	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**
Science phylosophy		6020202056	Islamic economics	**T=2**	**P=0**	**ECTS=3.18**		1	July 27, 2021
AUTHORIZATION		**SP Developer**		**Course Cluster Coordinator**			**Study Program Coordinator**		
		a'rasy fahrullah		a'rasy fahrullah			Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI.		

Learning model	**Project Based Learning**
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	Students are able to utilize learning resources and ICT to support the achievement of student competencies related to understanding and the ability to think philosophically, logically creatively and critically according to scientific principles
PO - 2	Students are able to have knowledge and insight into the philosophy of science to think critically and creatively and philosophically in dealing with problems.
PO - 3	Students are able to have critical and creative thinking skills and are innovative in dealing with problems
PO - 4	Students are able to have a responsible and objective attitude in developing critical and creative thinking skills as well as being philosophical in dealing with problems.

PLO-PO Matrix

P.O	PLO-6
PO-1	
PO-2	
PO-3	
PO-4	

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

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																

Short Course Description	This course discusses, (1) The nature of the philosophy of science; (2) Principal Philosophical Teachings in the Field of Philosophy of Science (materialism, idealism/spiritualism, realism); (3) theories of truth; (4) ontological aspects, epistemological aspects, and axiological aspects; (5) Educational Philosophy (Essentialism, Perennialism, Progressivism, Existentialism, Reconstruction, Critical Pedagogy); (6) Postmodernism (Social Constructionism, Hermeneutics, Deconstruction, Structuralism); (7) Critical Thinking (relativity of reasoning power, mastery of basic literacy and mastery of critical literacy.

References	**Main :**

1. Fautanu, Idzam. 2012.Filsafat Ilmu. Teori dan Aplikasinya..Jakarta: Referensi.
2. Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophyi of Science. London.: University Press.
3. Jujun S. Suriasumantri. 2009.Ilmu Dalam Perspektif. Kumpulan Karangan Tentang Hakekat Ilmu. Jakarta: Obor Indonesia

Supporters:

1. The Liang Gie. 2004. Pengantar Filsafat Ilmu. Yogyakarta: Liberty
2. Surajiyo. 2008. Filsafat Ilmu dan Perkembangannya di Indonesia: Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara

Supporting lecturer	Dr. H. Moch. Khoirul Anwar, S.Ag., MEI. Dr. Sri Abidah Suryaningsih, S.Ag., M.Pd. Dr. A'rasy Fahrullah, S.Sos., M.Si. Ach. Yasin, S.Pd., M.SEI. Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI. Nurwinsyah Rohmaningtyas, S.H.I., M.S.E.I. Dr. Moh Farih Fahmi, S.Pd., M.Pd.						
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	Explanation of RPS Lecture Contract Group Division Division of Tasks	1. Explain the meaning of philosophy. 2. Explain the history of philosophy. 3. Explain the benefits of philosophy	**Criteria:** Brain storming **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	4%
2	Understanding the basic concepts of philosophy (Understanding the history of benefits)	1. Explain the meaning of philosophy. 2. Explain the history of philosophy. 3. Explain the benefits of philosophy	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 35 3.3. Question 3 : 35 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	4%
3	Understand the historical meaning of the differences and similarities between knowledge and science	1. Explain the meaning of knowledge and science 2. Explain the history of knowledge and science 3. Explain the difference between knowledge and science 4. Explain the similarities between knowledge and science	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 25 2.2. Question 2 : 25 3.3. Question 3 : 25 4.4. Question 4 : 25 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	5%
4	Understanding the Correlation between Philosophy and the Development of Science	1. Explain philosophy and the development of science. 2. Explain the correlation between philosophy and the development of science	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 45 2.2. Question 2 : 55 **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** main and supporting **literature:** *Jujun S. Suriasumantri. 2009. Science in Perspective. Collection of Essays on the Nature of Science. Jakarta: Torch Indonesia* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	3%

5	Understand the relationship between Science, Culture and Civilization	1. Explain the meaning of Culture 2. Explain the meaning of Civilization 3. Explain the relationship between Cultural Science and Civilization	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 40 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	5%
6	Understand the relationship between Philosophy and Political Science	1. Explain the meaning of political science 2. Explain the scope of political science 3. Explain the relationship between philosophy and political science	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 40 **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50		**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	7%
7	Understand the relationship between philosophy, ideology and religion	1. Explain the meaning of ideology 2. Explain the meaning of religion 3. Explain the relationship between philosophy, ideology and religion	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 40 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	5%
8	Midterm Exam (UTS)	uts	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 40 **Form of Assessment** : Test	2 X 50		**Material:** main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.*	15%
9	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Ontology	1. Explain the definition of ontology 2. Explain the object of ontology study 3. Explain the schools in ontology 4. Explain theology	**Criteria:** 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100 **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	3%

10	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Epistemology	1. Explain the meaning of epistemology 2. Explain the requirements for epistemology 3. Explain the schools of epistemology	**Criteria:** 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	6%
11	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Epistemology	1. Explain the meaning of epistemology 2. Explain the requirements for epistemology 3. Explaining the Schools of Epistemology	**Criteria:** 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	6%
12	Understanding the Study of the Philosophy of Science: Axiological	1. Explain the meaning of axiology. 2. Explain the object of axiology	**Criteria:** 1.1. Paper value: 40 - 100 2.2. Activity score as a speaker: 40 - 100 3.3. Activity Score as a participant: 40 - 100 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: discussion Learning Model: Problem Based Learning 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	5%
13	Understanding Logic	1. Explain the meaning of Logic 2. Explain the history of the development of Logic 3. Explain Proposition and Reasoning 4. Explain the meaning of syllogism 5. Explain the meaning of theory 6. Explain the meaning of definition 7. Explain the meaning of analogy	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 25 4.4. Question 4 : 15 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	5%
14	Understanding Scientific Methods/Thoughts/Critical Thinking	Explain scientific methods/thoughts/critical thinking	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 30 2.2. Question 2 : 30 3.3. Question 3 : 40 **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *The Liang Gie. 2004. Introduction to the Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Liberty*	7%

No							
15	Understanding Scientific Moral Responsibility	Explain the moral responsibility of science	**Criteria:** 1.1. Question 1 : 50 2.2. Question 2 : 50 **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Learning Method: lecture method, discussion and question and answer Learning Model: Cooperative 2 X 50	Zoom or Google Meet for approximately 90 minutes 90 minutes	**Material:** Main and supporting **bibliography:** *Jerome R. Ravertz. 1982. Philosophy of Science. London.: University Press.* **Material:** Main and supporting **literature:** *Surajiyo. 2008. Philosophy of Science and Its Development in Indonesia: An Introduction. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy*	5%
16	Final Semester Examination (UAS)	uas	**Criteria:** 1.1. Weight 30 2.2. Weight 10 3.3. Weight 15 4.4. Weight 20 5.5. Weight 25 **Form of Assessment** : Test	2 X 50		**Material:** main and supporting **literature:** *Fautanu, Idzam. 2012. Philosophy of Science. Theory and Application..Jakarta: Reference.* **Material:** main and supporting **literature:** *Jujun S. Suriasumantri. 2009. Science in Perspective. Collection of Essays on the Nature of Science. Jakarta: Torch Indonesia*	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

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.
6. **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.