

Universitas Islam Indonesia

Faculty of Economics

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM



ISLAMIC STUDIES PROGRAM

Syllabus: Islamic Teaching I (Religious Practice)

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Credit (CP) : 2

Consultation time : By appointment

Subject Overview:

Religious issues are very important in the lives of Indonesian Muslims. The performance of daily prayers is obligatory for Muslims as it serves as one of the fundamental characteristics that identifies whether someone is a good Muslim or not. Religious practices are very important for religious followers. Understanding the basic principles of Islamic teachings is fundamental to being a good Muslim. These teachings allow Muslims to lead a more religious life, and live in a more religious society. This course is designed to encourage students to learn about the following practices and principles of Islamic teaching and morality: Ibadah, Prayer, Zakat, Fasting, Pilgrimage and Islamic morality.

Subject Objectives:

This course is aimed at:

1. Providing students with a fundamental knowledge and understanding of the basic tenets of Islamic teaching.
2. Developing students' knowledge and understanding of Islamic morality.
3. Developing students' basic skills to perform their religious obligations.

Assessment:

The final grade will be determined by a composite evaluation of the student's performance based on the following assessment areas:

Task	Value	Deadline
Essay/Assignments	30%	Dates will be provided at the start of the semester
Mid Test	30%	During first exam period (week 7)
Final Test	40%	During second exam period (week 15)

Essays:

The class will be divided into six groups. Each group will consist of between 5. The group will submit two papers on related topics (*the length is between 2000-2500 words*). One will be discussed in a group oral presentation before the mid-term exam and the other in the final session of semester.

Assignments:

Each student is required to submit one paper (*the length is between 2000-2500 words*). This paper will be based on articles that reflect religious issues in their community. These issues may be related to a social, economic, political, cultural or spiritual aspect of religion. These articles should then be summarised and analysed.

Examinations:

There will be one midterm-test and one final-term test. The exams are 90 minutes in duration and consist of short essay questions.

Grading System:

Based on university policy, a pass grade or better will only be given to students who achieve a final grade above 55%.

Total	Grade
86 - 100	A
83 - 85	A-
80 - 82	A/B
76 - 79	B+
71 - 75	B
68 - 70	B-
64 - 67	B/C

Total	Grade
61 - 63	C+
56 - 60	C
53 - 55	C-
49 - 52	C/D
45 - 48	D+
35 - 44	D
0 - 34	E

Policy on assessment:

Essays and assignments will not be accepted after the due date unless arrangements for an extension of time have been made prior to the due date. If you do not agree with the result that you achieve for any piece of assessment for this subject please contact the lecturer immediately. You have a right to know the reasons why your work has received a certain grade and to request it be reassessed if you believe it has been unfairly assessed.

Warning Concerning Academic Misconduct:

The International Program expects all students and staff to act with honesty and integrity in all matters. That means being truthful and recognising the intellectual ownership of other people's words, ideas, research findings and information. To not do so academically dishonest and may incur a range of penalties. Academic misconduct includes plagiarism, collusion, cheating in examinations, misappropriating the research of others and misrepresenting research findings.

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the using of another person's ideas or expressions without appropriate acknowledgment and presenting these ideas or forms of expression as your own. It includes not only written works such as books or journals, but data or images that may be presented in tables, diagrams, designs, plans, photographs, film, music, formulae, web sites and computer programs. Plagiarism includes the use of the work of lecturers or other students as your own without acknowledgment. Self-plagiarism is the reuse of your own work without indicating that you have reused it.

Quoting and Paraphrasing:

A quote occurs when you use 5 or more words from another source exactly as the words appear in the original. You are allowed to incorporate quotes from the work of others into your work. However, only up to 10% of your work can be quoted. A paraphrase is restating what someone else has said or written *using your own words*. A paraphrase is not achieved by simply altering the words from another source slightly. A slight rewording is still effectively a quote. You must either:

- Provide an *exact* quote (and indicate that it is a quote)
- Provide an appropriate paraphrase of the ideas in your words.

An appropriate paraphrase is normally achieved by reading and taking notes, then *closing the book and writing your own words*.

What is collusion?

Collusion involves working with others with the intention of deceiving examiners about who actually completed the work. For example, if a student employs someone else to do their work for them, that would constitute collusion. Or if one student willingly allows another student to copy their work for an individual assessment task, that would constitute collusion. In that case both students may have committed an academic offence. Collusion is not the same as collaboration. Collaboration is working together on a task; collusion is doing so in an unauthorised manner. What is authorised varies from task-to-task. For example, collaboration is allowed or expected on many assignments, but for other tasks such as exams and some in-class or online tests no collaboration is allowed. If you have any doubt about what constitutes authorised and unauthorised collaboration on a particular task you should consult IP management.

Avoiding plagiarism:

Plagiarism is avoided by appropriately acknowledging sources of your ideas or expressions. In this unit this entails:

1. Providing an in-text citation using the APA referencing system at the place where any idea or expression from another source is used, whether directly quoted or paraphrased; and
2. Clearly indicating where material is directly quoted (a direct quote occurs if 5 or more words from another source are used exactly as they are used in the original) by using quotation marks for short quotes or indenting for longer quotes; and
3. Providing a full reference to the source in a list of references at the end of the work, again using the APA referencing system.

Important Note: the *APA Referencing Guide* can be obtained from IP management

Lecture Program / Topics:

Meetings	Topics	Group oral presentation
Meeting 1	Course Introduction- Performance and practice of Islamic teaching: Ibadah, Prayer, Zakat, Fasting, Pilgrimage, and Morality	Handout: Introduction to Islamic Teaching Advanced

Meeting 2	Ibadah and Appreciation of Ibadah in Islam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance and principles of Ibadah • Meaning and Islamic legal basis of Ibadah 	Group 1
Meeting 3	The Nature of Prayer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning and legal basis of Islamic prayer • The status of prayer and the quality of prayer • The influence of prayer on social life 	Group 2
Meeting 4	The Rules of Prayer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taharah (cleansing) • Procedures of prayer and things that break prayer • How to perform daily prayers • The priority of aggregated prayer 	Group 3
Meeting 5	The Nature of Zakat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning legal basis and of Islamic Zakat • Kinds and mechanisms of Zakat • The significance of Zakat, Infaq and Shadaqah 	Group 4 Group 5
Meeting 6	The Nature of Fasting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning and legal basis of Islamic fasting • Kinds and legal basis of fasting 	Group 6
Meeting 7	The Nature of Hajj and Umroh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Islamic legal basis of Hajj and Umroh • Kinds and legal basis of Hajj and Umroh • Concept of Accepted Hajj 	Group 1 Group 2

Meeting 8	The Nature of The Prophet Muhammad's Morality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning and legal basis of Islamic morality • Scope of Islamic Morality • The significance of Islamic morality 	Group 3
Meeting 9	Muslim's Morality and Muslim Family's Morality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To their parents and teachers • To establish an Islamic family • Good examples in the family 	Group 4
Meeting 10	Muslims' Morality in Community, State and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morality in the community • Morality in the state 	Group 5
Meeting 11	Islamic Morality in Profession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work ethics • Ethics of profession 	Group 6
Meeting 12	Review / exam preparation	
	Final test	

Materials and References

Textbooks

- 1) Ahmad, Israr, *Islamic Renaissance: the real task ahead*, 2nd print, London: Ta-Ha Publishers Ltd., 1986.
- 2) Rahman, Fazlur, *Islam*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 2nd edition, 1979.
- 3) Schimmel, Annemarie, *Islam: An Introduction*, Albany: State University of New York, 1992.
- 4) Waddy, Charis, *The Muslim Mind*, 2nd edition, London and New York: Longman, 1982.