knowledge) and practically (to policymakers, practitioners, or society at large).

In terms of writing style, the introduction should be structured in a systematic, logical, and coherent manner, supported by relevant and up-to-date scholarly references. Authors are encouraged to adopt a critical and analytical approach, rather than a purely descriptive one, to clearly demonstrate the novelty and academic contribution of the study. The introduction is typically written as a continuous narrative without subheadings, following a *general-to-specific* structure. [Font: Book Antiqua, 11]

Method [Font: Book Antiqua, 12]

The research methodology section must clearly explain the type of research conducted, whether it is normative, empirical, qualitative, quantitative, or a mixed-method approach. Authors should also describe the research approach used, such as a doctrinal, sociological, comparative, case study, or interdisciplinary approach, depending on the nature of the study.

In addition, this section must detail the data sources, including primary data (such as interviews, observations, or field data) and/or secondary data (such as legal documents, books, journal articles, and official reports). Authors are required to explain the data collection techniques used, for example, document analysis, interviews, surveys, or observation, ensuring that the procedures are described clearly and systematically.

Furthermore, the methodology should elaborate on the data analysis techniques, explaining how the collected data are processed and interpreted. The analysis must be described in an actual and conceptual manner, meaning it should reflect both practical procedures and theoretical frameworks used in analyzing the data.

This may include qualitative analysis, quantitative statistical methods, content analysis, or legal reasoning, depending on the research design. Overall, the research methodology must be presented in a clear, systematic, and transparent manner, enabling readers to understand, evaluate, and potentially replicate the study. [Font: Book Antiqua, 11]

Results and Discussion [Font: Book Antiqua, 12]

The results and discussion section presents the research findings in a clear and systematic manner, followed by a critical analysis that interprets and contextualizes the findings within relevant theoretical frameworks and previous studies. Authors must not merely describe the data, but also provide in-depth analysis, comparison, and argumentation that demonstrate the academic contribution of the study.

The results should be presented logically according to the research objectives or questions. Data can be displayed in the form of narratives, tables, figures, or diagrams to enhance clarity and readability. Each table or figure must be properly introduced, explained, and interpreted in the text.

When presenting tables, authors should follow a consistent and professional format, for example:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Occupation

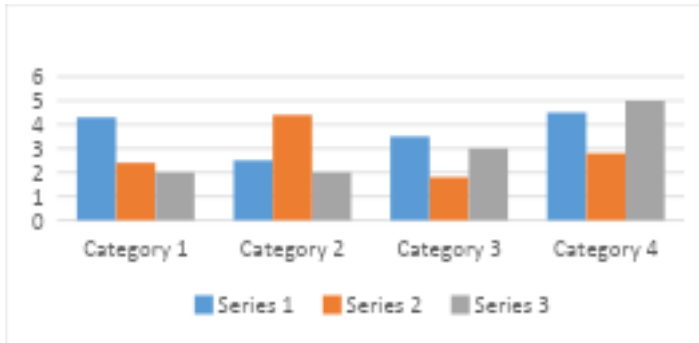
No	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Civil Servant	25	41.7%
2	Private Sector	20	33.3%
3	Entrepreneur	10	16.7%
4	Others	5	8.3%
Total		60	100%

Source: Research Data (2026)

Tables must be numbered sequentially, given a clear title above the table, and the data source should be stated below the table. The content of the table must be referred to and explained in the main text.

For diagrams or figures, authors should also ensure clarity and proper labeling. For example:

Figure 1. Research Framework Diagram



Each figure must be accompanied by a title placed below the figure and should be explained in the text to highlight its relevance to the study. The discussion section must go beyond presenting results by providing critical interpretation, linking findings with existing theories, and comparing them with previous research. Authors should highlight:

1. The significance of the findings
2. The implications of the results
3. The novelty and contribution of the study

The discussion should be analytical, argumentative, and supported by credible references. Avoid purely descriptive explanations without critical insight.

Overall, this section must be written in a coherent, structured, and academically rigorous manner, ensuring that the findings and their interpretations contribute meaningfully to the development of knowledge in the field. [Font: Book Antiqua, 11]

Conclusion [Font: Book Antiqua, 12]

The conclusion section provides a concise summary of the main findings of the research, directly addressing the research problem and objectives stated in the introduction. It should highlight the key results without repeating the entire discussion, focusing instead on the essential insights derived from the study. In addition, the conclusion must clearly state the contributions of the research, both in terms of theoretical advancement and practical implications. Authors are encouraged to emphasize the significance of their findings for the development of Islamic law and society studies, as well as their relevance for policymakers, practitioners, or future research. The conclusion should be written clearly, logically, and systematically. If necessary, authors may also include brief recommendations or suggestions for future research, but these should remain aligned with

the findings of the study and not introduce new arguments. [Font: Book Antiqua, 11]

References [Font: Book Antiqua, 12]

The references section must include only the sources that are **cited within the manuscript**. All references must be written consistently using the **Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition (Full Note format)**.¹ Authors are strongly required to use reference management tools such as **Mendeley** to ensure accuracy, consistency, and proper formatting of citations and bibliography.² [Font: Book Antiqua, 11]

Ewick, Patricia, and Susan S. Silbey. *The Common Place of Law: Stories from Everyday Life*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998.

Jumarim, Ilyya Muhsin, and Muhammad Chairul Huda. "The Interplay of Fiqh, Adat, and State Marriage Law: Shaping Legal Consciousness of Sasak Women." *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial* 19, no. 2 (2024): 27–52.
<https://doi.org/10.19105/al-lhkam.v19i1.10522>.

¹ Jumarim, Ilyya Muhsin, and Muhammad Chairul Huda, "The Interplay of Fiqh, Adat, and State Marriage Law: Shaping Legal Consciousness of Sasak Women," *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial* 19, no. 2 (2024): 27–52, <https://doi.org/10.19105/al-lhkam.v19i1.10522>.

² Patricia Ewick and Susan S. Silbey, *The Common Place of Law: Stories from Everyday Life* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998), 21.