

CALL FOR PAPERS

for the

Special Issue

on

Islamic Jurisprudence and Environmental Law in Asia: Legal, Ethical, and Policy Perspectives

Background:

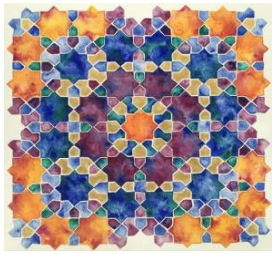
Islamic Jurisprudence and Environmental Law in Asia: Legal, Ethical, and Policy Perspectives

Asia is home to a significant proportion of the world's Muslim population, and Islamic teachings have historically emphasized environmental stewardship through principles such as *khalifa* (guardianship), *mizan* (balance), and *amana* (trust). Meanwhile, many Asian countries face escalating environmental challenges, including climate change, deforestation, and pollution. This special issue aims to critically examine the intersection of Islamic jurisprudence and environmental law in Asia, analyzing how Islamic legal traditions shape environmental policies, governance, and ethical discourse across diverse national contexts.

Why This Special Issue?

- **Cultural and Religious Significance** – Islam plays a central role in shaping social, cultural, and environmental values in many Asian nations.
- **Urgency of Environmental Challenges** – As Asia is particularly vulnerable to ecological crises, Islamic ethical and legal frameworks may offer valuable insights into sustainability.





- **Diverse Country Contexts** – This special issue provides a platform for exploring Islamic environmental law across different legal, political, and socio-cultural landscapes in Asia.

Suggestive Themes for Contributions:

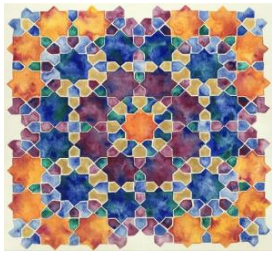
- **Islamic Principles of Environmental Stewardship** – Examining foundational Islamic values and legal doctrines that inform environmental governance.
- **Case Studies in Islamic Environmental Law** – Country-specific analyses of how Islamic environmental law is applied in nations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan.
- **The Role of Islamic Jurisprudence in Shaping Environmental Policy** – Evaluating the influence of Islamic legal traditions on contemporary environmental policymaking in Asian nations.
- **Climate Change and Islamic Environmental Ethics** – Investigating Islamic perspectives on climate change and their relevance for policy responses.
- **Regional Variations in Islamic Environmental Law** – A comparative analysis of how Islamic environmental jurisprudence is interpreted and implemented across different Asian legal systems.
- **Critical Perspectives on Islamic Environmental Law** – Addressing the challenges, limitations, and contemporary debates surrounding Islamic approaches to environmental protection.
- **Historical Perspectives on Islamic Jurisprudence and Environmental Law in Asia** – Decentering Eurocentric environmental histories by demonstrating how Islamic Asia maintained its own rich traditions of environmental governance long before the contemporary discourse on “sustainability.”

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emerged.

- **Youth, Faith, and Environmental Movements** – Exploring the mobilization of young Muslim activists around climate change and ecological justice, as well as the intersections of Islamic identity, digital activism, and environmental consciousness.

We invite scholars, legal practitioners, and policymakers to contribute to this Special Issue of **Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies (LTIMS)**, offering interdisciplinary insights that bridge Islamic law, environmental studies, and public policy. Contributions may include theoretical analyses, empirical research, or comparative legal studies.

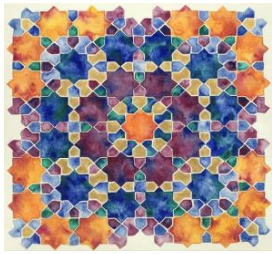
Author Guidelines:

Authors are invited to submit original research articles, review articles, and case studies that explore the intersection of Islamic jurisprudence and environmental law in the Asian context. Submissions should be made through the journal's online submission system.

Contributors are requested to comply with the following guidelines:

1. The length of the submitted paper should be **around 8000 words (including footnotes) but not exceeding 10000 in any event**. Manuscripts should be in Microsoft Word format, and they should be double-spaced.
2. An abstract of no more than 250 words should be included with all submissions.
3. Contributions must be original and not previously published elsewhere.
4. Submissions must comply with the standards and rules of LTIMS, including research ethics, style, and citation.
5. The LTIMS follows the OSCOLA referencing style, as adopted with slight modifications. Please see the [Author Guidelines](#) for further information on formatting and referencing style.
6. Contributions must be written in a scholarly style and academic English.
7. Proofreading may be required by the Journal's editors if a paper is otherwise acceptable.





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Submission of Manuscripts and Peer Review:

All contributions corresponding to this Special Call should be submitted to the **Guest Editor, Prof. Nabeela Siddiqui (Assistant Professor, VMLS, VMRF-DU, Chennai, India) and Fia Hamid Walker (PhD Candidate, Melbourne Law School, Australia) via email: asia.islamenv@gmail.com**

The final review of all contributions will be conducted by the **Editor-in-Chief Dr Ahmad Ghouri**, who can be contacted for general enquiries via email: a.a.ghouri@outlook.com

Deadline for Submissions:

1. Prospective contributors should submit their **article title, abstract (no more than 200 words) and a detailed outline of their article (no less than 1000 words, including its structure and primary resources cited in footnotes according to the journal's citation style)** to asia.islamenv@gmail.com by **30 May 2025**.
2. The deadline for submission of **final papers** for the Special Issue is **30 September 2025**.
3. The Special Issue will be **published in January 2026**.

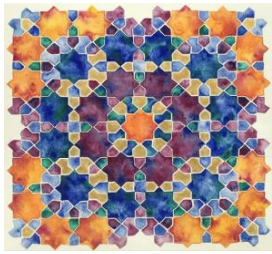
Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies

Email: a.a.ghouri@outlook.com

Website: Revival Press - Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies

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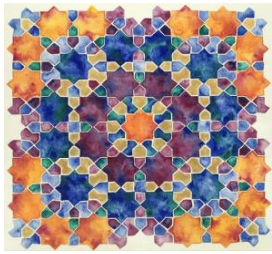
About the Journal

The Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies is a Scopus indexed 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.

The Legal Transformation in Muslim Societies welcomes contributions seeking to assess the existing or develop new legal concepts and categories to deal with





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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.

