



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Economics and Business
Islamic Economics Undergraduate Study Program**

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Islamic Economic Law Rules	6020203023	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	4	July 27, 2021
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator	
	sri abidah suryaningsih		Dr. Arasy Fahrullah			Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridwan, S.Pd., M.SEI.	

Learning model	Case Studies
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Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course											
	PLO-6	Able to master the basic concepts of research methodology and data analysis techniques in the fields of Islamic Economics, Islamic Business and Islamic Finance.										
	Program Objectives (PO)											
	PO - 1	Able to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving problems in the field of Islamic economics, based on the results of information and data analysis										
	PO - 2	Able to be responsible for the achievement of independent and group work results										
	PO - 3	Able to master general theoretical concepts and skills in the field of Islamic economics and theoretical concepts and skills in specific sections such as the rules of Islamic economic law, which are mastered in depth as an effort to solve procedural and scientific problems.										
	PO - 4	Able to apply Islamic economics expertise in order to solve problems										
	PLO-PO Matrix											
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	PLO-6	PO-1	✓	PO-2		PO-3		PO-4	
	P.O	PLO-6										
PO-1	✓											
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PO-3												
PO-4												

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																																																						
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td style="text-align: center;">✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1		✓				✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		PO-2							✓									✓	PO-3	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓										PO-4										✓	✓	✓				
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Short Course Description	This course discusses the principles of Ushul Fiqh (the foundation of Islamic fiqh) in the field of economics which are sourced from the Al-Quran and Hadith, including primary and secondary principles. The teaching method that is often used is Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL), which is a holistic approach that aims to help students understand the meaning of subject matter by connecting it with everyday life (personal, social and cultural context).
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References	Main :
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. • Mufid, Moh., Kaidah Fikih Ekonomi dan Keuangan Kontemporer: Pendekatan Tematis dan Praktis, Cetakan ke-2, 2021, Jakarta: Penerbit Kencana. 2. • Mufid, Moh., Ushul Fiqh Ekonomi dan Keuangan Kontemporer: Dari Teori ke Aplikasi, Cetakan ke-2, 2018, Jakarta: Penerbit Kencana. 3. • Soemitra, Andri., Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Fiqh Muamalah di Lembaga Keuangan dan Bisnis Kontemporer, Jakarta: Kencana, 2019 4. Saleem, Mohammad Yusuf, Islamic Commercial Law, 2013, Wiley-Blackwell 5. Kamali, Mohammad Hashim, Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence, revised text 2019, Islamic Texts Society 6. Visser, Hans, Islamic Finance: Principles and Practice, second edition 2013, Edward Elgar Publishing 							
Supporters:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TM. Hasbi ash-Shiddiqy, Pengantar Hukum Islam 1 dan II 2. Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory 3. Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh 							
Supporting lecturer		Ramdani, S.H.I., M.E. Dr. A'rasy Fahrullah, S.Sos., M.Si. Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridwan, S.Pd., M.SEI. Nurwingsyah Rohmaningtyas, S.H.I., M.S.E.I. Irfan Ramis, S.E., M.E.					
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

1	get to know the qoidah fiqh course	<p>1. understand the initial material of Qoidah fiqh</p> <p>2. know and understand between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah</p>	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: <i>Nasrun Haroen, Ushul Fiqh 1</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: <i>Wahbah al-Zuhaili, ushul al-Fiqh al-Islami</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	4%
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2	get to know the qoidah fiqh course	<p>1. understand the initial material of Qoidah fiqh</p> <p>2. know and understand between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah</p>	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>lecture and case study about the differences between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: <i>Nasrun Haroen, Ushul Fiqh 1</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: <i>Wahbah al-Zuhaili, ushul al-Fiqh al-Islami</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	4%
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3	Analyze the background to the importance of fiqh rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing the sources and origins of Qawaid 2. Analyze the importance of Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Analyze and explain the concept of eliminating harm 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lecture and case study on source theory and origin of qawaid 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>A bd Wahab Khallaf, 18 Ilm Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>References: <i>Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh</i></p>	5%
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4	Analyze the background to the importance of fiqh rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing the sources and origins of Qawaid 2. Analyze the importance of Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Analyze and explain the concept of eliminating harm 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	Lecture Group discussion Task 1: write a paper about the importance of intention and motivation in 3 X 50 contracts		<p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm Reference: <i>Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm Reference: <i>A bd Wahab Khallaf, 18 Ilm Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm Reference: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm References: <i>Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt and receivable that brings benefits is usury" unemployment 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty can bring ease" 3. rule "needs occupy an emergency position" Reference: <i>Muhammad Abu Zahrah, Ushul Fiqh</i></p>	3%
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5	Analyze the background to the importance of fiqh rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing the sources and origins of Qawaid 2. Analyze the importance of Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Analyze and explain the concept of eliminating harm 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and case based study 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>A bd Wahab Khallaf, 18 Ilm Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>Reference: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Source and origin of Qawaid 2. Intention and Motivation in Contracts 3. Concept of eliminating harm</p> <p>References: <i>Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh</i></p>	5%
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6	Understand the importance of Fiqh rules	<p>1.Analyzing various rules of relaxation (leniency) in Islamic law</p> <p>2.Analyzing the status of custom in Islamic law</p>	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	Lectures and Problem Based Learning about relaxation rules in Islamic law 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. Rules of Relaxation (Leisure) in Islamic Law 2. Status of Customs</p> <p>Library: <i>Muhammad Abu Zahrah, Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Customary Status</p> <p>Library: <i>Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Status of Customs</p> <p>Library: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Customary Status</p> <p>Library: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	7%
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7	Understand the importance of Fiqh rules	<p>1. Analyzing various rules of relaxation (leniency) in Islamic law</p> <p>2. Analyzing the status of custom in Islamic law</p>	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Classical Discussion Lecture on the status of customs in Islamic law 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: 1. Rules of Relaxation (Leisure) in Islamic Law 2. Status of Customs</p> <p>Library: <i>Muhammad Abu Zahrah, Ushul Fiqh</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Customary Status</p> <p>Library: <i>Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Status of Customs</p> <p>Library: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Customary Status</p> <p>Library: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	5%
8	Midterm exam	uts	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	3 X 50		<p>Material: main and supporting literature: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Mandatory Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: main and supporting literature: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	15%

9	analyze the rules of jurisprudence related to the economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and explain the most important rules of Fiqh 2. Understand and analyze the rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible" 3. Analyze the rule "danger must be eliminated" 4. Analyzing the rule "where there is benefit, there is God's law" 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	Lecture and case based study Assignment 2: review the most important rules of Fiqh 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible"</p> <p>2. The rule "danger must be eliminated"</p> <p>3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Mandatory Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible"</p> <p>2. The rule "danger must be eliminated"</p> <p>3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"</p> <p>Reference: <i>Nasrun Haroen, Ushul Fiqh 1</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible"</p> <p>2. The rule "danger must be eliminated"</p> <p>3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is God's law"</p> <p>Reference: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p>	3%
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10	Analyzing the implementation of fiqh rules in the economy and solving problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. analyzing the Fiqh rule "every debt and receivable that brings benefits is riba" 2. Analyze the rule "difficulty can attract ease" 3. analyze the rule "needs occupy an emergency position" 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and Case Based Study 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt and receivable that brings benefits is usury" unemployment 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty can bring ease" 3. rule "needs occupy an emergency position"</p> <p>References: <i>Ushul al-Tasyri 19 al-IsLami</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt that brings benefits is usury" unemployment 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty can bring ease" 3. rule "needs occupy an emergency position"</p> <p>Reference: <i>TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt that brings benefits is usury" unemployment 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty can bring ease" 3. rule "needs occupy an emergency position"</p> <p>Reference: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p>	6%
11	Understand and analyze the implementation of Fiqh rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. analyzing customary rules can be established as law 2. Analyzing the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" 3. analyzing the principle "preventing damage must take priority over taking advantage" 4. Analyze the principle "what is held in the contract is the intention and meaning" 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 3 X 50		<p>Material: 1. the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" 3. the rule "preventing damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is contained in the contract is the intention and meaning" 5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to</p>	6%

5. analyzing the basic rule is that the existing law remains in force according to its original state
6. Analyze the principle "basically humans are free from dependents"
7. analyze rules " (laws that are stronger than something that does not exist)
8. analyzing the rule "the origin of each event the estimated time is the closest time"

apply according to its original condition" 6. rule "basically humans are free from responsibility"
7. rule "(a law that is stronger than something that does not exist)
8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time"
Bibliography:
Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II

Material: 1. the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits"
3. the rule "preventing damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is contained in the contract is the intention and meaning"
5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to apply according to its original condition" 6. rule "basically humans are free from responsibility"
7. rule "(a law that is stronger than something that does not exist)
8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time"

Reference:
Taqiy al-Hakim, al-Ushul al- 18 Ammah li al-Fiqh al-Muqarin

Material: 1. the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits"
3. the rule

					<p>"preventing damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is contained in the contract is the intention and meaning" 5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to apply according to its original condition" 6. rule "basically humans are free from responsibility" 7. rule "(a law that is stronger than something that does not exist) 8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time"</p> <p>Reference: Wael B Hallaq, <i>History of Islamic Legal Theory</i></p>	
12	Understand and analyze the implementation of Fiqh rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.analyzing customary rules can be established as law 2.Analyzing the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" 3.analyzing the principle "preventing damage must take priority over taking advantage" 4.Analyze the principle "what is held in the contract is the intention and meaning" 5.analyzing the basic rule is that the existing law remains in force according to its original state 6.Analyze the principle "basically humans are free from dependents" 7.analyze rules " (laws that are stronger than something that does not exist) 8.analyzing the rule "the origin of each event 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and Problem Based Learning Assignment: mini research on the implementation of the 3 X 50 fiqh rules	<p>Material: 1. the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" 3. the rule "preventing damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is contained in the contract is the intention and meaning" 5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to apply according to its original condition" 6. rule "basically humans are free from responsibility" 7. rule "(a law that is stronger than something that does not exist) 8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time"</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <p>Material: 1.</p>	5%

the estimated time is the closest time"

the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" 3. the rule "preventing damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is contained in the contract is the intention and meaning" 5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to apply according to its original condition" 6. rule "basically humans are free from responsibility" 7. rule "(a law that is stronger than something that does not exist) 8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time"

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					does not exist) 8. rule "the origin of each the estimated time of the event is the closest time" Reference: <i>Wael B Hallaq, History of Islamic Legal Theory</i>	
13	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Fiqh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" 2. Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" 3. Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" 4. analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" 5. analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, but not so for those who start" 6. Analyze the rule "Practicing the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" 8. analyzing the rule "fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. analyzing the rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action cannot be used as the object of another action" 10. Analyzing the rule "Whoever hastens something without the time, bears the consequences of that thing" 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures and Case based Study 3 X 50	Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows prohibited laws" 3. the rule "putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is frowned upon" 4. the rule "followers its own law" 5. the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, not so for those who initiate it" 6. the rule "carrying out the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. the rule "to be willing for something and also to be willing to what it causes" 8. the rule " fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action must not be used as the object of another action" 10. rule Library: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i> ----- Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows prohibited laws" 3. the rule "putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is	5%

frowned upon"
4. the rule
"followers its
own law" 5.
the rule "it is
forgivable for
those who
imitate, not so
for those who
initiate it" 6.
the rule
"carrying out
the meaning of
a sentence is
more
important than
wasting it" 7.
the rule "to be
willing for
something and
also to be
willing to what
it causes" 8.
the rule "
fardhu is more
important than
sunnah" 9.
rule
"something
which is being
used as the
object of a
certain action
must not be
used as the
object of
another
action" 10.

Bibliography
rule: *Wahbah*
al-Zuhaili,
ushul al-Fiqh
al-Islami

Material: 1.
the rule "you
must not do
harm to
yourself or
others" 2. the
rule
"disadvantage
allows
prohibited
laws" 3. the
rule "putting
others first in
matters of
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					<p>certain action must not be used as the object of another action" 10. the rule "whoever hastens something beyond the time, bears the consequences of that something.</p> <p>Library: <i>Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh</i></p>	
14	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Fiqh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" 2. Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" 3. Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" 4. analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" 5. analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, but not so for those who start" 6. Analyze the rule "Practicing the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" 8. analyzing the rule "fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. analyzing the rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action cannot be used as the object of another action" 10. Analyzing the rule "Whoever hastens something without the 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 3 X 50	<p>Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows prohibited laws" 3. the rule "putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is frowned upon" 4. the rule "followers its own law" 5. the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, not so for those who initiate it" 6. the rule "carrying out the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. the rule "to be willing for something and also to be willing to what it causes" 8. the rule " fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action must not be used as the object of another action" 10. rule</p> <p>Library: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <p>Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows prohibited laws" 3. the rule "putting</p>	7%

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rule: *Wahbah al-Zuhaili, ushul al-Fiqh al-Islami*

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15	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Fiqh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" 2. Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" 3. Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" 4. analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" 5. analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, but not so for those who start" 6. Analyze the rule "Practicing the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" 8. analyzing the rule "fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. analyzing the rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action cannot be used as the object of another action" 10. Analyzing 	<p>Criteria: Scoring guidelines</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and Case Based Study 3 X 50	<p>Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows prohibited laws" 3. the rule "putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is frowned upon" 4. the rule "followers its own law" 5. the rule "it is forgivable for those who imitate, not so for those who initiate it" 6. the rule "carrying out the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" 7. the rule "to be willing for something and also to be willing to what it causes" 8. the rule " fardhu is more important than sunnah" 9. rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action must not be used as the object of another action" 10. rule Library: <i>Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II</i></p> <p>Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the</p>	5%

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16	Final exams	uas	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Test	3 X 50			15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	50%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	20%
3.	Test	30%
		100%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.