

Call for Book Reviews

Volume 1 | Issue 3 | 2024

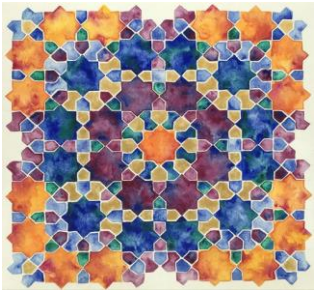
We are excited to announce that we are now accepting book reviews for Volume 1, Issue 3 of *Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies*, scheduled for publication in December 2024. We are grateful to our partners at Oxford, Palgrave Macmillan and Springer Nature for providing the following titles, which are available for review:

1. Adam Baczko, *The Taliban Courts in Afghanistan - Waging War by Law*, ISBN: 9780198896777 (Oxford University Press 2023)
2. Youcef L. Soufi, *The Rise of Critical Islam - 10th-13th Century Legal Debate*, ISBN: 9780197685037 (Oxford University Press 2023).
3. Federico Lorenzo Ramaioli, *Juridical Perspectives between Islam and the West A Tale of Two Worlds*, ISBN: 978-3-031-37844-7 (Springer Nature 2023).

Submission Guidelines

The normal word length for the book reviews contributions in the journal is between 2000-2500 words. Footnotes are not permitted. All book reviews should adhere to the general Author Guidelines. Please take a look at our





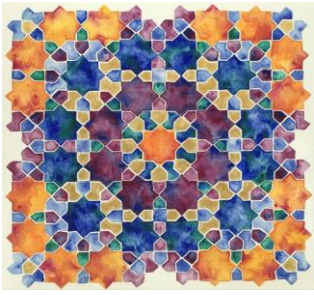
Detailed Guidelines for Journal Contributors page for further instructions for authors. At the beginning of each review, please include the following details about the book as per the given format:

Name of the author of the book / Name of the editor of the book in given name format. Title and subtitles. [City: Publisher, Year. Number of pages. Price. ISBN 000-0-00000-000-0.]

Consider the following elements in your review:

- **Intended Audience:** Identify who the book is meant for and who would find it useful.
- **Main Ideas and Objectives:** Summarize the core concepts and assess how effectively the author achieves their goals.
- **Methods and Sources:** Evaluate the soundness of the methods and the reliability of information sources used in the book.
- **Context and Impetus:** Discuss any relevant social, political, legal, religious or theoretical considerations, research reviews, or policy implications that motivated the book's writing.
- **Strengths and Weaknesses:** Provide constructive criticism, highlighting both the merits and shortcomings of the work.





Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies

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Submission Process and Deadline

All book reviews should be submitted via email to the Book Reviews Editor, **Muhammad Abdullah Fazi**, at abdullah.fazi@monash.edu.

For the December 2024 Issue, the submission deadline is **November 24, 2024**.

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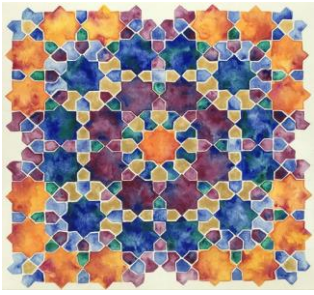
Journal Website: [Revival Press - Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies](#)



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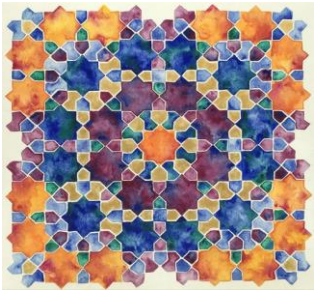


About the Journal

The Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies is a quarterly journal offering a platform for intellectually stimulating and critical commentaries and new discourses on issues that shape the law in Muslim societies around the globe. Legal transformation in societies is broadly construed as the processes and forms of reform of legal systems and their rules that reflect and promote values, goals, cultures, customs, structures, interests, and working mechanisms of societies. Legal transformation can involve creating new laws, reforming existing laws, or abolishing unjust or oppressive laws. Legal transformation can also affect the way law is interpreted, applied, enforced, and challenged by different actors and institutions.

Islamic law is not a stagnant system and has continuously transformed reflecting to the changing needs and circumstances of Muslim societies around the globe. There are many factors that influence the transformation of Islamic law including, for example, the general conceptions of Islamic law, the role of customs and cultures in the adaptation and developments in Islamic law, and the intersections of Islamic law with non-Islamic legal systems. Islamic law scholars have different views on different aspects of Islamic law and often debate how it should be interpreted and applied. They place different degrees of emphasis on the primacy of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (the teachings and practices of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)) as the sources of Islamic law whilst relying in different proportions on consensus (*ijma*) and rational arguments such as analogical reasoning (*qiyas*) or public interest (*maslaha*) as additional sources. Amidst scholarly debates on sources of Islamic law and methods of their interpretation, Islamic law has lived through a long and complex history that spans over fourteen centuries covering different regions, societies, and cultures. As Islamic law has replaced or reformed existing customs in societies that were incompatible with Islamic principles, local customs, traditions and cultures have also influenced the interpretation and progress of Islamic law. When Muslim societies expanded their influence, or when Muslims and Islam reached across different regions and continents, they encountered various legal norms and systems that have different origins, sources, methods, and outcomes. Islamic law has incorporated elements from other legal systems existing in societies when appropriate and it has also reshaped or repudiated element of other legal systems when necessary, giving rise to questions related to rejection, harmonisation, and reconciliation of these legal systems with Islamic law.





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The Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies welcomes contributions seeking to assess the existing or develop new legal concepts and categories to deal with issues that arise from the transformation, reform, reinterpretation, re-evaluation, and reconstruction of Islamic law, diversity and pluralism within Islam, and its cross-cultural interactions. We are also interested in new ideas on the implementation and administration of Islamic law in an efficient and effective manner in Muslim societies through transformation of institutions such as politics (*siyasa*), judgeship (*qadayya*), market inspection (*hisba*), consultation (*shura*), law schools (*madrasas*), colleges (*madrasas al-tayyibah*), etc. as these institutions play important roles in developing Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*), codifying legal norms (*usul al-fiqh*), resolving legal disagreements (*fiqh al-madhdhab*), producing legal scholarship (*ijtihad*), and building culture and civilisations (*tamudan*). We also seek contributions on aspects such as challenges and opportunities for modernisation. As modernity brings about social changes in the shape of, for example, technological advancements, industrialisation, urbanisation, secularisation, capitalism, liberalism, and globalisation, it also poses new challenges for Muslims in terms of preserving their identity, values, and traditions while making positive advancements to new realities, demands, and expectations from within and outside of their communities. Authors may also focus on modernisation as a source of new opportunities for Muslims in terms of promoting their interests, rights, and welfare while contributing to global peace, justice, and development, through innovation, dialogue, and cooperation with other actors.



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