



**Call for Papers on “Recent Legal Developments”**

Any political, economic, and social changes in a country could be followed by legal responses in the form of new legislation, policies or new court judgements. Islamic law plays a leading role in Islamic countries where the state’s legal policies are supposedly decided according to the rules and principles of Islam. This is confirmed by the existence of a constitutional principle in many Islamic countries that prevents the adoption of legislation that contradicts the principles of Islam. In this context, the biggest challenge for any legislation is its compatibility with Islam.

Meanwhile, the Islamic legal tradition has also been a source of change in non-Muslim countries. This could be due to the presence of Muslim minorities or the need to adopt Islamic legal norms to improve aspects of life in non-Muslim states. An apparent example of this is when many non-Muslim countries adopted Islamic financial tools to solve the problems inherent in the non-Islamic financial systems, such as the adoption of *Sukuk* in the UK and many other Western countries.

Starting from Summer of 2023, the Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice (MJTILP) will dedicate a special section to recent legal developments in the forthcoming regular issues. Contributors are invited to submit short papers that offer insights, scholarship, and critical analysis of the current or most recent legal reforms and new laws in any country having transnational implications for Islamic law or Muslims generally. Contributors are expected to provide background information about the legal change or law being examined. They should explain the previous state of the law and the underlying policy for changing it. Additionally, they should identify legal developments in the light of thinking of traditional Islamic schools of jurisprudence and current international sources, and discuss the possible impact on the law and society. Contributors may also delve into the intricacies of Islamic law and its relationship with contemporary economic and social developments, and how societal norms and values and their intersections with international sources are reflected in the development of legal frameworks.

**Guidelines:**

Contributors are requested to comply with the following guidelines:

1. The length of the submitted paper should be 2000 words (excluding abstract and footnotes), but not exceeding 2500 in any event. Manuscripts should be in Microsoft Word format, and they should be double-spaced.
2. Submitted papers must examine specific legal matters in the context of current legal developments in a specific country, clarifying the change in the law, linking it with principles of Islamic law, and outlining comparisons between the new law and other legal systems and international sources. Merely descriptive papers presenting the content of new laws will not be accepted.





3. An abstract of no more than 250 words should be included with all submissions.
4. Contributions must be original and not previously published elsewhere.
5. Submissions must comply with the standards and rules of MJTILP, including research ethics, style, and citation.
6. The MJTILP follows the OSCOLA referencing style mainly as adopted with slight modifications. Please see the Author Guidelines for further information on formatting and referencing style.
7. Contributions must be written in a scholarly style and academic English. Proofreading may be required by the Journal's editors if a paper is otherwise acceptable.

**Outline/Structure of Submissions:**

All Recent Legal Development papers must be uniformly structured using the following headings and subheadings:

**I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON [the law or legal issue examined]**

**A. Explanation of the Previous Legal Framework or Provisions**

**B. Analysis of the Strengths and Weaknesses of the Previous Position**

**II. CHANGE AND UNDERLYING POLICY**

**A. Explanation of the Changes Affecting Law**

**B. Discussion of the Rationale behind the Changes**

**C. Analysis of the Impact of Shariah Principles and Comparative Law on the Changes**

**III. IMPLICATIONS AND INSIGHTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

**A. Discussion of the Implications of the Changes for the Law and Society**

**B. Identification of Gaps in the Research and Areas for Further Investigation**

**IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

**Submission of Manuscripts and Peer Review:**

All contributions should be submitted to the Recent Legal Developments Editor **Dr Mohamad Janaby** via email: [mjjanaby@gmail.com](mailto:mjjanaby@gmail.com)

**Deadline for Submissions:**

Our publication timelines are the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, April, July, and October every year. Please send us your papers two months before each date to be considered for the subsequent Issue.

**Journal Website:** [Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice](http://ManchesterJournalofTransnationalIslamicLawandPractice.com) ISSN 2633-6626 | [ElectronicPublications](http://ElectronicPublications.com)





### About the Journal

*The MJTILP is independent of any state, school of fiqh, or institutional affiliation and has a diverse and global editorial board. It is indexed on Scopus and publish four times a year.*



### Aims of the Journal

The principal objectives of the Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice (MJTILP) are to provide a vehicle for the consideration of transnational forms of Islamic law and practice. Transnationalism in Islamic law is taken broadly as communications and interactions linking Islamic thoughts, ideas, people, practices and institutions across nation-States and around the globe. In recent times, research in Islamic law has shaped narratives based on nation-States, demographics, diasporic communities, and ethnic origins instead of developing around a central core. Contemporary issues of Islamic law are increasingly linked to geographical locations and ethnic or parochial forms of religious beliefs and practices. Expressions like American, European, British, Asian and Arab Islam have widely gained acceptance.

Despite the growing importance of dialogue to develop shared understandings of issues facing Islamic law and proposing coordinated solutions, contemporary research and scholarship have not developed harmoniously and remain piecemeal and sporadic. Researchers and practitioners of Islamic law are drawn from a wide variety of subjects and come from various regions of the world but have insufficient institutional support for sharing information and comparing experiences. Innovation in various strands and paradigms of Islamic law and practice is stifled because there are limited spaces where evolutionary, collaborative and interdisciplinary discourses can take place. This, in turn, hampers the ability to build on past research and record best practices, negatively impacting a consistent and orderly development of the field. There is a need to constitute a world community of Islamic law scholars based on interactions and aspirations moving across linguistic, ethnic, geographical and political borders.

The MJTILP is inspired by the need to fill these gaps. It provides a platform to legal and interdisciplinary scholars and researchers for critical and constructive commentaries, engagements and interactions on Islamic law and practice that are built upon configurations in contemporary contexts. It welcomes contributions that look comparatively at Islamic law and practice that apprise and inspire knowledge across national boundaries, whether enforced by a State or voluntarily practised by worldwide Muslim communities. We are equally interested in scholarships on encapsulated cultural worlds, diaspora, identity and citizenship that are embedded and circumscribed by religious ties. As it has been the practice of the Journal since its establishment in 2005, it also has a specific interest in issues relating to the practice of Muslim States in international law, international law issues that may concern Muslim countries, and all aspects of law and practice affecting Muslims globally.

