

## MAP OF STUDY OF THE QURAN IN THE POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM OF UIN JAKARTA AND UIN YOGYAKARTA PERIOD OF 2005-2012

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**Abstract:** *This article is the result of a study that discusses the map of the study of Quran, which is represented by dissertations written by the Postgraduate programs of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta for the period of 2005-2012. This article shows the disproportionate phenomenon between the number of dissertations written in the study of Quran and the quality of the results. It is proven from the slow development of the study of Quran. Qualitatively, there has been no significant development, both in the title and content of the dissertation. It is found that many titles and objects of study are similar between one UIN (State Islamic University) and another UIN or IAIN (State Islamic College). The majority of dissertations still discuss Islamic and humanitarian issues in general, but do not relate them to Indonesian problems. This article uses discourse content analysis.*

**Keywords:** *Study of Quran; dissertation; UIN; Jakarta; Yogyakarta.*

**Abstrak:** Artikel ini adalah hasil penelitian yang mendiskusikan peta kajian al-Qur'an, yang direpresentasikan oleh disertasi-disertasi yang ditulis program Pascasarjana UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta dan UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta periode 2005-2012. Artikel ini menunjukkan fenomena yang tidak seimbang antara jumlah disertasi yang ditulis dalam studi al-Quran dengan kualitas hasilnya. Hal ini terbukti dari masih lambannya perkembangan kajian al-Qur'an. Secara kualitatif belum tampak perkembangan signifikan, baik dari judul maupun konten disertasi. Ditemukan banyak judul dan objek studi yang mirip antara satu UIN dengan UIN atau IAIN yang lain. Mayoritas disertasi masih mendiskusikan isu-isu keislaman dan kemanusiaan secara umum, tetapi kurang menghubungkannya dengan problem keindonesiaan. Artikel ini menggunakan analisis konten wacana.

**Kata Kunci:** *Ulumul Qur'an; Disertasi; UIN; Jakarta; Yogyakarta.*

## Introduction

One of the efforts to determine the quality improvement in educational institutions is through the output produced, namely an academic scientific work which is an absolute requirement for someone to receive an academic degree. Undergraduate theses, theses and dissertations are tools that can be used as benchmarks to determine the achievements of an Islamic University (Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam [Islamic Higher Education] PTAI). The novelties of a study in a university can be seen in the work produced, both in the form of postgraduate research results and research results from study centers.

Religious studies that do not seem to have developed are the study of Quran. In plain view, the study of Quran still revolves around the repetition of the achievements of the 9th century Hijri scholars. As far as our tracking of the 454 dissertations of the UIN Jakarta Doctoral Program from 2005 to 2010, there are 60 dissertations that focus their research on the study of Quran. This dissertation study also varies, both thematic study, character study and exegesis methods offered, as well as *Ulumul Qur'an*.<sup>1</sup>

However, about 25% of the dissertations that have been researched still seem to recycle classical scholars or the findings of previous figures and have not dared to criticize with justifiable criticism in the scientific world. The themes raised also still seem "highly sky" and not "down to earth". There are still many studies of Quran that are library research and very few are willing to relate it to contemporary issues. That is, the work produced is not limited to normative theory but should also be tested for its application with field research. In other words, the work is able to contribute not only theoretically but also practically.

Referring to the Decree of the Minister of Religion and the Vision

and Mission of UIN which focuses on three things: Islam, Indonesianized (*Keindonesiaan*), and humanity, then, the results of studies in this field should also lead to the three missions above. Until now, Indonesia has not been included as a center for Islamic studies, even though the existence of the largest Indonesian Muslim in the world, as well as the existence of Islamic boarding schools and madrasas, should be able to make Indonesia a part of international Islamic studies. Moreover, the ideals of UIN Jakarta are to become a window to the world for moderate and modern Islamic studies.

Studies on the development of dissertations at PTAI have a broad scope and criteria. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly define the research issues, location and time allocation needed. The object of the research is only focused on dissertations that examine the Quran both from the meaning of its verses, *Ulumul Qur'an*, as well as the figures of exegesis along with their methodological offerings and is only limited to those from 2005-2010. The choice of limitation only on the 2005-2010 dissertations is solely to facilitate the tracking and implementation of dissertation research, adjusted to conditions, and the ability of the research team to conduct a literature survey over the last 5 years. This is so that the latest map of the diversity and development of the study can be seen. However, this limitation has a drawback, as it does not cover most of the Postgraduate Program dissertations in the early years (1990<sup>2</sup>-2004). This deficiency can be investigated by further researchers. The reason for choosing research sites in the Postgraduate Program of UIN Jakarta and UIN Yogyakarta is because---apart from these two institutions being very senior and reputable---also because they are often used as examples and guides by many UIN and IAIN throughout Indonesia.

### **The Quran Studies at the Postgraduate Level**

M. Atho Mudzhar, former Chancellor of UIN Sunan Kalijaga and former Head of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion's Research and Development Agency said that "Harsya Bachtiar, Professor of Sociology at the University of Indonesia, has often stated that IAIN must take a firm stance between being a dawah institution or a higher education institution". He said this many times when giving counseling to participants of the Religious Research Training Program (PLPA) from 1976 to the mid-1980s. In his view, it is appropriate for IAIN, which has issued many graduates with Doctorandus (Drs.) degrees, to give Doctoral degrees (Dr.) with the pattern of providing regular education.<sup>3</sup>

It was only in 1982 that IAIN Jakarta opened the Graduate School

(SPs) program which was then followed by IAIN Yogyakarta. Initially, the existing postgraduate program was a Post Graduate Course (PGC) with a period of one year. Prof. Dr. Harun Nasution played a major role in the development of postgraduate program of all IAINs, especially in Jakarta and Yogyakarta.<sup>4</sup>

There are 128 study programs offered at the postgraduate level at PTAIN throughout Indonesia. 109 study programs at the master's level (S2) and 19 study programs at the doctoral level.<sup>5</sup> From the data, by referring to the list of Study Programs and Concentrations in Postgraduate Programs that are inventoried by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, only two PTAs organize study programs/concentrations of Hadith Exegesis at the Graduate and Postgraduate levels. First, SPs of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, and second, UIN Alauddin Makassar. Postgraduate programs that definitively have a study program in Tafsir-Hadith only at the Master's level are IAIN North Sumatra Medan and STAIN Salatiga namely Quranic Studies.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Study of Quran at the Postgraduate School of UIN Jakarta*

The Postgraduate School of the State Islamic University (UIN, previously named IAIN (State Islamic Institute) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta was founded in 1982, under the name of the Postgraduate Faculty, based on the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Institutional Development (Dirjen Binbaga Islam) Ministry of Religious Affairs of Republic of Indonesia., H. Anton Timur Djaelani MA, No. KEP/E/422/81.

The decision stated that IAIN Jakarta had met the requirements to organize the Postgraduate Program. The decree of the Director General of Islamic Institutional Development was strengthened by the Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 78 of 1982 which contains provisions concerning the opening of the Postgraduate Faculty at IAIN Jakarta and appoints Prof. Dr. Harun Nasution as Dean. In 1992, the name of the Faculty of Postgraduate was changed to the Postgraduate Program and the position of the Dean of the Faculty as leader was changed to Director of the Postgraduate Program.

The direction of the development of the IAIN Jakarta Postgraduate Program was formulated and the foundations were laid by Prof. Dr. Harun Nasution by establishing an Islamic study program. This study program was further developed in various fields of concentration, referring to the field of Islamic religious knowledge prevailing at that time (determined in the Decree of the Minister of Religion), which included Islamic Thought, Sharia, Tafsir-Hadith, Dawah (Preaching), Islamic Education, History and Islamic Culture, Arabic Language and Literature, and Modern

Development in Islam.

At the beginning of the establishment of the Postgraduate Program, the IAIN Jakarta organized a Master's level study program, namely the "Islamic Studies" study program (*Dirasat Islamiyyah* or Islamic Studies). In 1996/1997, the Sharia concentration was opened, and in 1997/1998 four other concentrations were opened, namely Islamic Thought, Tafsir and Hadith, Islamic History and Civilization, and Islam and Modernity. And then, in 1988/1999, three more concentrations were opened, namely Islamic Education, Arabic Language and Literature, and Dawah and Communication. In subsequent developments (1999/2000), the concentration of Islam and Modernity was combined into the existing concentration, and opened another concentration, namely Islamic Economics. The Postgraduate Program was opened in 1984 with the study program of Islamic Studies. Starting from the academic year 1998/1999, the concentration of Sharia was opened and in the following years the concentration of Tafsir-Hadith, Islamic Thought, and so on was opened as a continuation of the study program opened at the Masters level which had produced graduates.

In 1999, the Postgraduate Program of IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta was accredited by the National Accreditation Board of the Ministry of Education and Culture and obtained an Excellent rating, which was determined by the Decree of the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education No. 025/BAN-PT/Ak-I/S2/IX/2000. On December 19, 2008 the Master's program has obtained an accreditation score of 4.7 (rank A) from the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education (BAN-PT) No. 018/BAN-PT/Ak-VI/S2/XII/2008. The accreditation status of this Master's program is valid until December 19, 2013. The Doctoral Program has obtained accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education (BAN-PT) No. 002/BAN-PT/Ak-IX/S3/VI/2010 with a score of 4.7 (rank A). The accreditation status of this Doctoral program is valid until June 11, 2015.

### *Study of Quran at the Postgraduate Program of UIN Yogyakarta*

Since the 1983/1984 Academic Year, UIN Sunan Kalijaga has initiated formal education for scholars who wish to obtain Master's and Doctoral degrees. This pilot was based on the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 26 of 1983 which was redefined by the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 208 of 1997 and the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 95/1999. In the Academic Year 1985/1986, for the first time, the Postgraduate Program produced Master's graduates and

from that moment on, Doctoral Program (S3) lectures were carried out.

This formal education was originally called the Faculty of Postgraduate and Doctoral Education at IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Furthermore, for the first time, the Dean of the Faculty of Postgraduate and Doctoral Education was held by the Chancellor of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, H. Zaini Dahlan, M.A. Not long after serving as dean, H. Zaini Dahlan, M.A. appointed by the Indonesian government as Director General of Islamic Religious Institutional Development, Ministry of Religious Affairs. Furthermore, the position of dean of the Faculty of Postgraduate and Doctoral Education was delegated to Prof. Dr. Hj. Zakiah Daradjat.

In subsequent developments, the name of the Faculty of Postgraduate and Doctoral Education was changed to the Postgraduate Program led by a director. For the first time, the position of Director of the Postgraduate Program at IAIN Sunan Kalijaga is held by Prof. Dr. H. Nourouzzaman Shiddiqi, M.A. But on July 16, 1999 he passed away. Furthermore, the Acting Director of the Postgraduate Program of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga was concurrently served by the Chancellor of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Prof. Dr. H. M. Atho Mudzhar, based on the Decree of the Chancellor of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga, Number: 198/Ba.0/A/1999.

Starting in 2001/2002, the Postgraduate Program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga implemented the Integrated Master/Doctoral Curriculum. The system used is full, each student is free to choose the courses offered by fulfilling the predetermined number of credits. Along with the transformation of UIN based on Presidential Decree No. 50 dated June 21, 2004, this institution also changed to the Postgraduate Program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

### *Study of Quran at the Postgraduate School of UIN Jakarta*

In the 2000s, the Graduate School (SPs) of UIN Jakarta had several study concentrations,<sup>7</sup> The Tafsir-Hadith Study Program is one of them. However, every student, both Master's and doctoral, will be required to take one course related to the study of Quran. The *Ulumul Qur'an* (Qur'anic Studies) course is a compulsory subject to be taken by every Master's student, and the *Mawdū'ī* Exegesis course is a compulsory subject for Doctoral program students. The following is a table of compulsory and elective courses for the Master of Tafsir-Hadith study program.

Table 1. Basic and Elective Courses

Master of Hadith Exegesis Program of SPs UIN Jakarta 2000/2001

NO.	COURSES	Credit
	I. Basic Courses (can be taken) 12-15 credits	

NO.	COURSES	Credit
1	Ulumul Qur'an	3
2	Ulumul Hadis	3
3	History of Islamic Thought	3
4	History of Islamic Civilization	3
5	History of Islamic Legal Thought	3
	II. Study Program Courses	
1	<i>Manahij al-Mufassirîn</i>	3
2	Tafsir Tahlili	3
3	Study Exegesis Manuscript	3
4	Exegesis History and Thought	3
	III. Supporting Course	
1	Philosophy of science	0
2	Research Methodology	0

In other study programs, courses on the study of Quran are also offered, such as the *Tafsir Ahkam* course for the Sharia Study Program, *Education in the Quran's Perspective* course, and Dawah course in the Quran and Hadith Perspective. A search of courses in the Master's Program shows that the offer of Tafsir and Hadith Study Program courses is the least compared to other study programs. The Tafsir-Hadith Study Program only offers 4 Study Program courses, while other Study Programs offer 7 courses with a total of 3 credits per course.<sup>8</sup> The reason for this condition has not been tracked, it could be because some of the Quran study courses have been presented at the undergraduate level so that it is no longer possible to offer the same elective courses. It's just that if this argument is accepted, it is quite difficult to distinguish between the compulsory course *Ulumul Qur'an* in the Master's program and the *Ulumul Qur'an* course presented in undergraduate.<sup>9</sup>

The Doctoral Program of SPs UIN Syarif Hidayatullah in 2000/2001 offered 12 credits of compulsory courses to students. The minimum elective courses that must be taken in the doctoral program are 18 credits. While the courses offered by SPs for the Doctoral program of the Tafsir-Hadith study program (concentration) only amounts to 4 courses with an accumulated credit of 12.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, a doctoral student still has to take at least 2 other courses to fulfill 18 courses. Of course, they will take these courses from other study programs.

What is interesting to see is that there are actually compulsory courses that all students must take. One of these courses is *Mawdû'î Exegesis*. The presentation of this course as a compulsory subject, seems to emphasize that PPs supports its students to compose a dissertation with the thematic

approach of the Quran even though it is not from the Tafsir-Hadith study program. The minimal movement of thematic exegesis in scientific works became a tendency for doctoral or Master's students at that time. So, it is not surprising that the dissertation works that appear in the field of Quran studies are dominated by works that use a thematic exegesis approach (can be seen in the next discussion). The following is a table of courses offered in the doctoral program of the Tafsir-Hadith study program.

Table 2. Basic and Elective Courses  
Doctoral Study Program on Tafsir-Hadith of SPs UIN Jakarta 2000/2001

No.	COURSES	Credit
I. Compulsory Courses		
1	Tafsir Maudhu'i	3
2	Hadis Maudhu'i	3
3	Study of Manuscript I	3
4	Study of Manuscript II	3
II. Elective Courses		
1	Exegesis in Indonesia	3
2	Contemporary Exegesis	3
3	Hadis Ahkam	3
4	Study of Hadith Manuscript	3

### Dissertation Map Quantity

#### *Viewed from Graduation Year*

According to the data obtained by the research team, the Postgraduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta has graduated 813 Doctorates from 1982 to 2011.<sup>11</sup> However, this research only focused on doctoral programs from 2005 to 2010 which totaled 454 doctors. Of these 454 there are only 60 doctors who focus their research on the study of Quran.<sup>12</sup>

The dissertation data found in the library of UIN Yogyakarta shows that out of 167 graduate dissertations from 2005 to 2010 there are only 19 dissertations that specialize in the study of Quran.<sup>13</sup>

Table 3. Number of Dissertations by Graduation Year

Graduation year	Jakarta Dissertation		Yogyakarta Dissertation Study	
	Total	Al-Qur'an	Total	Al-Qur'an
2005	37	8	18	3
2006	39	6	17	1
2007	51	5	22	3
2008	182	20	48	5
2009	98	16	38	4
2010	47	5	24	3
Total	<b>454</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>19</b>



The table above illustrates that the development of Al-Qur'an Study Dissertations at UIN Jakarta and UIN Yogyakarta from 2005 to 2010 shows that there are more Al-Qur'an Study Dissertations at UIN Jakarta than others. This is because only the Postgraduate of UIN Jakarta has opened a special concentration on Tafsir-Hadith. More precisely, in 1999 when the head of the Director was a professor of hadith exegesis, Prof. Dr. Said Agil Husain al-Munawwar. At that time, UIN Jakarta postgraduates opened various concentrations or study programs as in the undergraduate strata, including concentrations on Tafsir-Hadith, Arabic, Dawah, Sharia, Education, and Islamic thought.

Because since the beginning of the first entry, students have had one field of study to be concentrated, so writing a dissertation is in accordance with that concentration. Thus, from 15 people in the class of Hadith Exegesis study program, it is also confirmed that their dissertation will also emphasize the field of tafsir or hadith. In contrast to the Postgraduate program of UIN Yogyakarta, which since the first time it was opened, it only provides a global concentration, namely Islamic Study. Thus, there is no special deepening of the material field. From 20 classmates, for example, they will determine the dissertation in various studies. According to the analysis of the research team, this is one of the reasons why the Quran study at Postgraduate UIN Yogyakarta is not as much as Postgraduate at UIN Jakarta.

#### *Viewed from the Class Year*

The number of dissertations that have been classified in point A have been completed in various study periods. The following is a table of the number of dissertations in terms of the year of graduate entry. Data collection based on the year of class aims to find out the development of students per generation who are interested in the Quran study, as well as data on how many semesters or how many years' Postgraduate students complete their study period.

Table 4. Number of Quran Study Dissertations  
UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta by Year of Class

Year of Class	Year of Graduate					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1990	-	-	-	1	-	-
1991	-	-	-	1	-	-
1992	-	-	-	1	-	-
1993-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	2	-	1	-	1	-

Year of Class	Year of Graduate					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1997	-	1	1	2	1	-
1998	3	1	1	-	1	-
1999	1	1	2	-	1	-
2000	1	1	-	5	-	-
2001	1	1	-	1	1	-
2002	-	1	-	4	5	-
2003	-	-	-	-	4	2
2004	-	-	-	-	2	3
2005-2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>

The table above shows that the 2005 graduates consisted of students from the 1996 class, which means they have completed 19 semesters of study, students from the 1998 class, which means they have completed 15 semesters of study, the 1999 class with 13 semesters of study, and the class of 2000 or 11 semesters and students of the class of 2001 which means that they have completed 9 semesters of study.

In 2006, there were 6 graduates of the Graduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta who focused on exegesis research, namely the class of 1997 (16-17 semesters), 1998 (14-15 semesters), 1999 (12-13 semesters), 2000 (10-11 semesters), semesters), 2001 (8-9 semesters) and 2002 (6-7 semesters). Meanwhile, graduates in 2007 consisted of students from the class of 1996, 1997, 1988 and the class of 1999.

In 2008 the increase in graduation increased to 20 people or an increase of 15 people from the previous year. It is assumed that in 2005 the Graduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta began tidying up academic data, including data for non-active students who had passed the given study period.

The increase in graduation in 2008 increased dramatically due to the policy of the Postgraduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta that 2008 is the last year of study extension for all Master's or doctoral candidates who have passed the study period. It is proved from the number of graduations in 2008 which were very diverse, starting from the 1990 class, which means that they have served 18 years as a doctoral student or for 36 semesters, to the 2002 class, which means 12 semesters or 6 years.

In 2009 postgraduate graduates began to decline to 16 people, because many students who were on the verge of dropping out (dropouts) had already graduated in 2008 and only a few were still left behind until 2009 namely the 1996 batch of students, which means the study completion

period is between 24-25 semesters. Meanwhile, in 2010 the students who graduated were students of the 2003 class (14-15 semesters) and the 2004 class (12-13 semesters).

Table 5. Number of Quran Study Dissertations  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta by Year of Class

Year of Class	Year of Graduate					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-
1984-1988	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	1	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	1	-	1	1
1991-1993	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	1	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	1	-	-	1	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	1	-	-	-	-	1
1999	-	-	2	1	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	1	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	2	1	-
2005-2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

The development of the number of dissertations on the Quran study at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, as read in the table above, shows that the dissertations issued are very diverse and it can be seen that the study period given is very loose. The 2005 graduates were attended by the 1983 (22 semesters), 1989 (16 semesters) and 1998 (7 semesters) students. In 2006 there was only 1 study on the study of Qur'an written by students of the 1996 class (10 semesters). In 2007 there were 3 dissertations on the study of Quran, one of which was written by the student of 1990 class (17 semesters). In 2008, it increased to 4 dissertations on the study of Quran, the dissertation written in the longest study period was the one written by the student of the 1994 class (14 semesters).

The table above shows that the postgraduate program at UIN Yogyakarta is not strictly enforced with the drop-out decree as has been done by the postgraduate program at UIN Jakarta. This is proven that it was still found in the graduates from 2005 to 2010 graduates who were far behind in their study period.

*Viewed from the Author's Educational Background*

Dissertation classification in terms of the author's scholarship aims to see the background of each author which will definitely have an effect on writing a dissertation.

Table 6. UIN Jakarta Dissertation  
Based on the Author's Educational Background<sup>14</sup>

No.	Author	Educational Background	
		Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree
1	Syar'i Sumin	Hadith Exegesis of IAIN Padang	SPI UIN Jakarta
2	Abd. Rahman Ismail Marasabessy	-	-
3	Mamat Zaenuddin	Faculty of Tarbiyah of IAIN Bandung	Arabic Language and L UIN Jakarta
4	Abdul Qadir	Faculty Of Tarbiyah of IAIN Bandung	UIN Jakarta
5	Abd. Moqsith	STAI al-Aqidah Jakarta	UIN Jakarta
6	Syaifullah	-	-
7	Zahrudin	Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Jakarta	Arabic Language and Literature of IAIN Jakarta
8	Andian Parlindungan	IAIN North Sumatera	UIN Jakarta
9	Adib	Arabic Language Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah STAIN Cirebon	IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya
10	Ahmad Yusam Thobroni	Faculty of Adab IAIN Surabaya	IAIN Alauddin Makassar
11	Alimin H. Mesra	IAIN Jakarta	UIN Jakarta
12	Hamka Hasan	IAIN Makassar	Tafsir-Hadith of UIN Jakarta
13	Anshori	Arabic, IKIP Jakarta & Arabic, Al-Azhar Kairo	IIQ Ulumul Qur'an & Hadis
14	Syafruddin	-	-
15	Andy Hadiyanto	Arabic Faculty of Language and Literature	UIN Jakarta
16	Drs. Hadri Hasan, MA.	Faculty of Sharia IAIN Jakarta	UIN Jakarta
17	Iffatin Nur, M.Ag,	Sharia of IAIN Surabaya	Sharia of UIN Jakarta
18	Moch. Thohir 'Aruf	Faculty of Sharia of IAIN Surabaya	Faculty of Sharia of IAIN Surabaya
19	Mamat Zaenuddin	Faculty of of Tarbiyah of IAIN Bandung	Arabic & Literature, UIN Jakarta
20	Tamrin	STAIN Datokarama Palu	IIQ Jakarta
21	Abdi Rahmat	Sharia, IAIN Sumut	UIN Jakarta
22	Aswadi	Dawah IAIN Surabaya	IAIN Alauddin
23	Mahyuddin	Arabic, IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin	Tafsir of IAIN Alauddin Makassar

Table 7. UIN Yogyakarta Dissertation  
Based on the Author's Educational Background<sup>15</sup>

No.	Author	Educational Background	
		S1	S2
1	Zulkarnaini	No information	No information
2	Fakhruddin	No information	No information
3	Muhammad. Sjamsoeri Joesoef	IAIN Yogyakarta	IAIN Yogyakarta
4	Budiharjo	IAIN Yogyakarta	IAIN Alauddin Makassar
5	Syihabuddin Qolyubi	IAIN Yogyakarta	IAIN Yogyakarta
6	Mustaqim	IAIN Yogyakarta	IAIN Yogyakarta

The table above shows that the backgrounds of the authors of the dissertations are different. The educational background of the author greatly colors the written works produced. For example, Mamat Zainuddin's doctorate with his dissertation "*Uslūb Iltifāt dalam Al-Qur'an (Uslūb Iltifāt in the Quran)*". The choice of this title is most likely influenced by the educational background of the author, namely the Masters of Arabic Literature at UIN Jakarta.

Likewise, the dissertation entitled *Maqasid Syari'ah: Telaah Genealogis Konsep Maqasid Syari'ah (Maqāṣid Sharī'ah: Genealogical Study of the Concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah)*. From this title, it can be seen that the author is an alumnus of Sharia, to be precise, bachelor degree at the Sharia Faculty of IAIN Surabaya and Postgraduate Sharia at UIN Jakarta. Educational background will be seen in the research process or in the conclusions generated. The tables above show that although the major titles are the same regarding exegesis, the tendencies or research processes differ depending on the tendencies of the authors.

#### *Viewed from the themes discussed*

In this case, the research team classified the population of the collected dissertations into three major classifications, namely themes, topics and tendencies. This theme is divided into two, namely the dissertation with the theme of exegesis (coded A) and the dissertation with the theme *Ulumul Qur'an* (coded B). While the topics here are divided into four, namely first, a dissertation on the book of exegesis (coded A). The dissertation that falls into this category is a dissertation that discusses one of the exegesis books in detail, for example the dissertation written by Mursalim entitled "Tafsir Bahasa Bugis/Tafsir al-Qur'an al-Karim Karya Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Sulawesi Selatan; Kajian Terhadap Pemikiran-pemikirannya (Tafsir Bugis Language/Tafsir al-Qur'an al-Karim by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) South Sulawesi; The Study of His Thoughts)".

Also included in this category is the discussion of thematic tafsir which is limited to one book of tafsir. For example, a dissertation entitled “Konsep Syifa’ dalam Tafsir al-Razi (The Concept of Shifā’ in Tafsir al-Rāzī)”.

Classification of the second topic of the dissertation which discusses the character of the interpreter (coded B), the dissertations that fall into this category are dissertations that discuss the profile of *mufassir* or interpreter reformers. If category A emphasizes the profile of the commentary book, category B emphasizes the profile of the character, both those who have a book of exegesis and characters who do not have complete exegesis works but have many ideas related to exegesis. Also included in this category are dissertations that discuss the methodology of exegesis initiated by certain figures, such as the figures of Fazl al-Raḥmān, Nasr Hamid Abū Zayd and others. For example, the dissertation entitled “Metode Tafsir *Mawḍū’i* (Method of Tafsir *Mawḍū’i*) by M. Baqir al-Ṣadr”.

The third topic classification is the exegesis of *Mawḍū’i* (coded C). This topic is the most sought after by scholars of Tafsir Hadith. The dissertations that fall into this category are only researches using the pure *Mawḍū’i* method, namely certain themes that are formulated in full concepts in the Quran directly, not in the perspective of mufassir. For example, the dissertation written by Ahmad Yusam Thobroni “Laut dan Pengelolaannya dalam Perspektif Alquran (The Sea and its Management in the Quranic Perspective)”

The fourth topic classification is the Ulumul Qur’an branch (coded D). The dissertation included in this code is a dissertation that focuses its discussion on one of the branches of Ulumul Qur’an. For example, Andy Hadiyanto wrote “Repetisi Kisah al-Qur’an (Repetition of the Story of the Quran)”. The stories of Qur’an which are part of the *Ulumul Qur’an*.

In addition to the classification of dissertation themes and topics, the research team also mapped the tendencies of each dissertation. First, Islamic tendencies (abbreviated Is), humanitarian tendencies (Mn) and Indonesian tendencies (In). These three tendencies are also the emphasis in the vision of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Table 8. Data of Dissertation of UIN Jakarta

Year	Theme		Topic				Tendency		
	A	B	A	B	C	D	Is	Mn	In
2005	6	2		1	5	2	8	4	-
2006	5	1	2		3	1	6	3	-
2007	4	1		1	3	1	5	3	-
2008	15	5	5		10	5	19	7	-
2009	12	4	8	2	1	5	16	2	-

Year	Theme		Topic			Tendency			
2010	4	1	1	3	-	1	5	-	-
2011	2	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-
	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	

Table 9. Data of Dissertation of UIN Yogyakarta

Year	Theme		Topic				Tendency		
	A	B	A	B	C	D	Is	Mn	In
2005	2	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
2006	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
2007	3	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-
2008	5	-	1	3	-	1	5	1	1
2009	4	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-
2010	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	-
2011	3	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-
	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

### Dissertation Map in Quality

In this discussion, we analyze several dissertation samples, with three categories of questions: 1) Has the author of the dissertation answered the current problems that arose and circulated in the community when the dissertation was written; 2) What is the academic problem that the dissertation writer wants to solve. What is the lacuna that he wants to fill in the development of science; and 3) What is the methodology written and how is it applied in the dissertation.

The benchmark for responding to reality is needed in the dissertation research because social reality is a social network that binds people into a life together. Social reality cannot be understood as a static reality, but is a system or an entity that cannot be understood only from the dynamics of the organic relations of its parts in the spatial dimension, but also must understand its dynamics in the time dimension, namely growth, development and changes in the course of history. As researchers of the verses of the Quran, dissertation writers should try to connect the object of their research with the social reality that surrounds them, this is because an exegesis that is in accordance with its era (not obsolete) so that it can be applied by the people of its time.

In our research that has now become this article, we explored some very important things: (1) a study of thematic exegesis with the authors Ahmad Yusam Thobroni who wrote "The Sea and its Management in the Perspective of the Quran" (2009) and Abd Moqsith Ghazali who wrote "The Perspective of the Quran on Religious Pluralism" (2007). The two

dissertations were written at UIN Jakarta; (2) study of thematic exegesis of the mufassir's perspective with the author Aswadi, "Konsep Syifā' dalam Tafsir Mafātiḥ al-Ghayb karya Fakhruddin al-Rāzī (The Concept of Shifā in Mafātiḥ al-Ghayb Exegesis by Fakhruddin al-Rāzī)" (2007), written at UIN Jakarta, and Waryono Abdul Ghafur who wrote "Millah Ibrāhīm dalam Al-Mizān fi Tafsir al-Qur'ān karya Muḥammad Husein al-Thabāṭabā'i (Millah Ibrāhīm in al-Mizān fi Tafsir al-Qur'ān by Muḥammad Husein al-Thabāṭabā'i)" (2008), written at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta; (3) Gender Exegesis with the author Hamka Hasan, "Tafsir Jender: Studi Perbandingan antara Indonesia dan Mesir (Gender Exegesis: Comparative Study between Indonesia and Egypt)" (2009), written at UIN Jakarta; (4) Tafsir Nusantara (Quranic Exegesis of the Archipelago) with the author Dadang Darmawan, "Ortodoksi Tafsir; Respons Ulama Terhadap Tafsir Ahmad Sanoesi Tamsijjatoel-Moeslimien Karya K.H. Ahmad Sanoesi (The Orthodoxy Tafsir; The Ulama's Response to the Tamsijjatoel-Moeslimien Tafsir by K.H. Ahmad Sanoesi)" (2009) written at UIN Jakarta, and Mursalim who wrote "Tafsir Bahasa Bugis/Tafsir al-Qur'an al-Karim Karya Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Sulawesi Selatan; Kajian Terhadap Pemikiran-pemikirannya (Tafsir of Bugis Language/Exegesis of al-Qur'an al-Karim by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) South Sulawesi; A Study of His Thoughts)" (2009), written at Postgraduate of UIN Alauddin Makassar; (5) there are also dissertations on Qira'at and Rasm such as Syar'i Sumin who wrote "Qirā'at Sab'ah Menurut Perspektif Para Ulama (Qirā'at Sab'ah According to the Perspective of the Muslim Scholars)" (2005), Ahmad Fathoni who wrote "Keterkaitan Ragam Qiraat Dengan Rasm 'Uthmānī Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Penerbitan Mushaf dan Penafsiran Al-Qur'an (The Relation of Variety of Qirā'at with Rasm 'Uthmānī and Its Implications for Publishing of Mushaf and Tafsir of Quran)" (2008), and Hisyami bin Yazid who wrote "Penulisan dan Pemberian Tanda Baca Mushaf Standar Indonesia Cetakan 2002 (Writing and Punctuation of Indonesian Standard Mushaf Printed 2002)" (2009). The three dissertations were written at UIN Jakarta; (6) there are also dissertations on the miracles of the Quran such as Mamat Zaenuddin who wrote "*Uslūb Iltifāt* dalam al-Qur'an (*Uslūb Iltifāt* in the Quran)" (2006), written at UIN Jakarta; (7) there are also dissertations on the Tafsir Method such as Abdul Mustaqim who wrote "Epistemologi Tafsir Kontemporer (Studi Komparatif Antara Fazlur Rahman dan Muhammad Shahrur) (The Epistemology of Contemporary Tafsir [Comparative Study Between Fazlur Rahman and Muhammad Shahrur])" (2007), Erwati Aziz who wrote "Mushkil al-Qur'an (Kajian Metodologis Penafsiran Ayat-ayat



yang Tampak Kontradiktif Tentang Peperangan dan Perkawinan) (Mushkil al-Qur'an: Methodological Study Contradictory Verses about War and Marriage)" (2007). The two dissertations were written at the Postgraduate program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Also Lilik Umami Kaltsum wrote "Metode Tafsir Mawḍū'ī Bāqir al-Ṣadr (Method of Tafsir Mawḍū'ī of Bāqir al-Ṣadr)" (2009), written at UIN Jakarta.

## Conclusion

This article shows some of the important findings. First, the dissertation map quantitatively shows that the number of dissertations produced by each Postgraduate program cannot be said to increase simultaneously, but the development in each period is different. Overall, it shows that of the 454 dissertations at the Postgraduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, there are only 60 dissertations that focus their research on the study of Quran. Meanwhile, at the Postgraduate Program at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, it was shown that out of 167 dissertations there were only 19 dissertations that specialized in the study of Quran.

The main assumption at UIN Jakarta is that the majority of dissertations are published in the study of Quran, because only Postgraduate Jakarta specifically opens the concentration of Tafsir and Hadith while other Postgraduates only open Islamic Studies (Islamic Studies). individual author. In addition, UIN Jakarta postgraduates have pioneered student administration in the 2005-2006 academic period so that in 2008 there was an increase in doctoral graduates because they were filled with students who were on the verge of dropping out.

Second, the dissertation map qualitatively shows that in terms of themes, thematic exegesis studies are more in demand, both thematically in the perspective of Quran and the perspective of certain *mufassir*. However, the thematic study is more normative in nature, meaning that the conclusions produced are only directed at producing Qur'anic insights on certain themes and do not thoroughly touch on one of the problems of society when the dissertation is written. Meanwhile, the study of *Ulumul Qur'an* only focuses on certain themes that are often discussed, namely the science of *Qirā'at* and *Rasm*, as well as the miracles of Quran in terms of language and stories in Quran. The discussion given tends to collect a variety of opinions and then draw conclusions. There has been no research that has come to criticize the main book of *Ulumul Qur'an* or build a new theory in the study of *Ulumul Qur'an*. The majority of dissertations are still in the realm of Islam and humanity in general and are still lacking in linking their research with Indonesian problems.[]

## Endnotes

1. The data was taken from the Library of Postgraduate School of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
2. 1990 is an assumption if the first postgraduate program was held in 1984 at IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
3. In 1960, IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta awarded Dr. HC to Ir. Soekarno and Syekh Ahmad Kaftaru. See M. Atho Mudzhar, "Kedudukan IAIN sebagai Perguruan Tinggi", in *Artikel Pilihan Jurnal Perta*, Directorate of Islamic University of the Republic of Indonesia, Department of Religious Affairs, downloaded from: [www.ditperta.net/arti\\_kel/atho01.htm](http://www.ditperta.net/arti_kel/atho01.htm) (17 October 2012).
4. M. Atho Mudzhar, "Kedudukan IAIN sebagai Perguruan Tinggi", in *Artikel Pilihan Jurnal Perta*, Directorate of Islamic University, Department of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.
5. "Program Pascasarjana pada PTAIN" in [www.ranking-ptai.info/pps\\_ptain/](http://www.ranking-ptai.info/pps_ptain/) accessed on 22 September 2012.
6. Copy of Attachment List of Study Programs at PTAIN at Postgraduate Level (Master's[S2] and Doctoral [S3]), signed by the Head of Sub-Directorate of Islamic Higher Education Cooperation, Dr. H. Mastuki.
7. The existing concentrations include: Islamic Thought Program, Sharia Study Program, Islamic Education Study Program, Islamic History and Civilization Study Program, Tafsir-Hadith Study Program, Arabic Language and Literature Study Program, Da'wa and Communication Study Program, Islamic Economics Study Program, IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, *Pedoman Akademik 2000/2001* (2000/2001 Academic Guidelines) (Jakarta: IAIN Jakarta Press, 2000), 113-120.
8. IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, *Pedoman Akademik 2000/2001*, 113-116
9. The course *Ulumul Qur'an* is offered twice at the Ushuluddin Faculty, first in the first semester as basic educational courses (MKDK) and second in the third semester as Scientific and Skills Courses (MKK), See IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, *Pedoman Akademik 2000/2001*, 70, 73.
10. IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, *Pedoman Akademik 2000/2001*, 116-120.
11. Quoted from the academic Guidance for SPs UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
12. The calculation of the data is only based on the dissertation data that has been inputted into the Academic Guidance of the Postgraduate School students of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
13. The calculation of the data is only based on the dissertation data of the Postgraduate Program Library of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta which has been recorded in the book entitled *Judul-judul Disertasi program Doktor (S3) tahun 1983-2011* (Dissertation Titles for the Doctoral Program in 1983-2011).
14. Data that does not exist in the table because the author did not find it.
15. Data that does not exist in the table are because the author did not find it.

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