

ISLAMIC ECONOMICS EDUCATION  
IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN UNIVERSITIES

# ISLAMIC ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN UNIVERSITIES

This book discusses and analyzes an area of contemporary Islamic economics and finance that is relatively under-written, i.e., Islamic Economics Education. It provides a conceptual introduction by experts in Islamic Thought and Education on the urgent need for curriculum reforms in university education that is represented by integration between Islamic heritage (*al-Turath al-Islami*) and modern knowledge/disciplines. In this context, the Islamization of knowledge agenda, properly understood and undertaken by qualified academics, is a legitimate process required in the teaching of economics. *Islamic Economics Education in Southeast Asian Universities* presents the case studies and experiences of selected universities in Malaysia and Indonesia offering Islamic economics programs, reflects critically on these experiences, identifies important issues and challenges, and offers recommendations for the future progress of Islamic economics education.

## Editors

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## Centre for Islamic Economics, IIUM

In line with the vision and mission of the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), the *Centre for Islamic Economics* (CIE) was established to promote the discipline of Islamic economics at both theoretical and policy levels. One of the focus areas of the centre is Islamic economics education, related specifically to curriculum and human resource issues. For further information about the CIE, please visit [www.iium.edu.my/cie](http://www.iium.edu.my/cie).

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The International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT) is a non-profit academic, cultural and educational institution based in Herndon, Virginia. IIIT functions as a think tank dedicated to reform Islamic thought and bridge the intellectual divide between the Islamic tradition and Western civilization. As part of IIIT's continuous effort, this book is published in the hope that it will promote the Islamization of knowledge agenda; particularly in the area of Islamic economics and finance. For further information about the IIIT, please visit [www.iiit.org](http://www.iiit.org).

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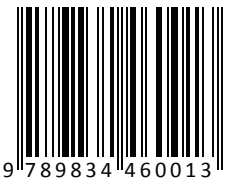


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## Chapter 9

# Curriculum of Islamic Economics Program in Airlangga University, Surabaya Indonesia

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### **1. Introduction**

The establishment of the first Islamic bank in Indonesia, namely, Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI) in early 1990's was the forerunner to the development of Islamic economics and finance in Indonesia. Given the fact that more than 80% of the population is Muslim, this can be considered late as compared to the neighboring country Malaysia, where the first Islamic bank was introduced around ten years earlier. The establishment of BMI is very important as it can be considered as the seed for the establishment of other Islamic financial institutions such as Islamic insurance, Islamic capital markets, Islamic cooperatives, and other Islamic banks whose on-going progress has been very rapid.

Apart from the establishment of Islamic financial institutions, other activities also have been conducted such as seminars, discussions, and conferences on Islamic economics and finance. The purpose of this effort is to evaluate the potentials of Islamic economics and finance and create public awareness on this area all over Indonesia. One of the important issues highlighted in these seminars and conferences is the issue of Human Resources. As the growth and performance of Islamic economics and banking in Indonesia have

shown a positive progress, the need of qualified human resources becomes paramount. The current practice by Islamic banks with regard to hiring their employees is through attracting from other Islamic banks or recruiting them from conventional banks. This is so because trying to find capable human resource; i.e. graduates who understand the principles of Islamic bank management and more importantly the Islamic worldview, will be a challenging task and may take a much longer time.

According to the data from Bank Indonesia, more than fifteen thousand personnel are needed to meet the labor demand of the Islamic banking industry. In this case, Airlangga University has taken an important role and responsibility to provide the industry with qualified human resources through its Islamic economics program. This chapter aims to present the history and development of this program in Airlangga University. More importantly, the chapter discusses the curriculum which is designed to produce quality and well rounded graduates who can work in various areas of Islamic banking and finance. The structure of this article is as follows; firstly, a brief introduction of the university and the faculty of economics is presented. This is then followed by the history of Islamic economics program at the university and the description of the curriculum as offered by the Department of Islamic Economics. The chapter concludes by discussing future plans of the university to further improve the quality of the program.

## **2. A Brief Introduction of the University**

Airlangga University was named after the famous King Airlangga who ruled the eastern part of Indonesia archipelago from 1019 to 1042. The inception ceremony of Airlangga University was on November 10, 1954; officiated by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia. Today, the university has 11 faculties with undergraduate and post

graduate programs, ranging from basic sciences, medicine to social sciences. Its vision is to become an independent, innovative, and a leading University both regionally and globally, a forerunner of scientific development, technology, humanities and arts based on morality and religious grounds.

Since 1954, as a responsible academic institution, Airlangga University has always tried to improve the quality of education and the supporting facilities in order to achieve its vision to create the best graduates. Airlangga University has 3 campuses, which are located in strategic locations in Surabaya, Indonesia. Based on the government's decree on September 2006, PP No. 30 year 2006, Airlangga University has changed its status and became State Own Legal Entity.

At present, Airlangga University is supported by 2105 lecturers and 14.5 % of them have doctorate degrees while 63.5% have master degrees and specialist holders. The university is also supported by 167 active professors and currently has about 24,600 students. Campus A, which caters the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry, has arrays of nice old buildings and is located near the Surabaya Central Hospital.

Campus B is mainly consisted of social science-based faculties, such as Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Faculty of Psychology, and Faculty of Cultural Science. Other than that, there is also the Faculty of Pharmacy which is located in this area. In Campus B, there are many main institutional support system/units for the university, which include the Central Library, center for Post Graduate studies, Centers for Health Care and Quality Assurance, Institute of Educational Studies and Development, as well as a religious facility. The Administration Head Office is located in Campus C, which is the latest development of Airlangga University site. Faculties from basic sciences are located in this campus, namely Faculty of Veterinary and Medicine, Faculty of Science and Technology, Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Fisheries

and Marine, Faculty of Nursing, and several centers, such as Institute of Tropical Disease, Planning and Development Board, Research and Community Service Institute, Internal Auditor Committee, and Airlangga University Press.

### **3. A Brief History of the Faculty of Economics and Business**

As suggested by the governor at that time and supported by the graduates from *Nederland Economische Hogeschool Rotterdam*, on 22 July 1954, a new foundation was established namely, *Yayasan Perguruan Tinggi Ekonomi Surabaya*. The objective of this foundation was to establish a university specializing in economics education with an international standard (called *Perguruan Tinggi Ekonomi Surabaya-PTES*).

The university was then officially launched in 15 September 1954 in the auditorium of the medical faculty. At that time, the facilities were very limited. In fact, the students had to use the classrooms in the medical faculty and they had to conduct classes at night as the classrooms were used by the medical students during day time. In terms of the program, at the initial stage, there was only one program which was offered- Diploma on Economics of Companies. This was due to the limited number of qualified lecturers. A Dutch slogan of *Komt Tijd Komt Verbetering* which means start it first and improve later was taken as the base in the teaching of economics. Despite the limited facilities, the students had a high motivation to study.

In order to strengthen the institution, attempts were made by the foundation to make PTES as part of Airlangga University. After going through several obstacles, PTES was finally accepted as part of Airlangga University with the issuance of a letter from the Ministry of Education no. 31/1961. In terms of the development of study programs, as many as three study programs were established in 1962 and they were General Economics, Economics of Companies and Accounting. In 1979, the Faculty of Economics changed the names of

these study programs. For the study program of General Economics, it was changed to Economics and Development Economics Science under the Department of Economics, while the Economics of Companies was changed to Business study program under the Department of Business. The Accounting study program under the Department of Accounting was not affected by these changes.

Prior to 1979, students assessment' was done on a yearly basis. It meant that when a student failed in one subject, he/she would have to repeat all courses; including the courses which the student had already passed. However, after 1979 until now, the curriculum system has been changed into the credit system.

#### **4. History of the Establishment of Islamic Economics Department**

The process of establishing the Department of Islamic Economics, which is the fourth department in the Faculty of Economics and Business, has gone through various stages since 1998. The process can be divided into three stages i.e. introduction stage, preparation stage and finally the development stage. The following paragraphs describe these stages.

##### *Introduction stage*

- 1998 At this time the Dean was Professor Dr. Suroso Imam Zadjuli. He had the vision that in the future a new system- Islamic economic system- will be the alternative system to the current conventional economic system. With this vision, he started to discuss with his colleagues at the faculty on the possibility of introducing Islamic economics courses within the faculty.
- 1999 To expose the lecturers on the contents of the proposed course on Islamic economic system, the Dean organized a workshop on this area. In this workshop, he invited an expert on Islamic economics from Bahrain, Dr. Thaha Eltayeb Ahmed (Head of Islamic Banking Studies, Bahrain Institute of Banking and

Finance). At that time, many lecturers were impressed with these new ideas and became interested to teach this subject. Another workshop in the form of training of trainers was also organized, which was conducted by Dr. Muhammad Syafii Antonio who is one of the local experts from a well-known local institution called Tazkia Institute.

*Preparation stage*

- 2001 Having believed that the basic and fundamental content of Islamic economics was understood by the lecturers, the Dean started to introduce a course called Islamic economics as an optional course for students within the department of economics. To expand the knowledge of Islamic economics, he also established a center within the faculty with the aim of developing further the knowledge of Islamic economics. It was expected that with the establishment of this center, various research, workshop and other activities could easily be done to accelerate the spreading of information and knowledge about Islamic economics to the general public, academicians and government agencies.

*Development stage*

- 2002 With the successful implementation of a single course on Islamic economics, in terms of the number of registered students and the increased content of Islamic economics, the faculty then increased the number of courses into five courses and promoted the status from the initial optional course into concentration within the Department of Economics; in addition to the current five concentration i.e. international economics, monetary economics, public economics, natural resource and energy economics, and planning and development economics. Courses related to business and accounting which were based on the *Shari'ah* values have also

been continuously developed as an important base for the establishment of the Department of Islamic Economics.

- 2006 The concentration package on Islamic economics was successfully offered to students for four years until the newly appointed dean, Drs. Ec. H. Karjadi Mintaroem, MS. thought that the status of the concentration within the Department of Economics needed to be upgraded into a level that is still lower than the level of a department but higher than concentration. Thus, the idea for the formation of Minat Studi Ekonomi Islam (MSEI) was mooted. The dean's aim on this status was to act as a bridge to later become a full Department of Islamic Economics.
- 2007 In this year, MSEI was established. This program only last for one year before it was transformed as a proper Department of Islamic Economics. During this time, the plan to establish the Islamic economics department was intensively being discussed. At that time, the Dean appointed several lecturers to form a team to handle this task and require them to speed up the process so that the department could be established during his deanship which would end in 2010. This is so since there was no guarantee that the next dean would have the same spirit in developing the Islamic economics department within the faculty. The advice from the dean was for the team to upgrade and train the existing group of lecturers and if this is not enough, then consider hiring new members from other universities.
- 2008 A fourth department in Airlangga University's Faculty of Economic and Business called Department of Islamic Economics was officially established.

## **5. Vision and Mission**

The program rationale, vision and mission created for the Department of Islamic Economics are designed to follow the vision



and mission of the university and Faculty of Economics and Business. The vision of the Faculty of Economics and Business is:

To be one of the prominent center of education and development at the national as well as international levels that are able to produce graduates who are excellent, independent, and creative in a professional way in the field of economics with due emphasis on the religious values.

On the other hand, the missions of the Faculty of Economics and Business are:

- a. conducting academic education, vocational, and profession in the field of economics, business and accounting;
- b. applying an independent approach in conducting innovative and competence based education and teaching in the field of economics, business and accounting;
- c. conducting research and development in the field of economics, business and accounting; and
- d. undertaking social responsibility activities to support the development in the field of economics, business and accounting.

Program rationale or objective of the Faculty of Economics and Business are to provide graduates who:

- a. have high individual integrity and professionalism as bachelor of economics in any sub-field of economics.
- b. can support the national development agenda especially in the area of operation or technicalities; as well as the need to have thinkers who have skills, independence and are sensitive to the changes in the social, economic and knowledge environment.
- c. have quality on the basic knowledge and methodology as to be able to find, understand, and explain the economic problem; and then decide on the solution based on their background.
- d. have quality to be open-minded and sensitive to the changes and

development of knowledge and technology as well as to the problems faced by the society that are connected to their background.

- e. have the ability to apply the knowledge and skills based on their background in any opportunity in the society.

Given the above vision and mission of the Faculty of Economics and Business, the vision of the Department of Islamic Economics is as follows:

To be the prominent center of education and development in Islamic economics and business at the national and international level and produce graduates who are competent, independent and innovative.

To achieve the above vision, several missions have to be taken up and they are:

- a. To conduct comprehensive teaching by combining the development of knowledge, the needs of the society and Islamic values.
- b. To lead the development of knowledge in Islamic economics and business.
- c. To be actively involved in the society by increasing their participation in the application of Islamic economics and business through education.

While the program rationale or objective of the establishment of the Department of Islamic Economics is:

To produce professionals who are able to develop and implement the knowledge of Islamic economics and business especially in the area of Islamic finance.

## **6. Islamic Economics Program and Curriculum Contents**

Students in the Faculty of Economics and Business are required to take a total of 145 credit hours. This includes the university required

courses, other department required courses and certainly the Department of Islamic Economics courses.<sup>1</sup>The number of credit hours for the university required courses that are compulsory to all students of the Faculty of Economics and Business are 17. The names of the courses and in what semester they are being offered are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: University Required Courses**

Name of courses and semester	Cr
<i>Semester 1</i>	
Islamic Religion 1	2
English Language	3
Philosophy	2
<i>Semester 2</i>	
Pancasila and Citizenship	2
Natural Sciences	2
<i>Semester 3</i>	
Indonesian Language	3
<i>Semester 8</i>	
Practical Training	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Unlike the system in other universities, students who have enrolled at this university in any specific study program could not change to other study programs even within the same faculty. For example, a student of Islamic economics study program cannot change his/her program to accounting or business. The system requires the student to opt for a specific program even before he/she enters the university. A high school graduate, who is about to enter a public university, must choose two or three study programs that he/she would like to apply as offered by the different public universities. Later, he/she has to take a national exam conducted by the Ministry of Education. About a month later, the student will be informed on the result of his/her application and the study program that he/she manages to get based on the outcome of the examination.

The total credit hours for the required courses from the Department of Economics that the Bachelor of Islamic Economics students have to take are 18. For details, refer to Table 2.

**Table 2: Required Courses from Department of Economics**

<b>Name of courses and semester</b>	
<i>Semester 1</i>	Cr
Introduction to Macroeconomic	3
Introduction to Microeconomic	3
Mathematic of Economics	3
<i>Semester 3</i>	
Monetary Economics	3
<i>Semester 5</i>	
Indonesian Economy	3
Econometrics	3
Total	18

On the other hand, the total credit hours for the three required courses from the Department of Accounting are 8. The Details of the name of courses and their corresponding semester are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Required Courses from Department of Accounting**

<b>Name of courses and semester</b>	
<i>Semester 1</i>	Cr
Introduction to Accounting 1	3
<i>Semester 2</i>	
Introduction to Accounting 2	2
<i>Semester 4</i>	
Cost Accounting	3
Total	8

Majority of the courses for The Bachelor of Islamic Economics program come from the required courses of the Department of Islamic Economics. The total requirement for this category of courses is 87 credit hours. The names of the courses and in what semester they are being offered are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Required Courses from Department of Islamic Economics**

Name of courses and semester		Name of courses and semester	
<i>Semester 2</i>	Cr	<i>Semester 6</i>	Cr
Statistics	3	Research Method	3
Arabic Language 1	3	Islamic Marketing	3
Introduction to Islamic Economics	3	Islamic Public Finance	3
<i>Semester 3</i>		Islamic Economic Development	3
Arabic Language 2	3	Islamic Bank Management	3
Islamic Microeconomics	3	Islamic Risk and Insurance Management	2
Islamic Macroeconomics	3	Entrepreneurship and Business Ethics in Islam	3
Fiqh Muamalah	3	<i>Semester 7</i>	
<i>Semester 4</i>		Feasibility Study	3
Islamic Monetary Economics	3	Islamic Religion 2	2
Usul Fiqh	3	Islamic Strategic Management	2
History of Islamic Economic Thought	3	Seminar on Islamic Economics	3
Islamic Financial Institutions	3	Islamic Bank Laboratorium	3
<i>Semester 5</i>		<i>Semester 8</i>	
Economics of Zakat	3	Internship	3
Islamic Accounting	3	Final Project	6
Islamic Financial Management	3	<i>Total credit for semester 6-8</i>	42
Islamic Business Management	3	<b>Total credit for Islamic Economics courses</b>	<b>87</b>
<i>Total credit hours for semester 2-5</i>	45		

Among the required courses that the students have to complete, there are several courses which the students must get at least a C grade. Those courses are:

- a. Islamic Microeconomics
- b. Islamic Macroeconomics
- c. Usul Fiqh
- d. Fiqh Muamalat
- e. Mathematical Economics
- f. Statistics
- g. Courses that are prerequisites to the concentration courses

With regard to the integration of Islamic values within the courses, it can only be done for the courses offered by the Department of Islamic Economics. Courses offered by other departments are highly unlikely to have Islamic input in their teaching. This is because the lecturers who can give the Islamic input are only from the Department of Islamic economics. The academic staff from other departments will certainly teach the courses purely based from the conventional perspective.

Another requirement by the Deputy Rector of Academic of the university is that in order to have a new department, there must be significant differences in the courses offered as compared to the courses in other departments within the same faculty. In order to do so, with the advice of the dean at that time, many of the courses in the Department of Islamic Economics have the word '*Shari'ah*' or 'Islamic' to differentiate them from other courses. Examples include Islamic strategic management, Islamic economic development, and Islamic marketing. For instance, the students have to first take the conventional course, such as marketing management in which the course is a required course by the Department of Business. In later semesters, the students have to take the 'Islamic' version of this course (i.e. Islamic marketing). In teaching those courses (Islamic strategic management, Islamic economic development, Islamic marketing), it is impossible to

detach completely from the conventional system and practices. In fact, a comparative approach where the conventional contents are examined in view of the Islamic perspective would be an important aspect in the teaching of these 'Islamic' courses. This can expose the students with the beauty of Islamic values, as opposed to the conventional view and practice.

#### **7. Human Resource Development in the Department of Islamic Economics**

Since Airlangga University is a public university, the recruitment of lecturers is based on job vacancies which are informed by the Ministry of Education. Normally, it is done once a year and in each department, there are one to three posts available. These chosen candidates are then paid by the government as government employees. Most often, the requirements is that the candidate must hold at least a relevant master degree. In addition to this, the university is also able to offer lecturing jobs independently, but the university itself has to pay the salary and not the government. For this type of recruitment, a contract system will be applied.

With regard to the lecturers in the Department of Islamic Economics, it is expected that the candidates have some background in *Shari'ah*, Islamic economics as well as Islamic accounting. Otherwise, they will have difficulty in teaching the courses offered by the department. For the lecturers who hold a master degree, they will be requested to continue their studies at the PhD level either locally or internationally. In the case of lecturers who are in need of upgrading their knowledge on the current issues in Islamic economics, they will be sent to relevant seminars and conferences in which they are paid by the department. For the lecturers who need special skills such as accounting treatment in Islamic banks or zakat institution, they will be sent to relevant workshops that can provide such skills.

For the lecturers who hold a PhD degree, the department requires them to join a program offered by the Higher Education Directorate, Ministry of Education known as Program Academic Recharging (PAR). This program is expected to facilitate the lecturers to expand their knowledge. Technically, lecturers who join PAR will be sent to overseas universities and stay for a few months. They can join classes in that university, and create opportunities for collaboration. All expenses will be borne by the Indonesian Ministry of Education.

#### **8. Research Policy and Potential Research Collaborations**

Research activities are coordinated under the Center for Development of Islamic Economics (Lembaga Pengembangan Ekonomi Shari'ah-LPES). The most recently completed research is on the plans to develop Sumenep city in Madura Island. It was a pilot project to build a city that focuses on Islamic economics activities. One example of the activities is establishing Islamic cooperatives in *pesantren*. Note that in many areas in Madura Island, there are many *pesantren* and some of the *ulamas* may not be exposed on the concept of Islamic finance such as Islamic cooperatives or Islamic banks and its operation. Fortunately, Sumenep is led by a mayor who is supportive of the development of Islamic economics. Hence, the collaboration between the Department of Islamic Economics and the city of Sumenep is mutually beneficial. On the one hand, researchers from the department are able to analyze the current understanding of the public on the practice of Islamic economics and on the other hand, the city of Sumenep expects that Islamic economics values and practices can be adopted in developing the city and benefiting the society.

LPES is widely open for other institution to have a joint research locally as well as internationally. The advantage of the Indonesian structure of the people and their economy is that, most of economic



activities are driven by micro and small enterprises (MSE). Since Muslims constitute a significant percentage of the population in Indonesia, it is natural to expect that a significant proportion of the MSE in the country is run by Muslims too. Although there are many research projects being done on this issue, more research are needed to be undertaken to empower the Muslims and propel them into higher level of prosperity. In this context, it is important to identify the problems within the MSE and its future prospects.

## **9. Conclusion**

This chapter has presented the structure and content of the Islamic economics program at Airlangga University. Among the public universities in Indonesia, Airlangga University is known as the first university to establish an Islamic economics department. Although the Department was only officially established in 2008, if we trace to the very initial idea on offering Islamic economics courses which started in 1998, then the history of Islamic economics education in Airlangga University would be 13 years old. Despite the obstacles in developing Islamic economics in the faculty of economics and business, so far the program has run smoothly under the Department of Islamic Economics. This can be seen from the number of applicants to the study program which is far greater (that is more than 10 times) than the available places in the university. This shows that this new program has a very bright future in the years ahead. However, there is still much work to be done in order to further develop this newly established department. The designs of the curriculum and the qualification of the lecturers are some of the issues that require serious attention.

**Islamic Economics Courses Offered in Each Semester**

* Semester 1		* Semester 2	
	Cr		Cr
1 Islamic Religion	2	1 Pancasila and citizenship	2
1 English Language	3	1 Pancasila and citizenship	2
2 Intro to Business	3	4 Pancasila and citizenship	2
3 Intro to Macroeconomic	3	2 Pancasila and citizenship	3
3 Intro to Microeconomic	3	5 Pancasila and citizenship	3
4 Intro to Accounting 1	3	5 Pancasila and citizenship	3
3 Mathematical Economics	3	5 Pancasila and citizenship	3
1 Philosophy	2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

* Semester 3		* Semester 4	
	Cr		Cr
2 Legal Aspect in Business	3	2 Financial Management	3
1 Indonesian Language	3	4 Cost Accounting	3
3 Monetary Economics	3	5 Computer Application	3
5 Arabic Language 2	3	5 Islamic Monetary Economics	3
5 Islamic Microeconomics	3	5 Usul Fiqh	3
5 Islamic Macroeconomics	3	5 History of Islamic Economic Thought	3
5 Fiqh Muamalah	3	5 Islamic Financial Institution	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>

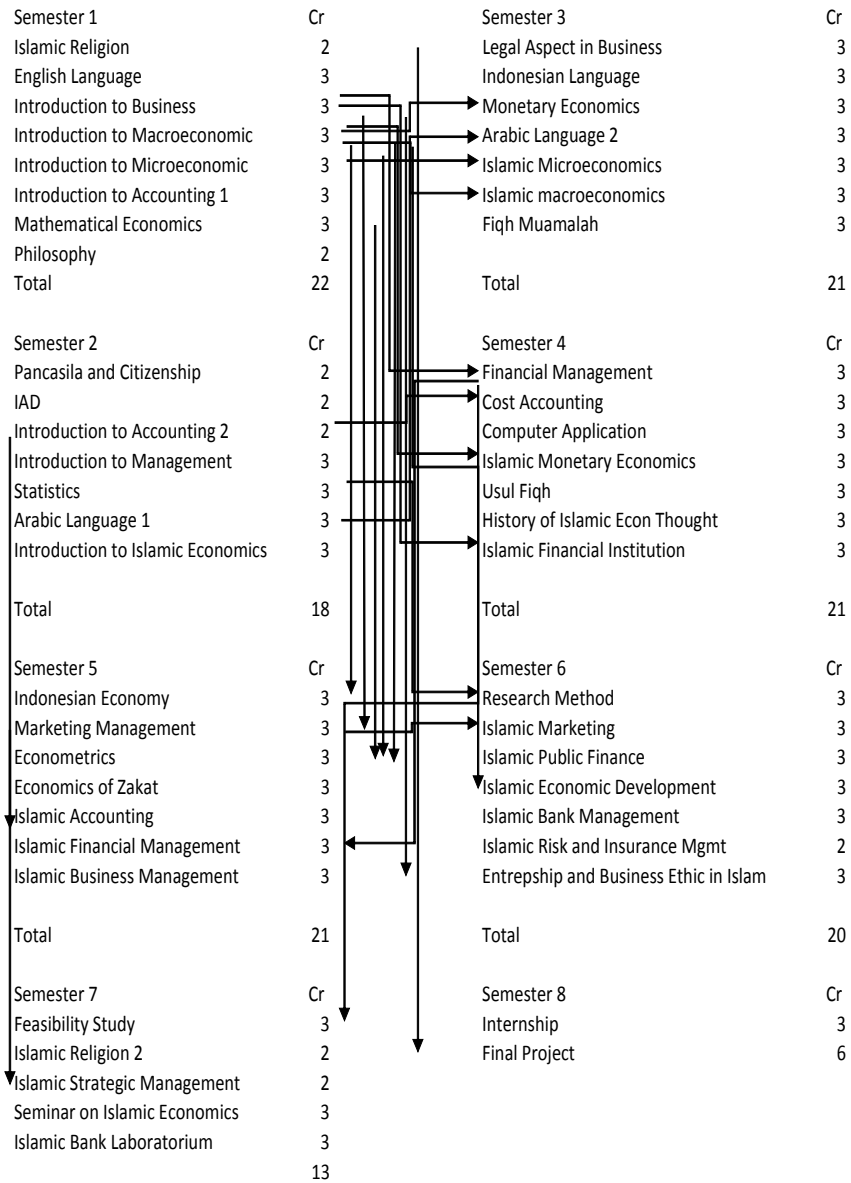
  

* Semester 5		* Semester 6	
	Cr		Cr
3 Indonesian Economy	3	5 Research Method	3
2 Marketing Management	3	5 Islamic Marketing	3
3 Econometrics	3	5 Islamic Public Finance	3
5 Economics of Zakat	3	5 Islamic Economic Development	3
5 Islamic Accounting	3	5 Islamic Bank Management	3
5 Islamic Financial Management	3	5 Islamic Risk and Insurance Management	2
5 Islamic Business Management	3	5 Entrepreneurship and Business Ethic in Islam	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

* Semester 7		* Semester 8	
	Cr		Cr
5 Feasibility Study	3	1 Internship	3
5 Islamic religion 2	2	5 Final Project	6
5 Islamic Strategic Management	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>
5 Seminar on Islamic Economics	3		
5 Islamic Bank Laboratorium	3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

- \*  
 1 University Required Course  
 2 Faculty Required Course (Department of Business)  
 3 Faculty Required Course (Department of Economics)  
 4 Faculty Required Course (Department of Accounting)  
 5 Department of Islamic Economic Courses



**Note:**

Arrow means prerequisite. For example A → B means coursework A is prerequisite for coursework B.