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This issue has been available online for the regular issue of August 2023. All articles in this issue (5 original research articles) were authored/co-authored by 15 authors from 6 countries (Indonesia, Egypt, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Italia, and Turkey).

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Abstract: The evolution of modern science and technology has become the focal point of Islam's role and contribution. Numerous Muslim scholars have made substantial contributions to the development of modern mathematics, laying the foundation for revolutionary advancements in this field. In this research endeavor, the researcher employs a literature review methodology, with data analysis conducted through content analysis. The objectives of this study are as follows: 1) to provide readers with insights into Islam's contributions to the advancement of modern mathematics, and 2) to inspire readers to cultivate a passion for learning akin to that exhibited by Muslim scholars of that era. The findings of this research demonstrate that the discovery of zero by Al-Khwarizmi constituted a revolutionary concept across various exact sciences. This development serves as an enduring testament to the profound and lasting impact of Muslim scientists on the progress of science and technology in the modern era, particularly within the realm of modern mathematics.

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Teknifikasi sebagai Problem Pertanian Modern (Technification as a Modern Agricultural Challenge).....

Abstract: The Advancement of Agricultural Technology in Conjunction with the Modernization Wave: Not Only Progress and Convenience, but Also Confrontation with Agricultural Problems
The progression of agricultural technology alongside the currents of modernization has yielded not only advancement and increased ease in human existence but has also precipitated a series of agricultural quandaries. From a philosophical vantage, the essence of technology resides in its framework, which perceives nature as an instrument amenable to human engineering. The process of technological development, or technification, within modern agriculture, is fraught with predicaments. Consequently, this exposition seeks to delve into these predicaments concerning the human perspective on both nature and its subsequent contextualization within the Islamic framework. The predicaments associated with technification in agriculture can be delineated into four salient facets. First, there is the concomitant technological worldview that accompanies it. Second, its predominant focus gravitates towards the resolution of "how to" inquiries. Third, it exhibits an orientation geared explicitly towards efficiency and sophistication. Lastly, it contributes to the attenuation of the sensory experiences of humans with regard to the natural world.

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Indonesian Journal of Islamization Studies (INJAS) is a peer-reviewed Indonesian journal dedicated to specific scholarly study about Islamization of (both classical and contemporary) knowledge.

SCOPE

- Theory on Islamization of Knowledge.
- De-Westernization
- Islamic and Science in its History
- Reconceptualizing Islamic Concept and Theories in Sciences, Arts, and Humanities

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Indonesian Journal of Islamization Studies (INJAS) is a peer-reviewed and bi-annual (August and February) Indonesian journal (but accept English and Arabic article) dedicated to specific scholarly study about Islamization of (both classical and contemporary) knowledge dealing with the area of philosophy, social science, art & humanities, exact science, history and philosophy of science, as well as ethical, ontological, and epistemological questions related to a qualitative study; but the scope are not limited to:

- Theory on Islamization of Knowledge (with reference to several figures and terms: Islamization, Integration, Unity of Knowledge, etc practiced in universities)
- De-Westernization (a critical assement about western worldview in science)
- Islamic and Science in its History (i.e. Old Arabic and Rare Manuscript related to Islamic Science and Civilization)
- Reconceptualizing Islamic Concept and Theories in Sciences, Arts, and Humanities (Islamic Biology, Islamic Physics, Islamic fine art, Islamic History, Islamic Philosophy of Science, Islamic Education, Halal Studies, Islamic Sociology, etc with reference to several figures)

By Islamization of knowledge, we refer to Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas as the very pioneer of this idea. Islamization of knowledge is a concept that seeks to integrate Islamic beliefs, principles, and values into various fields of knowledge, including science, social sciences, humanities, and technology. The concept originated in the 1970s and is seen as a response to the perceived Western-centric approaches to knowledge and education.

The Islamization of knowledge aims to create a comprehensive Islamic worldview that can inform and shape the development of knowledge in various fields. It involves revisiting the epistemological foundations of disciplines, re-evaluating the assumptions, and redefining the goals and objectives of education.

The proponents of the Islamization of knowledge argue that it promotes a holistic and integrated approach to learning, which can help to address the challenges faced by Muslim societies, such as poverty, social inequality, and underdevelopment. However, critics of the concept argue that it can lead to a narrow and dogmatic interpretation of knowledge, which can impede scientific progress and intellectual freedom. The statement was "Islamization is the liberation of man first from magical, mythological animistic, national cultural tradition opposed to Islam, and then from secular control over his reasonable language." [Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas, *Islam and Secularism* (Kuala Lumpur: Ta'dib International, 2019), p. 44.]

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Papers must begin with an abstract of not more than 200 words, and should list from three to six keyword.

Introduction

The introduction typically commences with a presentation of previous research findings or hypotheses derived from prior research. It is unnecessary in the introduction to extensively delve into historical aspects or biographical details of the figures involved, nor is it required to recount the background of the thinker.

The introduction also briefly dissects previous research findings, thereby elucidating the problem's mapping or potential for further research (research gap) and asserting the novelty and originality of the forthcoming study. These aspects become more evident when the introduction incorporates a plethora of prior research with similar topics and themes but underpinned by different perspectives. At the conclusion of the introduction, there must be a paragraph delineating the purpose of this article based on the aforementioned considerations.

Method – May be used if the article structure adheres to IMRaD

The method section is a component of the journal article that delineates the procedures employed in conducting the research. This includes data sources (e.g., works of specific figures), research type (library or field), and data analysis techniques. Usually, the method is expounded upon when the study involves field research. However, even library research can have its methodology outlined here.

Findings – For literature studies; and Results for research with numerical or statistical outcomes

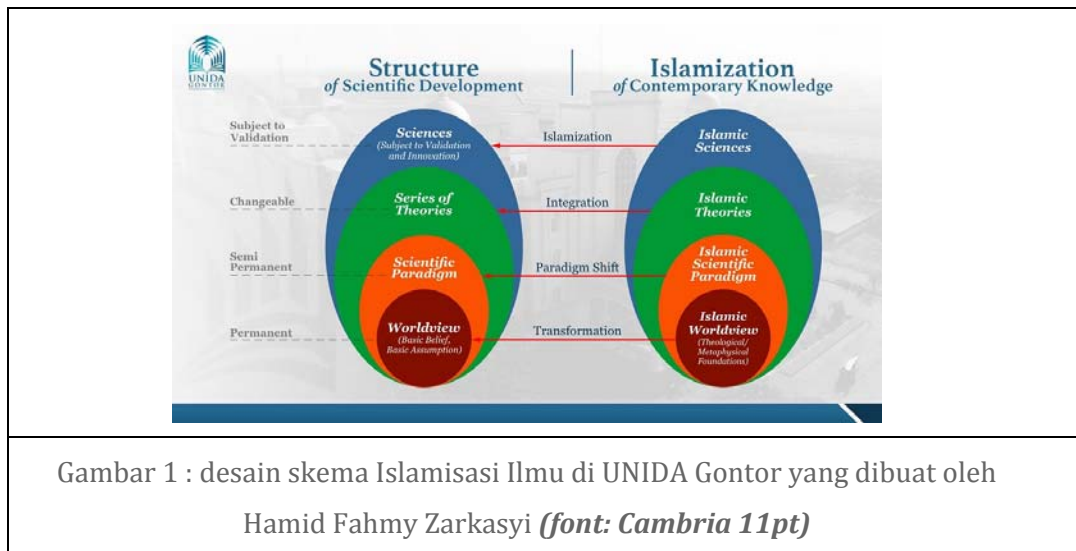
The findings of the research comprise a description of the requisite data according to the theme, as well as an elucidation of the issues outlined in the introduction.

Discussion

This section encompasses critical examination and analysis of the research facts or data that have been presented comparatively and descriptively in the 'Findings' section.

Figure Layout

There is no doubt that conceptual discussions are more comprehensible when there are tools to map them out. Jurnal INJAS accommodates this by delineating how a figure or infographic can be presented. 1) Use the 'table tool' in insert/table. 2) Provide captions for the figures with the label 'figure' for English and 'gambar' for Indonesian in consecutive order: Figure 1, Figure 2, and so forth. Format them as 'centered' paragraphs. An example is as follows:



Conclusion

The conclusion encapsulates several points discovered in the study through both deductive and inductive reasoning. For example, if there is a phenomenon A that is consistently followed by B, then every instance of B will be preceded by A.

Footnote

This journal employs footnotes. It is highly recommended for authors to utilize citation management software such as Mendeley or Zotero. The preferred format for footnotes is the 'Chicago Full Note' style.