

Islamic Course Program (Program Pendamping Keagamaan) in the Integration-Interconnection of Science and Religion in Faculty of Science and Technology UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

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Abstract

The change of the Institute to University proclaimed a new paradigm in viewing and conducting studies on the religious sciences and general sciences, namely the integration-interconnection paradigm. The scientific paradigm of integration-interconnection is expected to be the answer or response to the dichotomy of general education and religious education in Islamic civilization. Data on the role of PPK in the Integration-Interconnection science and religion in faculty of Science and Technology are obtained through questionnaires. Islamic Course Program (PPK) UIN Sunan Kalijaga is an effort to realize the integration-interconnections between science and religion. This program can also disregard religious radicalism among Science and Technology students. The benefits of PPK include the increasing of students religious knowledge: strengthen the aqidah, good morality and worship. PPK enhances students' ability to read the Qur'an, memorize the Qur'an and understand the Qur'an. So science students have a balance between science and religion.

Keywords: General science, Religion, Integration-interconnection.

INTRODUCTION

The State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Sunan Kalijaga had experiencing a transformation into the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga based on Presidential Decree No. 50 of 2004. The change of the Institute to University proclaimed a new paradigm in viewing and conducting studies on the religious sciences and general sciences, namely the integration-interconnection paradigm. At first, IAIN only focuses on Islamic studies without opening itself for the development of other sciences. UIN develops integrated knowledge with other sciences. thus, Islamic studies are no longer an entity that separated from other scientific entities. The scientific paradigm of integration-interconnection is expected to be the answer or response to the dichotomy of general education and religious education in Islamic civilization (Muflihini, 2016).

Transformation from IAIN to UIN opens a more opportunity for the alumnis who come from high school/vocational school/STM to become religious college students like UIN. When it was an IAIN, most of the students came from madrasa or Islamic boarding schools. The students found that the lessons have

been taught in the Islamic boarding schools and have mastered them. Therefore, they prefer to read books on philosophy, socio-political science and other. Their passion on studying religion becomes decreased and even tends to liberal. This condition caused the student become difficult to be indoctrinated or become a radical. While the matriculant who come from high school/vocational high school/STM who initially learn general (non-religious) science, they find their passion or enthusiasm on campus, especially when they meet with certain missionary and organizational activists. This condition can be the background of the emergence of radical attitudes and religious militancy among students (Saifuddin, 2011).

Faculty of Science and Technology UIN Sunan Kalijaga is a general science faculty, with most students coming from public schools. Possibility of the emergence of radicalism is greater among students. Educational institutions can play a role in overcoming the impact of religious extremism through religious learning material that emphasizes Islamic ideas as rahmatil lil 'alamin (Asrori, 2015). Faculty of Science and Technology existence is expected to produce scientists who are balanced between science and technology and IMTAQ. Consistency and balance

between science and technology and IMTAQ become provisions for students to develop knowledge based on Islamic values. Whereas religious knowledge and the ability to read the Qur'an as a guide for Islam are still lacking among scientific students. Therefore, a special program is needed to equip students to study religion.

Islamic Course Program (Program Pendamping Keagamaan) in the Faculty of Science and Technology is an effort to conduct religious study and guidance for new students. PPK is carried out in a tutorial method in small groups, accompanied by mentor. Based on this background, it is necessary to study the benefits of PPK for Faculty of Science and Technology students in the integration-interconnections of science and religion at Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University.

METHOD

Data on the role of PPK in the Integration-Interconnection science and religion in Faculty of Science and Technology are obtained through questionnaires with respondents from PPK student and the mentor. Data of learning result is obtained from the PPK score archive in the last 3 years.

DISCUSSION

History and Background PPK

Islamic Course Program (PPK) has existed since 1998 at the Tadris department Faculty of Tarbiyah. As a department that studies mathematics and natural sciences, the students at the Tadris Department is different from other departments at the Tarbiyah Faculty. The students of Tadris Department can be said to be balanced between from *Madrasah Aliyah* and from Senior High Schools. The variety of student input resulted in a variety of insights and their initial knowledge of Islam. Students who come from *Madrasah Aliyah* and islamic boarding school tend to have broad Islamic knowledge, are able to read the Qur'an fluently and are even able to read the *kitab kuning* that are the references to Islamic studies. While students from high schools are mostly limited in Islamic knowledge and have not been able to read the Qur'an. This gap makes the process of lecturing on religious courses not optimal. So the thing that must be done by the Tadris Department is to upgrade the students' religious knowledge in semester I and II. This background initiate PPK. Thus the PPK is present in order to accelerate students' religious knowledge and help them to learn Qur'an properly and correctly. In 2004 when the Tadris Department moved to the Faculty of Science and Technology, PPK also moved when Faculty of Science and Technology established in 2004.

The transformation of the IAIN to UIN in 2004 further argued that PPK was a necessity that could not be denied. The integration-interconnection paradigm become the main characteristic of this transformation that requires the graduate have broad Islamic knowledge, superior science and an independent personality. For that PPK in the Faculty of Science and technology is directed to implement Islamic knowledge in the daily life.

The Purpose of PPK

Based on the background described above, the implementation of PPK in the Faculty of Science and Technology has several purposes as follows:

- a. Equip and accelerate students' religious knowledge and help them learn to read the Qur'an well and correctly. This is expected to make students more ready to attend Islamic lectures in class.
- b. Implementing Islamic knowledge obtained by students in several Islamic course by practicing worship and morality in daily life.

Position of PPK

The position of PPK in the Faculty of Science and Technology is as a practical course from Islamic courses. PPK is presented in two courses, namely:

- a. PPK 1 that have 0 credit for the 1st semester students
- b. PPK 2 that have 1 credit for the second semester students.

The two courses are mandatory subjects that must be taken by all Faculty of Science and Technology students. In order to maintain the quality of PPK learning and to facilitate the control the courses, it is scheduled to be held simultaneously on Saturdays at 07.30 - 09.10 WIB.

Structure of PPK

There are three components involved in the PPK course, namely:

1. PPK Supervisor Lecturer
PPK Supervisor Lecturers are PPK 1 and PPK lecturers 2. PPK Supervisor lecturers are taken from each study program, 1 person each. The task of the PPK Supervisor Lecturer are:
 - a. Prepare PPK learning material
 - b. Providing direction to PPK Mentor
 - c. Create and correct PPK 1 and PPK 2 exam questions
 - d. Giving score for PPK 1 and PPK 2
2. PPK Mentor
PPK mentor occupy a position as the practicum assistant. They directly interact with students who

take PPK 1 and PPK courses 2. PPK mentor's task are:

- a. Bring up PPK learning material that was compiled by the PPK Supervisor Lecturer
 - b. Leading the PPK learning process
 - c. Helping PPK Supervisor Lecturers in making and correcting exam questions.
3. PPK students
PPK students are those who take PPK 1 and PPK 2 courses.
 4. PPK material
PPK 1 Course focuses on learning the basics of Islam, which includes: aqidah (knowing Allah, Prophet, Islam and the Qur'an), worship (dhikr and prayer), akhlaq, *ukhuwah islamiyah* and history of prophet. While the PPK 2 course focuses on learning how to read the Qur'an correctly. The method used is the UMMI method which is considered most suitable and provides optimal results.
 5. PPK Urgency for Science and Technology Students in the Integration of Science and Religion Interconnection

The progress of science and technology has progressed rapidly, with diverse outputs. However, this progress is not accompanied by the increase in IMTAQ, so that a moral crisis can occur. The integration-interconnection paradigm proclaimed by UIN Sunan Kalijaga is very supportive for the emerging of Islamic scientists who are able to realize Islam as rahmatul lil 'alaimin. PPK Faculty of Science and Technology strives to implement a comprehensive integration-interconnection paradigm. In the first semester, PPK seeks to improve the knowledge of new students about worship, good morality and strengthen the aqidah. This is very important for students before learning general knowledge deeply. Students who have a strong aqidah will always pay attention to their moral and religious values in developing science and technology. The basis of religious science also prevents students from becoming atheist. An understanding of the aqidah, morality, and worship of the students increased after attending PPK. Data from PPK learning result over the past 3 years shows that the understanding of students about aqidah, morality, and worship is excellent with a minimum value of B.

The Qur'an for a Muslim is a guide that covers all aspects of life. General knowledge about the universe is already in the Qur'an. Therefore, a scientist who is able to integrate interconnected science and religion

must be able to read and understand the Qur'an. PPK in the second semester (even) held a program to learn to read the Qur'an, memorize the Qur'an and tadzabur verses of the Qur'an. The Qur'an reading learning program is carried out using proven methods and Qur'anic teachers that are already equipped. This program is very useful for students, especially those who cannot read the Qur'an. For students who have been able to read the Qur'an well, this PPK Program is able to increase the enthusiasm to memorize the Qur'an and learn it. PPK mentor foster PPK student and monitor the development of students' Qur'anic reading ability at least once a week so that the PPK learning result are clear and measurable.

The 2014/2015 PPK period and the 2015/2016 period held a mandatory program for PPK students to teach the Qur'an at TPQ around UIN Sunan Kalijaga at least 2 meetings. This program intends that students are able to teach the Qur'an and socialize with the community. Some student after participating in this program were recruited by TPQ officials to become permanent teacher at TPQ. This program shows the benefits of PPK in the integration of science and religion. Students have good morals and morality, the ability to read the Qur'an and teaches it as well as advancement in general knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS

Islamic Course Program (PPK) UIN Sunan Kalijaga is an effort to realize the integration-interconnections of science and religion. This program can also disregard religious radicalism among Science and Technology students. The benefits of PPK include the increasing of students religious knowledge: strengthen the aqidah, good morality and worship. PPK enhances students' ability to read the Qur'an, memorize the Qur'an and understand the Qur'an. So science students have a balance between science and religion.

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