



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya**  
**Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences,**  
**Bachelor of Laws Study Program**

Document Code

**SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN**

<b>Courses</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Course Family</b>	<b>Credit Weight</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>Compilation Date</b>																																																			
Children's Criminal Law	7420102102	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	6	December 1, 2023																																																			
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>		<b>SP Developer</b>	<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>	<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>																																																				
		Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H.,M.H.	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.	Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.																																																				
<b>Learning model</b>	Case Studies																																																							
<b>Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)</b>	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																							
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																							
	PO - 1	students are able to legalize the criminal regulations that apply to children in Indonesia along with their principles, such as the principle of legality, temporis delicti, retroactivity and so on as well as the procedural process. Apart from that, it also describes criminal acts, sanctions, abolition of criminal penalties, reduction and aggravation of criminal penalties and the dropping process. The history of the Juvenile Justice Procedure Law is given before explaining the process of resolving criminal acts committed by a child																																																						
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																							
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																								
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PO-1																																																								
<b>Short Course Description</b>	This course aims to provide students with an understanding of various matters relating to Juvenile Criminal Law. The Child Criminal Law course contains criminal laws that apply to children in Indonesia along with their principles, such as the principle of legality, temporis delicti, retroactivity and so on as well as the procedural process. Apart from that, it also describes criminal acts, sanctions, abolition of punishment, reduction and criminal aggravation and the process of imposition. The history of the Juvenile Justice Procedure Law is given before explaining the process of resolving criminal acts committed by a child																																																							
<b>References</b>	<b>Main :</b>																																																							
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arif Gosita. 2004. Masalah Perlindungan Anak. Bhuana Ilmu Populer, Jakarta.</li> <li>2. Anastasia Powell And Suellen Murray. 2008. Children and Domestic Violence : Constructing A Policy Problem in Australia and New Zealand . SAGE Publications, Melbourne.</li> <li>3. Moch. Faisal Salam. 2005. Hukum Acara Peradilan Anak Di Indonesia . Mandar Madju, Bandung.</li> <li>4. Heather Douglas and Tamara Walsh. 2010. Mothers, Domestic Violence, and Child Protection. University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland, Australia .</li> </ol>																																																							
	<b>Supporters:</b>																																																							
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H. Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H.																																																							
<b>Week-</b>	<b>Final abilities of each learning</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [ Estimated time]</b>	<b>Learning materials [ References ]</b>	<b>Assessment Weight (%)</b>																																																			

	stage (Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline ( offline )	Online ( online )		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Get to know the scope of Juvenile Criminal Law through examples	Know the scope of the Juvenile Justice Procedural Rights and its positive law and be able to look for examples of cases that can be resolved through the Juvenile Justice Procedural Rights	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> scope of juvenile criminal law <b>Reference:</b> <i>Moch. Faisal Salam. 2005. Juvenile Justice Procedure Law in Indonesia. Mandar Madju, Bandung.</i>	5%
2	Understand the application system of the Juvenile Criminal Procedure Law	Can describe the juvenile justice system	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> Scope of juvenile crime <b>Reference:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i>	5%
3	Understand the application system of the Juvenile Criminal Procedure Law	Can describe the juvenile justice system	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> scope of juvenile criminal law <b>Reader:</b> <i>Anastasia Powell and Suellen Murray. 2008. Children and Domestic Violence: Constructing A Policy Problem in Australia and New Zealand. SAGE Publications, Melbourne.</i>	5%
4	Able to determine when a child can be punished	Can solve the problem of punishing children who commit criminal acts	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> Scope of juvenile crime <b>Reference:</b> <i>Moch. Faisal Salam. 2005. Juvenile Justice Procedure Law in Indonesia. Mandar Madju, Bandung.</i>	5%
5	Able to determine when a child can be punished	Can solve the problem of punishing children who commit criminal acts	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> juvenile criminal law <b>Reference:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i>	5%

6	Able to describe the juvenile justice process	Able to describe the differences in the procedural process in juvenile justice and general court	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> juvenile criminal law <b>Reference:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
7	Able to describe the juvenile justice process	Able to describe the differences in the procedural process in juvenile justice and general court	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> juvenile criminal law <b>Reference:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
8	Can solve UTS questions	Minimum UTS results reach a C grade	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Written test 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> UAS <b>Reader:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i></p>	15%
9	Understand the differences in the juvenile justice process according to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Juvenile Justice Procedure Act	Able to analyze weaknesses in the juvenile justice procedural process, so that solutions can be found	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Bibliography:</b> <i>Anastasia Powell and Suellen Murray. 2008. Children and Domestic Violence: Constructing A Policy Problem in Australia and New Zealand. SAGE Publications, Melbourne.</i></p>	5%
10	Understand the differences in the juvenile justice process according to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Juvenile Justice Procedure Act	Able to analyze weaknesses in the juvenile justice procedural process, so that solutions can be found	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> juvenile criminal law <b>Reference:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
11	Understand the principles of restorative justice	Able to solve the problem of criminal acts committed by children without causing negative consequences	<p><b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	lecture, question and answer, discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Reader:</b> <i>Arif Gosita. 2004. Child Protection Issues. Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%

12	Understand the principles of restorative justice	Able to solve the problem of criminal acts committed by children without causing negative consequences	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	lecture, question and answer, discussion 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Reader:</b> Arif Gosita. 2004. <i>Child Protection Issues.</i> Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.	5%
13	Understand the process of implementing restorative justice	Able to describe the settlement process through restorative justice procedures	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Reader:</b> Arif Gosita. 2004. <i>Child Protection Issues.</i> Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.	5%
14	Understand the process of implementing restorative justice	Able to describe the settlement process through restorative justice procedures	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Reader:</b> Arif Gosita. 2004. <i>Child Protection Issues.</i> Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.	5%
15	Understand the meaning of juvenile justice for the nation and state	Able to describe the existing juvenile justice process, find obstacles and solutions.	<b>Criteria:</b> Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> juvenile crime <b>Reader:</b> Arif Gosita. 2004. <i>Child Protection Issues.</i> Bhuana Popular Science, Jakarta.	5%
16							0%

#### Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Test	15%
		85%

#### Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent

methods.

10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.