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See also The Author Guidelines in the end of this template

YOUR TITLE HERE *(Cambria, 12 PT)*

(English title - if article not in English)

First Author1, Second Author2, etc.*
Affiliation 1
Affiliation 2
etc

Submitted
In Review
Accepted
Published

Abstract *The first abstract should be written in English. A good abstract should contain at least the following elements:*

a) Why was this article written? – background and what are its objectives?

b) What did you do to arrive at the results or conclusions? – method

c) What did you find? – results/findings

d) What does it mean? What is your opinion on the results? – conclusion

Keywords Keywords are important concepts or terms that represent the theme and are examined in the article. They reflect the content and discussion within it. (Write a minimum of 4 keywords and a maximum of 6)

Abstrak *The second abstract should be written in the language used in the article, except English.*

Keywords —-

***Corresponding Author**
Name, Email: (***your name here***), (***your email here***)

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Introduction

The introduction typically begins with a statement of previous research findings or hypotheses derived from earlier studies. It is not necessary to elaborate extensively on the historical aspects or the biography of the figure discussed, nor is it needed to recount the background of the figure's thoughts.

The introduction should also briefly review previous research results, in order to clarify the mapping of problems or identify research gaps that allow for further investigation, as well as to state the novelty and originality of the current research. These two aspects will be more evident if the introduction includes multiple previous studies on similar topics and themes, but viewed from different perspectives.

At the end of the introduction, there must be a paragraph stating the objective of this article, based on prior studies, and leading to the two aspects mentioned above.

- *it is not obligatory to refer to 5 last year's publications. The problem concerning islamization phenomena is not a simple phenomena.*

Method ***- if you would refer to IMRAD Style - its free to do that***

The method section of a journal article explains how the research was conducted. It typically includes: the data sources (for example, the works of a particular figure), the type of research (library-based or field research), and the techniques used for data analysis. This section is usually written in field research studies. However, even for library-based research, the methodology can still be described here.

Finding/Result and Discussion

Findings refer to the outcomes of a library-based study, while Results are used for research involving numerical or statistical data.

This section presents what was discovered during the research process. In a library study, this means highlighting key arguments, concepts,

or interpretations from the analyzed sources. In a quantitative or empirical study, this section includes tables, graphs, or figures to display the data, along with a brief explanation of what the data shows.

In both cases, the aim is to clearly and systematically convey what the research has uncovered. The research findings consist of a description of the necessary data in accordance with the theme, as well as an elaboration of the issues outlined in the introduction.

Discussion ***(Optional - can be separated from Finding/Result)***

Exactly — to elaborate further findings/result.

This section, often titled Discussion or Analysis, serves to interpret the findings in depth. It goes beyond merely restating the results by:

- Exploring their implications
- Comparing them with previous research
- Highlighting patterns, contradictions, or unexpected outcomes
- Explaining possible reasons behind the findings
- Connecting them to the research questions or hypotheses

This is where the author demonstrates critical thinking and scholarly insight, providing context and meaning to the data presented earlier.

Image Layout

Undoubtedly, conceptual discussions will be easier to understand when there are tools to map them out. The INJAS journal accommodates this and provides guidelines on how an image or infographic can be presented:

Use the 'table tool' in insert/table for creating tables.

Provide captions for the image with the code 'figure' for English/Arabic and 'gambar' for Indonesian, numbered consecutively: figure 1, figure 2, etc., with the paragraph formatted as 'centered'.

An example of this would be:

Figure 1: Example of a conceptual map depicting the relationship between different epistemological perspectives.

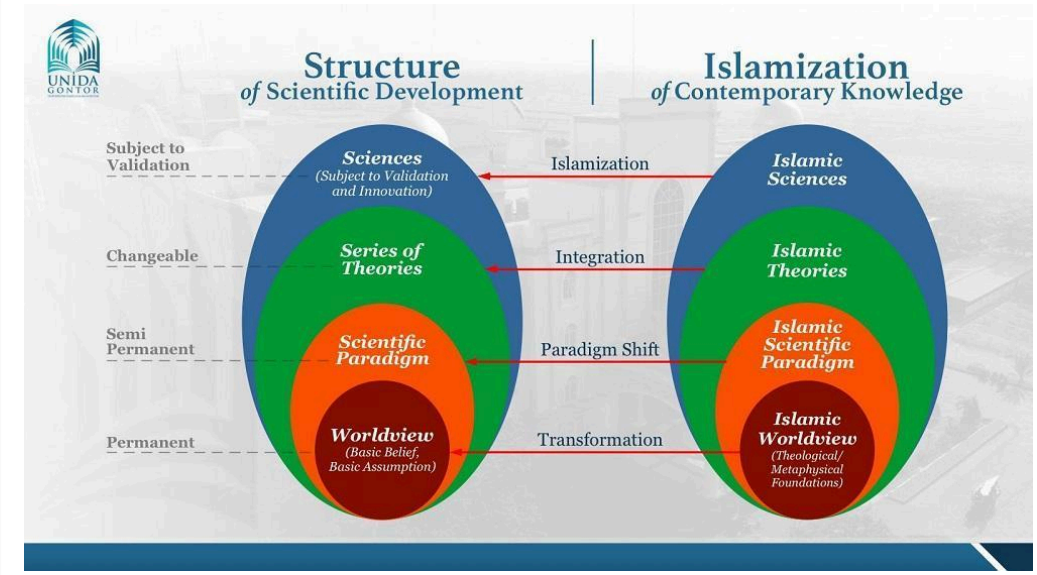


Figure 1: Design of the Islamization of Science scheme at UNIDA Gontor created by Hamid Fahmy Zarkasyi. ***(font: Cambria 11pt)***

Figure Generated by AI



Figure 2 : An AI generated image of the Masjid al-Aqsha. ChatGPT, response to "Create 3D Map of Masjid al-Aqsha" August 18, 2025, OpenAI.

Citation

This journal uses footnotes. It is strongly recommended that authors use citation management software such as Mendeley or Zotero. The format for footnotes should follow the 'Chicago Full Note' style.

Footnote:

#. Author (1) First name Last name, "Title of Article," Journal Title Volume, Issue no. (Year): Page.

#. Author (2-3) First name Last name, and First name Last name, "Title of Article," Journal Title Volume, Issue no. (Year): Page.

#. Author (more than 3) First name Last name et al., "Title of Article," Journal Title Volume, Issue no. (Year): Page.

Example:

[1] Salim, Arskal. *Challenging the secular state: The Islamization of law in modern Indonesia* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2008), 38.

[2] Brendan Boyd, Laurence Teale, and Kai Takuma, "Where to Now for New Age Travellers?," *Sociology of Subcultures* 9, no. 1 (1997): 13.

[3] Hasan Dzilo, "The concept of 'Islamization of knowledge'and its philosophical implications." *Islam and Christian–Muslim Relations* 23, no. 3 (2012): 247-256.

[4] Jason P. Abbott and Sophie Gregorios-Pippas. "Islamization in Malaysia: Processes and dynamics." *Contemporary Politics* 16, no. 2 (2010): 135-151.

[5] Simon Virtue et al., 'Was Mark Twain a Nihilist?', *American Literary Essays* 3, no. 88 (1943): 13-27.

[6] Amri Amrullah, "Al Faruqi: Islamisasi Ilmu Pengetahuan Bersumber Tauhid," *Republika*, Sep 29, 2014, https://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/ncn7we/al-faruqi-islamisasi-ilmu-pengetahuan-bersumber-tauhid

[7] M. Kholid Muslih, e-mail message to author, January 20, 2024.

[8] Muhammad Faqih Nidzom, interview with author, February 21, 2025.

Reference:

Author's Last name, First name. *Title: Subtitle*. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher, date of publication.

Example:

Abaza, Mona. "Two Intellectuals: The Malaysian SN Al-Attas and the Egyptian Mohammed'Immara, and the Islamization of Knowledge Debate." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 30, no. 2 (2002): 354-383.

Bauer, Thomas. "The Islamization of Islam." *Ideological Battlegrounds—Constructions of Us and Them before and after 9* 11 (2014): 1-15.

Firdaus, Yanuardi Syukur. "Understanding Terrorism, Peace, and Tolerance from the Institute for the Study of Islam and Civilizations (INSISTS) Activists in Indonesia." In *2nd International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies (ICSGS 2018)*, pp. 148-154. Atlantis Press, 2019.

Lilly, Peter. "Al-Attas, Islamization and Pancasila: The Impact of Attasian Thought on Political Islam in Indonesia." *Muslim Politics Review* 3, no. 1 (2024): 84-116.

Salim, Arskal. *Challenging the secular state: The Islamization of law in modern Indonesia*. University of Hawaii Press, 2008.

Hamid, Fahmy Zarkasyi. "Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Language, Literature and Education (ICLLE)." *Reading Al-Attas' Analysis on God's Revelation as Scientific Metaphysics* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1-10.

Amrullah, Amri. "Al Faruqi: Islamisasi Ilmu Pengetahuan Bersumber Tauhid," *Republika*, Sep 29, 2014. Accessed Nov 4, 2020. https://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/ncn7we/al-faruqi-islamisasi-ilmu-pengetahuan-bersumber-tauhid

Conclusion

The conclusion contains several points discovered in the study through both deductive and inductive reasoning. For example, if there is a phenomenon that is always followed by b, then every b will be preceded by a.

In the conclusion, the researcher summarizes the key findings and implications, often linking them back to the objectives of the study and highlighting any new insights or generalizations drawn from the research.

Clause on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI)

1. All authors are required to clearly state in the Author's Declaration or Statement of Concern if any part of the writing, preparation, or development of the manuscript was carried out with the assistance of generative artificial intelligence (Generative AI), whether partially or entirely.
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4. The journal reserves the right to take additional actions, including but not limited to article retraction, rejection of future submissions, or reporting the violation to the author's affiliated institution.

Author(s) - ***Optional***

In this section, a brief biography of the author can be explained. For example: The author is an alumnus of [University Name]. Their academic and community career currently includes being a [position]. Their routine activities involve teaching the course [course name] at the [level], or guiding the community through lectures or religious studies every [frequency]. (maximum 200 words) ***font: Cambria 10pt***

References

Abbott, Jason P., and Sophie Gregorios-Pippas. "Islamization in Malaysia: Processes and dynamics." *Contemporary Politics* 16, no. 2 (2010): 135-151.

al'Alwānī, Tāhā J. "The Islamization of knowledge: yesterday and today." *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences 12: 1* (1995): 81.

Bauer, Thomas. "The Islamization of Islam." *Ideological Battlegrounds—Constructions of Us and Them before and after 9* 11 (2014): 1-15.

Hamid, Fahmy Zarkasyi. "Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Language, Literature and Education (ICLLE)." *Reading Al-Attas' Analysis on God's Revelation as Scientific Metaphysics* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1-10.

Salim, Arskal. *Challenging the secular state: The Islamization of law in modern Indonesia*. University of Hawaii Press, 2008.

Nasr, Seyyed Vali Reza. "Islamization of knowledge: A critical overview." *Islamic Studies* 30, no. 3 (1991): 387-400.

Amrullah, Amri. "Al Faruqi: Islamisasi Ilmu Pengetahuan Bersumber Tauhid," *Republika*, Sep 29, 2014. Accessed Nov 4, 2020. https://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/ncn7we/al-faruqi-islamisasi-ilmu-pengetahuan-bersumber-tauhid

Note:

1) DOI must be provided in "bibliography" whenever a reference has "doi" identifier;
2) The list of bibliography must be sorted in alphabetical order, however in regard Arabic names with article "al", the article is not in consideration.
3) It is highly recommended to use any reference manager software, such as ZOTERO or Mendeley to manage your citation; and the citation style of Chicago [to use with ZOTERO or Mendeley] is available.
4) Arabic word should be transliterated according to Brill style of Arabic transliteration, please insert every symbol of transliterated Arabic letter as a proper Unicode character symbol;

5) An author guidelines is available also at: https://brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_fonts_simple_arabic_transliteration.pdf

Author Guidelines

Indonesian Journal of Islamization Studies (INJAS)

We welcome original research articles, literature reviews, conceptual papers, and critical analyses that contribute to the field of Islamization of knowledge across disciplines—especially within the humanities, social sciences, education, and science and technology.

To ensure quality and thematic alignment, authors are expected to adhere to the following guidelines:

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1. Manuscript Scope and Focus

All submitted manuscripts must explicitly engage with the concept of Islamization of knowledge, either in theoretical discussion or through applied analysis. Articles should explore how Islamic epistemology, values, or worldview inform or critique contemporary academic paradigms. Submissions that merely present general Islamic studies content without engaging the Islamization framework may be returned without review.

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2. Originality and Language

- Submissions must be original, unpublished, and not under consideration elsewhere.
- Manuscripts can be written in Bahasa Indonesia, English, or Arabic. Authors must ensure the use of clear, academic language.
- Authors are responsible for linguistic accuracy. Professional proofreading is recommended for non-native speakers.

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3. Referencing and Citation Style

- All references must be authoritative, scholarly sources such as journal articles, academic books, classical Islamic texts, and reputable institutional reports.
- There is no requirement for references to be from the last five years. INJAS prioritizes relevance and scholarly weight over recency. Classical sources, foundational works, and contemporary Islamic scholarship are all acceptable when contextually justified.
- Citation and bibliography must follow the Chicago Manual of Style – Full Note (Footnote) system.
- Please use reference management tools such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote to format citations correctly.

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4. Manuscript Formatting

- Length: 5,000–8,000 words (excluding footnotes and bibliography).

- Format: Typed in MS Word, 1.5 spacing, 12pt Times New Roman font. The template are able - if you want (Click Here).
- Structure: Suggested sections include:
    - Title
    - Abstract (150–250 words, with 3–5 keywords)
    - Introduction
    - Literature Review
    - Methodology (if applicable)
    - Analysis and Discussion (with clear emphasis on Islamization aspect)
    - Conclusion
    - References/Bibliography

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5. Highlighting the Islamization Aspect

Authors must demonstrate how the analysis reflects the Islamization of knowledge. This could include:

- Engaging Islamic epistemological principles;
- Referencing Qur'an, Hadith, or classical Islamic scholars in framing or interpreting the subject;
- Challenging or re-contextualizing Western paradigms from an Islamic worldview;
- Proposing integration models or methods rooted in Islamic tradition. Or stating the very weakness in such practiced

'islamization' method in real condition. It may refer to several paradigm in Philosophy of Science or Islamic Science.

Failure to address the Islamization dimension clearly may result in rejection or revision requests.

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6. Plagiarism and Ethics

- Manuscripts are screened using plagiarism detection software (e.g., Turnitin).
- INJAS strictly prohibits plagiarism, data falsification, and unethical research practices.
- Authors must include proper acknowledgment of any third-party content or assistance.

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7. Submission and Review Process

- Submissions must be made through our online system or direct mail to journal managers (not editorial).
- All manuscripts will undergo double-blind peer review.
- The typical review process takes 6–8 weeks.