

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

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

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Courses			CODE				Cou	rse Fa	amily		С	redit W	/eigh	t	S	EMES	TER	Cor Dat	npilatior e
Islamic Econ	omic Law Rules		602020302	3					ry Stu Subjer		T:	=3 P=	0 E0	CTS=4.77	7	4	-	July	27, 202
AUTHORIZA	ΓΙΟΝ		SP Develo	ber					Jubje		e Cl	uster (Coord	linator	S	tudy F	Progra	m Co	ordinato
			sri abidah s	uryan	ingsił	ı				Dr. Arasy Fahrullah					Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI.				
Learning model	Case Studies																		
Program	PLO study prog	aram t	hat is char	aed t	o the	cour	rse												
Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO-6	Able	to master the omics, Islami	basio	conc	epts o	of res	earch c Fina	n meth ance.	odolog	jy an	d data	analy	sis techr	ique	es in th	ne field	s of Is	lamic
(1 20)	Program Objec	tives	(PO)																
	PO - 1	Able t result	ble to make appropriate decisions in the context of solving problems in the field of Islamic economics, based on the esults of information and data analysis																
	PO - 2	Able t	o be respons	ible fo	or the	achie	veme	ent of	indep	endent	and	group	work	results					
	PO - 3	skills	o master ger in specific se dural and sci	ctions	such	as th	conce e rule	pts a es of l	nd ski slami	ills in th c econo	ne fie omic	ld of Is Iaw, w	lamic hich a	econom are maste	ics a ered	and the in dep	eoretic oth as a	al con an effo	cepts an rt to solv
	PO - 4	Able t	o apply Islam	ic ec	onomi	ics ex	pertis	e in o	order t	o solve	e prol	olems							
	PLO-PO Matrix																		
			P.0	PLO-6															
			PO-1	·O-1 •															
			PO-2																
			PO-3																
			PO-4																
	PO Matrix at th	e end	of each lea	rninc	ı stac	ie (Si	ub-P	0)											
						· (,											
			P.0									Week							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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)-4					-					1	-	1				
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Short Course Description	This course discu Al-Quran and Ha Learning (CTL), v everyday life (per	dith, in which is	cluding prima a holistic ap	ary an proad	d sec ch tha	ondar t aims	y prir	nciple	s. The	e teach	inġ ŕ	nethod	that	is often ι	ised	l is Co	ntextu	al Tea	ching and
References	Main :																		

 Mufid, Moh., Kaidah Fikih Ekonomi dan Keuangan Kontemporer: Pendekatan Tematis dan Praktis, Ceta Jakarta: Penerbit Kencana. Mufid, Moh., Ushul Fiqh Ekonomi dan Keuangan Kontemporer: Dari Teori ke Aplikasi, Cetakan ke-2, 2018, Kencana. Soemitra, Andri., Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Fiqh Muamalah di Lembaga Keuangan dan Bisnis Konte Kencana, 2019 Saleem, Mohammad Yusuf, Islamic Commercial Law,2013, Wiley-Blackwell Kamali, Mohammad Hashim, Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence, revised text 2019, Islamic Texts Society Visser, Hans, Islamic Finance: Principles and Practice, second edition 2013, Edward Elgar Publishing 					n ke-2, 2018, Jal n Bisnis Kontemp kts Society	karta: Penerbit	
		hi ash-Shiddiqy, Peng	antar Hukum Islam 1 (dan II			
-		Hallaq, History of Islan		uann			
		lah, S.Sos., M.Si. Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI. maningtyas, S.H.I., M.					
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Evalu	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline(offline)	Online (<i>online</i>)]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

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1	get to know the qoidah fiqh course	 understand the initial material of Qoidah fiqh know and understand between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 3 X 50	Material: 1 Introductio the rules o Islamic economic I 2. Differen between Qaidah Fic and Qaidal Ushuliyah Library: A Syarifuddii Wajib Bool Ushul Fiqh Volume II	n to aw ce h n <i>mir</i> 's
					Material: 1 Introductio the rules o Islamic economic I 2. Differen- between Qaidah Fic and Qaidal Ushuliyah Reference Nasrun Haroen, US Fiqh 1	n to aw ce h 1
					Material: 1 Introductio the rules o Islamic economic I 2. Differen- between Qaidah Fic and Qaidal Ushuliyah Reference Wahbah au Zuhaili, us al-Fiqh al- Islami	n to aw ce h 1
					Material: 1 Introductio the rules o Islamic economic I 2. Differen between Qaidah Fic and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: 7 Hasbi ash- Siddiqy, Introductio Islamic Lau and II	n to aw ce h n M.

2	get to know the	1 understand	Criteria:	lecture and	Material: 1	<u>/</u> 0/6
2	get to know the qoidah fiqh course	 understand the initial material of Qoidah fiqh know and understand between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lecture and case study about the differences between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah 3 X 50	Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Library: Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: Nasrun Haroen, Ushul Fiqh 1 Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: Nasrun Haroen, Ushul Figh 1 Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: Wahbah al- Zuhaii, ushul al-Fiqh al-	4%
					economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah Ushuliyah Reference: Wahbah al- Zuhaili, ushul	
					Material: 1. Introduction to the rules of Islamic economic law 2. Difference between Qaidah Fiqh and Qaidah	
					Ushuliyah Library: TM. Hasbi ash- Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II	

				1	1	n	
3	Analyze the background to the importance of fiqh rules	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 barm	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lecture and case study on source theory and origin of qawaid 3 X 50	SG or Q In M C C C C el ha R v Ta H.U U U	laterial: 1. ource and rigin of vawaid 2. ttention and lotivation in ontracts 3. oncept of liminating arm eference: aqiy al- takim, al- shul al- 8Ammab li	5%
		harm			al M So or Q In M C C C el ha R C	8Ammah li I-Fiqh al- Iuqarin Iaterial: 1. ource and rigin of vawaid 2. ttention and lotivation in ontracts 3. oncept of liminating arm eference: A d Wahab	
					U M Sc or Q U In M C C C el ha R <i>R</i> W W H J	hallaf, 18 IIm ishul Fiqh laterial: 1. ource and rigin of vawaid 2. ttention and lotivation in ontracts 3. oncept of liminating arm eference: /ael B lallaq, History f Islamic egal Theory	
					M So or Q In M C C C C el ha R So So	laterial: 1. ource and rigin of awaid 2. attention and lotivation in ontracts 3. oncept of liminating arm eferences: atria Efendi, ishul Fiqh	

4	Analyze the	1.Analyzing the	Criteria:	Lecture	Material: 1.	3%
	background to the	sources and	Scoring guidelines	Group	Source and	
	importance of fiqh	origins of		discussion	origin of	
	rules	Qawaid	Form of	Task 1: write a	Qawaid 2.	
		2.Analyze the	Assessment :	paper about	Intention and	
		importance of	Portfolio	the importance	Motivation in	
		Intention and	Assessment	of intention	Contracts 3.	
		Motivation in		and motivation	Concept of	
				in	eliminating	
		Contracts		3 X 50	harm	
		3.Analyze and		contracts	Reference:	
		explain the			Taqiy al-	
		concept of			Hakim, al-	
		eliminating			Ushul al-	
		harm			18Ammah li	
					al-Fiqh al-	
					Muqarin	
					Material: 1.	
					Source and	
					origin of	
					Qawaid 2.	
					Intention and	
					Motivation in	
					Contracts 3.	
					Concept of	
					eliminating	
					harm	
					Reference: A	
					bd Wahab	
					Khallaf, 18 llm	
					Ushul Fiqh	
					Material: 1.	
					Source and	
					origin of	
					Qawaid 2.	
					Intention and	
					Motivation in	
					Contracts 3.	
					Concept of	
					eliminating harm	
					Reference:	
					Wael B	
					Hallaq, History	
					of Islamic	
					Legal Theory	
					Legarmeory	
					Material: 1.	
					Source and	
					origin of	
					Qawaid 2.	
					Intention and	
					Motivation in	
					Contracts 3.	
					Concept of	
					eliminating	
					harm	
					References:	
					Satria Efendi,	
					Ushul Fiqh	
					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:	
					Muhammad	
					Abu Zahrah,	
					Ushul Fiqh	

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5	Analyze the	1.Analyzing the	Criteria:	Lectures and	Material: 1.	5%
	background to the	sources and	Scoring guidelines	case based	Source and	
	importance of fiqh	origins of		study	origin of	
	rules		Form of	3 X 50	Qawaid 2.	
1		Qawaid	Assessment :		Intention and	
1		Analyze the	Participatory			
		importance of			Motivation in	
1		Intention and	Activities		Contracts 3.	
1		Motivation in			Concept of	
					eliminating	
		Contracts			harm	
		Analyze and			Reference:	
		explain the			Taqiy al-	
		concept of			Hakim, al-	
		eliminating			Ushul al-	
		harm			18Ammah li	
		nam				
					al-Fiqh al-	
					Muqarin	
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1					Material: 1.	
1					Source and	
1					origin of	
					Qawaid 2.	
					Intention and	
					Motivation in	
1					Contracts 3.	
					Concept of	
					eliminating	
					harm	
					Reference: A	
					bd Wahab	
					Khallaf, 18 Ilm	
					Ushul Fiqh	
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					Material, 1	
					Material: 1.	
					Source and	
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					Qawaid 2.	
					Intention and	
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					Reference:	
					Wael B	
					Hallaq, History	
					of Islamic	
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					Motivation in	
					Contracts 3.	
					Concept of	
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					References:	
					Satria Efendi,	
					Ushul Figh	
1					Usnui Fiqn	
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6	Linderstand the	1	Critoria	Loctures and	Matorial: 1	704
6	Understand the importance of Figh rules	 Analyzing various rules of relaxation (leniency) in Islamic law Analyzing the status of custom in Islamic law 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and Problem Based Learning about relaxation rules in Islamic law 3 X 50	Material: 1.Rules ofRelaxation(Leisure) inIslamic Law 2.Status ofCustomsLibrary:MuhammadAbu Zahrah,Ushul FiqhMaterial: 1.RelaxationRules inIslamic Law 2.CustomaryStatusLibrary: Taqiyal-Hakim, al-Ushul al-18Ammah lial-Fiqh al-MuqarinMaterial: 1.RelaxationRules inIslamic Law 2.StatusLibrary: WaelB Hallaq,History ofIslamic LegalTheoryMaterial: 1.RelaxationRules inIslamic Law 2.CustomsLibrary: WaelB Hallaq,History ofIslamic LegalTheoryMaterial: 1.RelaxationRules inIslamic Law 2.CustomaryStatusLibrary: TM.Hasbi ash-	7%

8 Midterm exam uts Criteria: Scoring guidelines Test 3 X 50 Material: 1. Relaxation Rules in Islamic Law 2. Customary Status Library: TM. Hasbi ash- Sididgy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II 8 Midterm exam uts Criteria: Scoring guidelines Test 3 X 50 Material: main and supporting literature: Amir Syarifudin's Mandatory Book, Ushul Figh Volume II Material: main and supporting	7	Understand the importance of Fiqh rules	 Analyzing various rules of relaxation (leniency) in Islamic law Analyzing the status of custom in Islamic law 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Classical Discussion Lecture on the status of customs in Islamic law 3 X 50	MaterialRules ofRelaxatii(Leisure)Islamic LStatus ofCustomsLibrary:MuhammAbu ZahUshul FilMaterialRelaxatiiRules inIslamic LCustomaStatus ofLibrary:al-HakimUshul al-18Ammaal-Figh aMuqarinMaterialRelaxatiiRules inIslamic LStatus ofCustomsLibrary:B HallagHallagHistory cIslamic LStatus ofCustomsLibrary:B HallagHistory cIslamic LStatus ofCustomsLibrary:B HallagHistory cIslamic L	on in aw 2. rad rah, gh : 1. on aw 2. ry Taqiy , al- th li l- : 1. on aw 2. Wael f
TM. Hasbi ash-Siddiqy,	8	Midterm exam	uts	Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment :	3 X 50	Rules in Islamic L Status of Customs Library: B Hallaq History of Islamic L Theory Material Relaxatio Rules in Islamic L Customa Status Library: Hasbi as Siddigy, Introduct Islamic L and II Material and supportin Iiteratur Amir Syarifud Mandato Book, Us Figh Vol	aw 2. Wael f egal : 1. on aw 2. ry TM. h- ion to aw 1 : main 15% ng e: din's ry shul ume II : main ng e: bi

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9 analyze the jurispruden related to t economy	ce and explain the most important rules of Fiqh 2.Understand and analyze the rule "the basic principle of everything	orudence ed to the iomy 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	guidelines ent : ent	Material: 1.The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible" 2. The rule "danger must be eliminated" 3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"Bibliography: Amir Syarifuddin's Mandatory Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume IIMaterial: 1. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible" 2. The rule "danger must be eliminated" 3. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible" 2. The rule "danger must be eliminated" 3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"Material: 1. The rule "danger must be eliminated" 3. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"Material: 1. The rule "where there is benefit, there is Allah's law"Material: 1. The rule "the basic principle of everything is permissible" 2. The rule "where there is benefit, there is God's law"Material: 1. The rule "danger must be eliminated" 3. The rule "here is God's law"	3%
				ash-Siddiqy, Introduction to Islamic Law 1 and II	

10	Analyzing the	1.analyzing the	Criteria:	Lectures and	Material: 1.	6%
	implementation of fiqh rules in the economy and solving problems	 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" 	Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Case Based Study 3 X 50	 Fiqh rule "every debt and receival that brings benefits is usury" unemployme 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty cal bring ease" rule "needs occupy an emergency position" References Ushul al- Tasyri 19 al- IsLami Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt that brings benefits is usury" unemployme 2. analyzing the rule "every debt that brings benefits is usury" unemployme 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty cal bring ease" rule "needs occupy an emergency position" Reference: TM. Hasbi ash-Siddigy, Introduction Islamic Law and II Material: 1. Fiqh rule "every debt that brings benefits is usury" unemployme 2. analyzing the rule "difficulty cal bring ease" rule "needs occupy an emergency position" Reference: Wall al- TReference: Wall al- Hallag, Histo of Islamic 	ent h ent h a. to 1 ent h a.
11	Understand and analyze the implementation of Figh rules	 analyzing customary rules can be established as law Analyzing the rule "the priest's actions towards the community must follow the benefits" analyzing the principle "preventing damage must take priority over taking advantage" Analyze the principle "what is held in the contract is the intention and meaning" 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 3 X 50	Legal Theor. Material: 1. the rule "customs ca be establish 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. th rule "what is contained in the contract the intention and meaning 5. rule "the main thing is that the existing law	6% n ed st st is g"

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

							"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: Wael B Hallaq, History	
-	12	Understand and	1.analyzing	Criteria:	Lectures and		of Islamic Legal Theory Material: 1.	5%
		analyze the implementation of Fiqh rules	customary rules can be established as law	Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment :	Problem Based Learning Assignment: mini research		the rule "customs can be established as law 2. the	
			2.Analyzing the rule "the priest's actions	Participatory Activities	on the implementation of the 3 X 50 fiqh rules		rule "the priest's actions towards the community	
			towards the community must follow the benefits"				must follow the benefits" 3. the rule "preventing	
			3.analyzing the principle "preventing damage must				damage must take priority over taking benefits 4. the rule "what is	
			take priority over taking advantage" 4.Analyze the principle "what				contained in the contract is the intention and meaning"	
			is held in the contract is the intention and meaning"				5 . rule "the main thing is that the existing law continues to	
			5.analyzing the basic rule is that the existing law				apply according to its original condition" 6.	
			remains in force according to its original state				rule "basically humans are free from responsibility" 7. rule "(a law	
			6.Analyze the principle "basically humans are				that is stronger than something that does not exist) 8. rule "the	
			free from dependents" 7.analyze rules " (laws that				origin of each the estimated time of the event is the	
			are stronger than something that does not				closest time" Bibliography: Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book,	
			exist) 8.analyzing the rule "the origin of each event				Ushul Fiqh Volume II Material: 1.	
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		time is the			"customs can be established
		closest time"			as law 2. the
					rule "the
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					3. the rule "preventing
					damage must
					take priority over taking
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					rule "what is
					contained in the contract is
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					and meaning" 5 . rule "the
				1	main thing is
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				i i	apply according to
				i	its original
					condition" 6.
					rule "basically humans are
				1	free from
				-	responsibility" 7. rule "(a law
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					does not exist)
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					time of the event is the
				(closest time"
					Reference: Taqiy al-
					Hakim, al-
				1	Ushul al- 18
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					Muqarin
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				1	the rule
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					3. the rule
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				1	main thing is
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				li	its original
					condition" 6. rule "basically
				1	humans are
					free from responsibility"
				-	responsibility" 7. rule "(a law
				1	that is
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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</i> <i>Hallaq, History</i> <i>of Islamic</i> <i>Legal Theory</i>	
13	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Figh	 Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" Analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who start" Analyze the rule "Practicing the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" analyzing the rule "fardhu is more important than sunnah" analyzing the rule "action" Analyze the rule "Whoever hastens something 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 imitate, not so for those who imitate, not so for those who imitate, not so for those who imitate 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</i> <i>Syarifuddin's</i> <i>Wajib Book</i> , <i>Ushul Fiqh</i> <i>Volume II</i> Material: 1. the rule "putting others first in matters of worship is makrut ford worship is is	5%

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					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. Library: Satria Efendi, Ushul Fiqh	
14	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Figh	 Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who start" Analyze the rule "it is forgivable for those who start" Analyze the rule "itis more those who start" Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" analyzing the rule "fardhu is more important than sunnah" analyzing the rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action cannot be used as the object of a Analyzing the rule "Whoever hastens something without the 	Criteria: Scoring guidelines Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Lectures and Problem Based Learning 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 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: Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the rule "disadvantage allows is 3. the rule "putting	7%

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		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
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		Material: 1.
		the rule "you must not do
		harm to
		yourself or
		others" 2. the
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		allows
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		laws" 3. the
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		matters of
		worship is
		makruh and
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		imitate, not so
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		initiate it" 6.
		the rule "carrying out
		the meaning of
		a sentence is
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15	Solving problems in the Islamic economy through the rules of Figh	 Analyze the rule "you must not harm yourself or others" Analyze the rule "advantage of allowing prohibited laws" Analyzing the rule "Putting others first in matters of worship is makruh and apart from worship it is pleasing" Analyzing the rule of "followers of one's own law" analyzing the rule "it is forgivable for those who start" Analyze the rule "Practicing the meaning of a sentence is more important than wasting it" Analyze the rule "willing to something is also willing to what it causes" analyzing the rule "fardhu is more analyzing the rule "something that is being used as the object of a certain action cannot be used as the object of a another action" Analyzing 	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 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 imitate, not so for those who imitate, not so for those who imitate 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: Amir Syarifuddin's Wajib Book, Ushul Fiqh Volume II Material: 1. the rule "you must not do harm to yourself or others" 2. the	5%

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

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

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

Notes

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. **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.
- 4. **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.
- 5. 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.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. 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.
- 9. 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. 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. 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%.
- 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.