

Scientific Integration and its Application to The Curriculum

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the transformation of IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta into UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta which cannot be separated from the mission to integrate general science and religious science. However, in its implementation, this scientific integration needs to be researched whether it is in accordance with the ideal formula into the empirical-operational area, especially in the preparation and development of the curriculum, especially in the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah and the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Therefore, this research is focused on the integration of science and its application to the curriculum, especially in the two faculties. Therefore, this study aims to identify the objectives, planning, implementation, evaluation and supervision process, supporting and inhibiting factors and the impact of scientific integration on the quality of graduates in the two faculties. The approach used is a qualitative approach. The research method used is descriptive analysis. The data obtained through this study is empirical (observed) data that has certain criteria that are valid, reliable and objective. Data collection was carried out by interviews, observations and document studies. The data analysis technique is through; data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. The results of the study showed; (1) the purpose of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah is to integrate its science in order to realize the vision and mission of UIN Jakarta, while the purpose of the Faculty of Medicine in integrating its science is to realize the goal of the establishment (winder manded) of UIN Jakarta itself.

Keywords: Integration, Science, Curriculum

INTRODUCTION

The transformation of the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) into a State Islamic University (UIN) in Indonesia cannot be separated from the mission to integrate general science and religious science into a unity of science that has offense and interrelatedness with each other. This is an answer to the effort to separate religious science from general science. In fact, the separation made a setback in Islamic education.

According to Amin Abdullah in M. Hasan Bisyrri in the world of education, the separation between general science and religious science (science and religion) results in the low quality of education and the decline of the Islamic world in generala (Amin Abdullah, 2009). The dryness of spiritual values is a phenomenon that has become an increasingly widespread problem in the world of education in the millennial era. In the midst of the development of science and technology with very rapid progress, the content of secularism is tightly inserted so that modern humans who are mentally dry about spirituality, this can result in destruction in various areas of life (Bidin, Zein, & Vebrianto, 2020).

The change of IAIN to UIN is not as easy as flipping the palm of your hand, there are many pros and cons. Because the change in institutional status from IAIN to UIN cannot be separated from the discourse about identity, ideas and expectations for the quality of this Islamic educational institution. Pros and cons occur among lecturers, students, even among officials and the community also color the change in the status of this Islamic university. The debate boils down to two opposite sides, namely maintaining the status of IAIN and on the other hand wanting the transformation of IAIN into UIN.

The journey of transferring the institutional status of several State Islamic Religious Universities (PTAIN) to UIN in Indonesia seems to be inseparable from the role of Indonesian Muslim thinkers in the new era who have initiated the concept of integration with various characteristics (Huddin, 2016). Those who choose to maintain the status of IAIN are of the view that there is a concern about the marginalization of faculties that have a religious identity. Meanwhile, pro-change groups are of the view of the desire to respond to the needs of the community as well as a systematic effort to improve the quality of Islamic higher education.

The change of IAIN to UIN encourages the campus to develop the concept of scientific integration in line with the demands of scientific and technological advancement. Combining religious knowledge with various general sciences to realize quality human resources (Suprpto & Sumarni, 2022). One of the issues raised to minimize the marginalization of faculties with religious identities, this pro group offers scientific integration, so that the emergence of new faculties does not mean marginalizing religious identities, even religious identities will increasingly expand to other faculties.

The integration of science itself was born from the idea of the fact of separation (dikhotomi) between general science and religious science. Many factors cause these sciences to be distracted, including because of differences in the ontologic, epistemological and axiological levels of the two fields of science.

LMU and education are basically inseparable, the concept of knowledge is obtained through education and with that education knowledge will develop, especially in science that discusses religion and science (Daulay & Salminawati, 2022). One of the efforts to overcome this dichotomous condition is to integrate religious science with general science in one complete understanding. Therefore, the curriculum needed today is a curriculum that uses an integrative approach, namely a curriculum that eliminates barriers to knowledge in learning, a curriculum that is able to connect knowledge with the student's environment. A curriculum that is able to develop the entire realm of human intelligence for cognitive, psychomotor and affective intelligence or physical and spiritual intelligence (Ikmal, Tobroni, 2022).

One of the efforts to do so is the transformation of IAIN to UIN which has brought a number of important consequences. Academically, UIN's studies will include Islamic studies and general sciences (secular). UIN students are no longer only from madrasas, Islamic boarding schools or rural communities, but a wider and religious group who are interested in general faculties. Academically, studying two different scientific fields under one roof raises a number of problems. The presence of a large number of students from various backgrounds will urge UIN to formulate academic and non-academic policies that are compatible with the needs of students.

Many things have been done by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in integrating its knowledge. Starting from the integration of institutional naming, for example; The Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FITK), the Faculty of Sharia and Law (FSH), the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Philosophy (FUF), the Faculty of Adab and Humanities (FAH), the Faculty of Sharia and Law (FSH), the Faculty of Da'wah and Communication (FDK) until the issuance of several regulations of the rector of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta regarding scientific integration. Such as the Regulation of the Rector of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Number 864 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Integration of Knowledge at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah

Jakarta. This guideline provides directions and principles in carrying out the integration process between religious sciences and other sciences at the University.

In this guideline, it is explained that the purpose of the integration of knowledge is the unification of Islamic religious science with other sciences. So that these sciences do not contradict each other and dichotomize through strategies to strengthen general science that are relevant for the Islamic religious scientific community and to strengthen Islamic religious science for the general scientific community. The objectives of the science integration guidelines are:

1. The creation of integration between religious science and other sciences;
2. The growth of new science through the implementation of Study Programs;
3. The creation of a professional workforce in more diverse fields;
4. Increased recognition from the international scientific community and graduate users of the University's educational outcomes; and
5. Increasing cooperation with international universities.

In order to strengthen the concept of scientific integration in Islamic Religious Universities (PTKI), recently the Directorate General of Islamic Education of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia has also issued a guideline for the implementation of scientific integration in Islamic Religious Universities (PTKI). This book contains guidelines for the formulation of philosophy and management of science integration in the implementation of higher education within PTKI which consists of the basics, framework, curriculum, carrying capacity and implementation evaluation strategies.

This research is directed at the focus of scientific integration research and its application to the curriculum, especially at the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah and the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Is the implementation of scientific integration in accordance with the concept of science integration as in the science integration guidebook at PTKI. Or, in fact, the implementation gives rise to its own model.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to identify the need for information regarding scientific integration and its application to the curriculum in two faculties with different characteristics, namely the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah and the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This research is expected to produce descriptive data in the form of written/spoken words from people or behaviors that can be observed naturally.

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive research method (Moh. Nasir, 1998), which aims to explain the integration of science and its application to the curriculum. This method focuses on observation and natural settings, where researchers go directly into the field, act as observers, create behavioral categories, observe symptoms, and record them in observation books, without attempting to manipulate the variables (Elvinaro Ardianto, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Profile of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

The Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah was previously known as the Al-Azhar Special Program which was born as an implementation of the Cooperation Agreement in the field of science and culture which was signed on September 17, 1999 in Jakarta, which was then revised on March 29, 2002. Although the Agreement was signed by the Rector of Al-Azhar University Cairo, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Omar Hasyim and the Rector of the State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Prof. Dr. Azyumardi Azra, the Department of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia still plays an active role as the parent organization for state religious higher education institutions.

The FDI curriculum, as agreed, is adopted from the curriculum and syllabus that applies

at Al-Azhar University Cairo. The reason is, apart from being one of the oldest Islamic universities in the world, it is also an academic standard in various parts of the world, especially in the Middle East and Africa region. However, the Indonesian aspect depicted in the MKDU is still well considered.

2. Profile of the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

On December 30, 2002, the Senate session of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta submitted a recommendation for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (FKIK). The preparation of proposals for four Study Programs under the auspices of FKIK began to be pioneered, namely the Medical Education, Public Health, Pharmacy, and Nursing Study Programs. Pioneers who participated in the plan to open the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

On April 29, 2015, the Rector established the Establishment Team of the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta through the Rector's Decree Number 320 of 2015. On January 15, 2018, the Regulation of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 was issued by the Minister of Religion concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 6 of 2013 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta with the separation of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Health Sciences.

On February 27, 2018, dr. Hari Hendarto, Ph.D, SpPD-KEMD was inaugurated as the dean of the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah and began his duties on March 1, 2018. Other structural devices began to take charge on April 1, 2018. Since then, the Faculty of Medicine has become independent and consists of 2 study programs, namely the Medical Study Program and the Medical Professional Education Study Program.

3. The Purpose of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah and the Faculty of Medicine of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in Integrating Their Sciences

Based on an interview with Dr. Mohammad Syairozi Dimiyathi Ilyas, M.A. (Dean of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta for the 2019 – 2023 period), the purpose of this faculty in integrating its science is in order to realize the purpose of establishing UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta itself. That is, uniting religious science and general science at the same time, not separately (scientific discourse) (Wawancara dengan Mohammad Syairozi Dimiyathi Ilyas, 17 Oktober 2019).

The same information was also said by Dr. Imam Sujoko, Lc., MA (Vice Dean for Academic Affairs of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta) that the purpose of scientific integration at the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah is a derivative of the vision and mission of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Namely, integrating science, Islam and Indonesianness, so that students understand Islamic science is not limited to sciences that are pure religion, but actually the knowledge comes from one source, namely Allah SWT (Wawancara dengan Imam Sujoko, 4 Juli 2024).

The same thing was also conveyed by Dr. Aida Humaira, S.S.I., MA (Head of the Dirasat Islamiyah Study Program, Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), as well as an alumnus of the first batch of the Dirasat Islamiyah Study Program, emphasized that the purpose of scientific integration in this faculty is in order to follow the change in the nomenclature of Islamic higher education institutions from IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta to UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta (Wawancara dengan Aida Humaira, 24 Juni 2024).

The purpose of scientific integration in this faculty can also be seen from the history of its establishment and then independently following the direction of the policy of changing IAIN to UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. As in the book Profile of the Dirasat Islamiyah Study Program, Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, it is explained that in line with the desire of the community to obtain international standard Islamic education, on September 17, 1999 the Ministry of Religion (then the Ministry of Religion) of the Republic

of Indonesia signed an MoU with al-Azhar University. As an implementation of the MoU, the Dirasat Islamiyah Program was established at IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah (now Fak. Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), which is located in Jakarta due to geographical considerations, human resources, proximity to representatives of Egypt and other Arab countries. Since then, the Dirasat Islamiyah program with all its peculiarities and uniqueness has become the only international Islamic study program under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion which is different from other religious faculties, because the language used in Arabic learning activities. In addition, students are required to memorize the Qur'an every semester 1 Juz so that the accumulation of 4 years becomes 8 Juz and most of the curriculum is adopted from the oldest university in the world, namely Al-Azhar University Egypt, Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah wal Arabiyah Cairo which implements Islamic studies in a comprehensive, holistic and integral manner (Fakultas Dirasat Islamiyah, 2023).

Based on an interview with Mrs. dr. Flori Ratna Sari, Ph.D (Vice Dean for Academic Affairs of the Faculty of Medicine, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta for the 2019 – 2023 period), there are at least 3 reasons for the purpose of implementing scientific integration in this medical faculty, namely: first; why do we carry out scientific integration because this is part of our duty as Muslims. That's the most basic thing in my opinion where we have many examples of scientists who study anything, both religious and general science. It is not separated and is also the basis that the understanding of science should be such that there is no dichotomy or no separation. Then the second, this is the mandate of the wider mandate of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, so becoming a university (UIN) is one of the visions brought is scientific integration. So if you look at the vision of scientific integration and of course as the faculty as a supporting unit, we must also carry out scientific integration, that's the third. From the faculty of medicine itself, scientific integration is part of the faculty's vision as well as described in the strategic plan of the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in the future. Not only as an obligation of universities-faculties, but also as a distinction (Wawancara dengan Flori Ratna Sari, 22 Juni 2023).

The process of scientific integration is a long process, which is motivated by the disappointment of Islamic intellectuals regarding the scientific dichotomy that makes Muslims increasingly backward in the ranks of the ummah in the world (Sulaiman, Asari, & Mesiono, 2021).

Dr.. Flori also emphasized that this may be the strong point that there are so many medical faculties, many Islamic-based medical faculties, of course we also want to be one of the medical faculties whose distinction is related to the integration of science and Islam and Indonesianness. So, there are 3 three reasons that ultimately underlie why we do scientific integration and that becomes one powerful vision that we translate into all aspects of the Tridharma (Wawancara dengan Flori Ratna Sari, 22 Juni 2023).

Meanwhile, based on an interview with dr. Siti Nur Aisyah Jauharoh, Ph.D (Head of MEU-Medical Education Unit of the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta) that the purpose of implementing scientific integration at the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta is in order to marry science, Islam and Indonesianness. Currently, the scientific dichotomy among Muslims is very pronounced and that is what we must minimize. At the very least, the integration of science must be included in the higher education curriculum. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta may be a forum for his hope to produce a new generation, a Muslim generation that is not compartmentalized with religious and general science. This is the ideal of the founders of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and then also the managers at that time tried to integrate science, Indonesianness and Islam in one curriculum. This is of course not easy because each of these scientific clusters departs from something that may be different. There is a kind of medicine that grows and grows from Western science, although there is also Eastern medicine. But what we use in learning is more centered on

Western medicine. While Islam itself actually has that concept, it may also be homework (homework) until now. Several times the meeting has also been requested, let's do this Islamic medicine what its name is, it must flutter and shine again and so on it may be a big agenda in the future (Wawancara dengan Siti Nur Aisyah Jauharoh, 18 Juni 2023).

The scientific integration model developed by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta shows that religious science (which is sourced from the Qur'an and Hadith) is one of the important bases in the development of knowledge, including in other sciences such as natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, medicine and health sciences and arts sciences. What is meant by the scientific implementation of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta is the translation of all programs and activities of the University based on the paradigm of dialogical and open science integration. That is, how every activity, both academic and management, is based on an open and appreciative scientific attitude towards the existence of existing types of knowledge.

Integration is a process of combining or uniting other components or elements to form something whole or better in a new form (Hanun, 2023). The integration of science is a real integration between religious values and general science (Istiqomah & Putro, 2021). Scientific integration is born from the idea of the fact of separation (dichotomy) between religious sciences and general sciences. Many factors cause these sciences to be dichotomous or disharmonious, including differences in the ontologie, epistemological and axological levels of the two fields of science (Wismanto, Hitami, & Abu Anwar, 2021).

According to Amin Abdullah, the scientific conditions that occur at IAIN and STAIN throughout the country are still focused only on the 1st ring and the 2nd layer ring where the science is limited to Kalam, Philosophy, Sufism, Hadith, Tarikh, Fiqih, Tafsir, Lughah, with an approach that is also limited to the classical humanities scientific approach. In general, IAIN has not been able to enter the study of contemporary social sciences and humanities as contained in the 2nd ring road in the form of Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, and various theories and approaches that it offers (Subari, Nur Nasution, & Mardianto, 2018).

The concept of integration offered by each UIN is actually the same, namely combining religious and general sciences and eliminating the dichotomy between the two sciences. However, to see the integration of science in the curriculum and learning, of course, it depends on the meaning of each UIN to the concept of integration (Ikmal, Tobroni, 2022). The dichotomy between religious science and general science in the education system does not need to occur because faith and knowledge of facts cannot be separated. The two are like two sides that are intertwined, religion without knowledge is fragile and science without religion is paralyzed (Aswiranti, Muhlis, Royani, & Julyani, 2024).

The development of higher education at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta is directed to the development of research universities. A research university can be interpreted as a university that makes the research tradition a normative basis for university activities. Operationally, a research university is a university that implements a research-based education system with:

- a. Implementing KBK and/or SKS in its entirety;
- b. The entire research activity refers to scientific standards;
- c. Penyelenggaraan manajemen universitas mengacu pada penerapan manajemen integrative such as Total Quality Management (TQM) or Result Base Management (RBM);
- d. Efforts to promote superior products of higher education that can be appreciated by the public (Kusmana (ed), 2006).

The Statute of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2002 in Chapter V Article 16, for example, has explained that the university is tasked with organizing academic and/or professional education programs in the field of Islamic religious sciences that are integrated with general science, and a number of sciences, technology and/or arts that are integrated with

Islamic, humanistic and Indonesian values. Thus, the scope of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as a research university includes the implementation of education, research, service and service programs based on research traditions (Statuta UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Tahun 2002 BAB V Pasal 16).

The application of learning to scientific integration in the implications of AIK to realize people who progress in every lecture applied by lecturers, namely in the learning process integrated with Islamic teachings (Busahdiar et al., 2023). It is evident that the latest scientific discoveries have finally opened the eyes and hearts of mankind that the Qur'an is the right kalamullah and guidance. Meanwhile, the position of the Sunnah as a help clarify how the Qur'an must be applied to social life, including how children should be educated, develop a curriculum and shape their character and personality (Ernawati, 2017).

The integration of Islamic religious science with general science or vice versa implies that universities seek to provide understanding, that basically all knowledge comes from the Almighty. Meanwhile, the deepening and development of both are manifestations of worship. Humanity contains the understanding that universities strive for all types of activities, assessments and scientific development carried out on the basis of universal humanity. Indonesianness contains the understanding that universities strive for all types of activities carried out based on the principle of love for the nation and homeland, and plurality in life, as well as as the basic context for the construction process and the use of science.

To strengthen the concept of scientific integration, the Decree of the Rector of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Number: 864 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Integration of Science of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta was made. Based on this Rector's Decree, what is masked with the integration of knowledge is the unification of Islamic religious knowledge with other sciences, so that these sciences do not contradict each other and dichotomy. The integration of knowledge in question is different from the Islamization of science. The objectives of this guideline are as follows:

1. Creating integration between religious science and other sciences;
2. The growth of new science through the implementation of Study Programs;
3. Creation of a professional workforce in more diverse fields;
4. Increased recognition from the international scientific community and graduate users of the University's educational outcomes; and
5. Increasing cooperation with international universities.

Meanwhile, the science integration strategy based on the Decree of the Rector of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Number 864 of 2017 above includes; strengthening general science relevant to the Islamic religious scientific community and strengthening Islamic religious scientific community for the general scientific community (Keputusan Rektor UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Nomor: 864 Tahun 2017 tentang Pedoman Integrasi Ilmu UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta).

The goal of scientific integration at the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta is in the first strategic position, namely strengthening general science that is relevant to the Islamic religious scientific community. This can be seen in the courses displayed in the distribution of the curriculum, for example there are Courses in Pancasila, Citizenship, Indonesian, English and so on in addition to the Islamic religious science courses which are directly adopted from al-Azhar University Cairo Egypt. In fact, Islamic religious science courses are inserted with general scientific content as prepared in the RPS. This means that the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah has carried out scientific integration in accordance with the Rector's Decree above which is a derivative of the vision and mission of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Likewise, the purpose of scientific integration at the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta is in the second strategic position, namely strengthening Islamic religious

science for the general scientific community. This can be seen by the formation of the IMDB (Integrated Moslem Doctor Bioethics) team and including verses of the Quran and hadith in the Medicine Modules. This means that the purpose of scientific integration at the Faculty of Medicine UIN Syarif Hidayatullah is in order to realize the vision of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta to become a globally reputable university with the advantages of integrating Islamic science, Indonesian and science.

CONCLUSION

The Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta tries to combine its knowledge in order to achieve the goals and tasks of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In addition, the Faculty of Medicine of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta seeks to combine its knowledge to achieve the vision and mission of the establishment of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah as a whole. The purpose of the Faculty of Dirasat Islamiyah is to integrate its science in order to realize the vision and mission of UIN Jakarta, while the goal of the Faculty of Medicine in integrating its science is to realize the goal of the establishment (winder manded) of UIN Jakarta itself.

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