

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA COURSE OUTLINE

Centre of Studies	Centre for Islamisation			
Department / Centre	Centre for Islamisation			
Programme	Postgraduate Diploma in Islamic Studies (PGDIS)			
Name of Course / Mode	Tawḥīd and Science			
Course Code	CENT 6120			
Course Synopsis	This Course introduces participants to <i>al-Tawhīd</i> (The Absolute Oneness of Allah S.W.T.), the fundamental elements of the <i>Dīn</i> <i>al-Islām</i> and Science, and the basic elements of Western Ideologies. The sources of knowledge for <i>Tawhīd</i> and Science are explained. The aim of this Course is to guide participants to comprehend certain Islamic key-terms, such as <i>Tawhīd</i> , <i>al-Dīn</i> (way), <i>al-Ômān</i> (conviction), <i>al-IslÉm</i> (submission), <i>al-Ihsān</i> (perfectness), <i>at-Taîawwur al-IslÉmÊ</i> (Islamic Worldview), <i>al- Manhaj al-IslÉmÊ</i> (Islamic Methodology), and Science in Islam and certain scientific key-terms, Humanism, Science, Secularism, Materialism, Modernism, Post-modernism, Scientific Worldview, and Scientific Methodology. Participants are expected to learn the Islamic methodology in light of <i>Tawhīd</i> in order to respond to scientific propositions from the perspective of Islam.			
Semester Offered	2, 2020-2021			
	Contact Learning Time	Independent Learning Activities	_ Total SLT	
Total Student Learning	Teacher Centred Learning (TCL)	Non face to face learning		
Time (SLT)	Lecture	Assignments, module, project		
	30	90	120	
Credit Value (hours)	3			
Pre-requisites (if any)	None			
Co-requisites (if any)	None			
Course Objectives	 To equip participants with the appropriate knowledge of <i>al-Tawhīd</i> and Science. To provide the right platform for participants to comprehend certain Islamic and scientific key-terms. To show to participants the Islamic methodology used in responding to scientific propositions in light of <i>al-Tawhīd</i>. To explain the relationship between <i>al-Tawhīd</i> and Science 			

	from the perspective of Islam.			
Learning Outcomes	 Analyze the fundamentals and essentials of <i>al-Tawhīd</i> and science. Distinguish between Islamic and scientific key-terms. Apply Islamic methodology to respond to scientific propositions in writings and presentations. Demonstrate appropriate scientific attitudes in identifying problems related to misunderstandings of <i>Dīn al-Islām</i> and its teachings and offer appropriate solutions from Islamic perspective. 			
Transferable Skills:	The ability to present ideas orally and in writing. The ability to lead group projects. The ability to deal with scientific prepositions in the perspective of Islam.			
Mode of Delivery	Lecture, and Teamwork			
Teaching - Learning Strategies	Lecture, Presentation, and Group Discussion			
		Assessment Method	Learning Outcomes	Percentage (%)
Course Assessment	1	Project	1,3,&4	50
	2	Assignment	2&3	30
	3	Classwork/ Discussion	1,2,&3	20

Mapping of Course to the Programme Learning Outcomes

Course Learning Outcomes		Programme Learning Outcomes				
		01	02	03	04	05
1.	Analyze the fundamentals and essentials of <i>al-Tawhīd</i> and science.	\checkmark				
2.	Distinguish between Islamic and scientific key-terms.	\checkmark	\checkmark			
3.	Apply Islamic methodology to respond to scientific propositions in writings and presentations.			\checkmark		
4.	Demonstrate appropriate scientific attitudes in identifying problems related to misunderstandings of <i>Dīn al-Islām</i> and its teachings and offer appropriate solutions from Islamic perspective.			V		\checkmark

Week	Topics	Hours
1	 Islamic Key Concepts: al-Tawhīd al-Dīn al-'Islām, al-'Imān, and al-'Iḥsān. 	3
2	 Western Scientific Key Concepts: Humanism, Science, Secularism, Materialism, Modernism, and Post-modernism. 	3
3	 The Islamic Worldview as the Foundation of Islamic System. Western Scientific Worldview as the Foundation of Secular System. 	3
4	 <i>al-Tawḥīd</i>: A Worldview Implications of <i>Kufr, Shirk, Nifāq, Fisq, Zulm</i>, etc, in a Muslim's Every Day Life. 	3
5	 Islamic Worldview and Western Scientific Worldview: A Comparison MaÎÉdir al-MaÑrifah (Sources of Knowledge - epistemology) MafhËm al-KhÉliq (Concept of Creator - Theology) MafhËm al-Kawun (Concept of Universe - Cosmology) MafhËm al-Kawun (Concept of Life - Ontology) MafhËm al-Insan (Concept of Man - Anthropology) MafhËm al-Qiyam wa al-TaqyÊm (Concept of Values and Valuation - Axiology) MafhËm al-AkhÊrah (Concept of End - Eschatology) 	3
6	 <i>al-Tawḥīd</i> and Science: Issues, and Methodology 	3
7	 Islamic Science: The Decline of Islamic Sciences, Islamization of the Sciences, 	3

References

- Açikgenç, Alparslan (1996) *Islamic Science: Towards a Definition*. Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC).
- -----, (2014). *Islamic Scientific Tradition in History*. Kuala Lumpur: Institut Kefahaman Islam Malaysia (IKIM).
- Al-Attas, S.M.N. (1991). *The Concept of Education in Islam*. Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC).
- -----. (1993). *Islam and Secularism*. Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC).
- -----. (1995) *Prolegomena to the Metaphysics of Islam*, Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC).
- Al-FÉrËqÊ, IsmÉÑÊl RÉjÊ. (2000), *Al-TawĺÊd: Its Implications for Thought and Life*. Herndon, VA.: International Institute of Islamic Thought.
- Harris, Sam, (2010), *The Moral Landscape: How Science Can Determine Human Values*, New York: Free Press.
- Izutzu, Toshihiko. (2008). God and Man in the Qur'an: Semantics of the Quranic Weltanschauung. Kuala Lumpur: Islamic Book Trust. Second Reprint.
- Jones, James W. (2016). *Can Science Explain Religion?: The Cognitive Science Debate*. U.K.: Oxford University Press.
- Kuhn, Thomas S., (2012), *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- M. Kamal Hassan. (2020). *Natural Science from the Worldview of the Qur'an*. Kuala Lumpur: ITBM, 2nd Ed., Vol. 1, 2 & 3.
- Mohd Kamal Hassan. (1994). "The Islamic World-view: Discussion Session with Prof. Dr. Mohd Kamal Hassan" in *Towards a Positive Islamic Worldview: Malaysian and American Perceptions*. Yaacob, A.M and Abdul Rahman AF (ed.). Kuala Lumpur: Institute of Islamic Understanding.
- Osman Bakar. (2006). *Classification of Knowledge in Islam*. Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC).
- -----. (2008). *Tawhid and Science*. Shah Alam: Arah Publications.
- Tarnas, Richard, (2010). The Passion of the Western Mind: Understanding the Ideas that have Shaped our World View. U.K., Pimlico: The Random House Group Limited. New Edition.

Prepared By:	Checked & Reviewed By:	Approved By:
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatmir Shehu and Dr. Norzakiah Binti Saparmin	Asst. Prof. Dr. Nur Jannah Hassan / Assoc. Prof Dr Akram M Z M Khedher	Prof. Dr. Akmal Khuzairy Bin Abd Rahman

II. Programme Learning Outcomes

At the end of the programme, students are expected to be able to:

No.	Outcomes	Outcome Domain
1	The ability to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the fundamental concepts and essential principles in Courses of Islamic Studies Programme.	Knowledge
2	The ability to apply and demonstrate the knowledge they acquired from the Courses of Islamic Studies Programme into their everyday lives morally, intellectually, socially and professionally.	Practical Skills
3	The ability to employ the knowledge and skills they learned from the Courses of this Programme into their social responsibilities in the context of ' <i>ibÉdah</i> (act of submission).	Communication, Leadership and Team Skills
4	The ability to acquire and use the scientific methods with their critical and creative approaches, within the boundaries of Islamic Worldview, to solve problems related to behavioral, cognitive, moral and spiritual issues.	
5	The ability to provide solutions to issues pertaining to the misunderstanding of Islam and its relationship with science due to extremism, deviant teachings, human rights issues, religion and science conflicts, and SDG and to incorporate $Taw \hat{I} \hat{E} dic$ principles in the study of science.	Islamization, Relevantization & Integration