



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

Document
Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																																	
Comparative Criminal Law**	7420102166	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	December 1, 2023																																																	
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator																																																		
		Dr. Pudji Astuti S.H.M.H	Dr. Pudji Astuti S.H.M.H			Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.																																																		
Learning model	Case Studies																																																							
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																							
	PLO-5	Able to resolve legal issues by elaborating on positive law and legal principles in the field of sports law and law in general;																																																						
	PLO-12	Able to understand material legal aspects																																																						
	PLO-16	Able to make appropriate decisions in resolving legal problems																																																						
	PLO-20	Act as a citizen who is proud and loves the country by obeying the law and being disciplined in social and state life;																																																						
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																							
	PO - 1	Students are able to distinguish existing laws in several countries in the world by classifying them based on the applicable legal system																																																						
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																							
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-5</td> <td>PLO-12</td> <td>PLO-16</td> <td>PLO-20</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						P.O	PLO-5	PLO-12	PLO-16	PLO-20			PO-1																																									
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PO-1																																																								
PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																								
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">P.O</td> <td colspan="16">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1																
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PO-1																																																								
Short Course Description	Courses that discuss the meaning and scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Legal Sociology, and Legal History as well as various types of Comparative Law, Comparative Law Methods and Objects of Comparative Law Study, Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family and the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems , Legal Family Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law, etc.: Development History, Adopting Countries, and Their Characteristics,																																																							
References	Main :																																																							
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. barda nawawi arief. 2008. perbandingan hukum pidana. jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada. 2. andi hamzah. 2008. perbandingan hukum beberapa negara. jakarta. sinar grafika 																																																							
	Supporters:																																																							
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H.																																																							
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)																																																	
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)																																																			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)																																																	

1	Students are able to describe the Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Sociology of Law, and History of Law as well as Various Comparative Laws and Methods of Comparative Law and Objects of Comparative Law Studies	Students retell the comparison of criminal law fluently and scientifically. Students are able to analyze legal differences based on their respective legal fields.	Criteria: Accuracy of Answering Questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: Scope of Comparative Criminal Law Reference: <i>bar da nawawi arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.</i>	5%
2	Students are able to describe the Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Sociology of Law, and History of Law as well as Various Comparative Laws and Methods of Comparative Law and Objects of Comparative Law Studies	Students retell the comparison of criminal law fluently and scientifically. Students are able to analyze legal differences based on their respective legal fields.	Criteria: Accuracy of Answering Questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: Scope of Comparative Criminal Law Reference: <i>bar da nawawi arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.</i>	5%
3	Students are able to describe the Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Sociology of Law, and History of Law as well as Various Comparative Laws and Methods of Comparative Law and Objects of Comparative Law Studies	Students retell the comparison of criminal law fluently and scientifically. Students are able to analyze legal differences based on their respective legal fields.	Criteria: Accuracy of Answering Questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: Scope of Comparative Criminal Law Reference: <i>bar da nawawi arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.</i>	5%

4	Students are able to describe the Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Sociology of Law, and History of Law as well as Various Comparative Laws and Methods of Comparative Law and Objects of Comparative Law Studies	Students retell the comparison of criminal law fluently and scientifically. Students are able to analyze legal differences based on their respective legal fields.	Criteria: Accuracy of Answering Questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: Scope of Comparative Criminal Law Reference: <i>bar da nawawi arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.</i>	3%
5	Students are able to analyze the Determination of Legal System Classification	Students are able to classify the legal system in Indonesia	Criteria: It would be good if you were able to classify the legal system in Indonesia Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: World Legal Systems Reader: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i> Material: Indonesian Legal System Bibliography: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i> Material: legal system in Indonesia Reader: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i>	5%
6	Students are able to analyze the Determination of Legal System Classification	Students are able to classify the legal system in Indonesia	Criteria: It would be good if you were able to classify the legal system in Indonesia Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		Material: World Legal Systems Reader: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i> Material: Indonesian Legal System Bibliography: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i>	5%

7	<p>1. Students are able to describe the Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, the Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, as well as the History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law International Law, HATAH, Sociology of Law, and History of Law as well as Various Comparative Laws and Methods of Comparative Law and Objects of Comparative Law Studies</p> <p>2. Students are able to explain the history and development of comparative law</p>	Students tell the history and development of comparative law	<p>Criteria: Good at telling the history and development of comparative law</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	lectures, discussions, questions and answers and presentations 2 X 50		<p>Material: History of the Development of Indonesian Law</p> <p>Reference: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: History of the Development of World Law</p> <p>Reference: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i></p>	5%
8	Mid-semester exam regarding students' ability to analyze Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law, Definition and Scope of Comparative Law and Comparative Criminal Law, History and Development of Comparative Law. The Relationship between Comparative Law, International Law, HATAH, Legal Sociology, and Legal History and Various Types of Comparative Law	Students take the exam by analyzing Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law	<p>Criteria: Good at analyzing Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Written test and discussion and presentation 2 X 50		<p>Material: Introduction to Comparative Criminal Law</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i></p>	15%
9	students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal	Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law	<p>Criteria: Good at retelling stories about the Legal System</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50		<p>Material: Legal System</p> <p>Reader: <i>barde nawawari arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i></p>	5%

10	students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal	Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law	Criteria: Good at retelling stories about the Legal System Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50		Material: Legal System Reader: <i>barda nawawi arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i>	5%
11	students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal	Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law	Criteria: Good at retelling the Legal Tradition Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50		Material: Legal Tradition Reader: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i>	5%
12	students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal	Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law	Criteria: Good at explaining the basis for determining the classification of legal systems Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50	retell about the	Material: Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems Reader: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i>	5%

13	<p>students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal</p>	<p>1. Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law 2. Students are able to use the Comparative Law Method</p>	<p>Criteria: Good at explaining the Comparative Law Method</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: Comparative Law Method Literature: <i>Andi Hamzah. 2008. Comparative law of several countries. Jakarta. graphic light</i></p>	5%
14	<p>1. students are able to analyze the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining the Classification of Legal Systems, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal families regarding the history of development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics in comparative law. Criminal 2. Students are able to use the Comparative Law Method</p>	<p>Students are able to explain the Comparative Law Method</p>	<p>Criteria: Good at explaining the Comparative Law Method</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: Comparative Law Method Literature: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i></p>	5%

15	Students are able to explain Family Law, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law	1. Students are able to retell about the Legal System, Legal Tradition, and Legal Family as well as the Basis for Determining Classification of Legal Systems. Students review their understanding of the Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law legal family regarding historical development, countries that adhere to it, and their characteristics, and certain topics. in Comparative Criminal Law 2. Good at explaining family law, civil law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law	Criteria: Good at explaining family law, civil law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	discussion lecture, and question and answer 2 X 50		Material: Family Law, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law Reader: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada.</i>	7%
16	Final Semester Examination regarding students' ability to explain Family Law, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law	Students are able to take final semester exams regarding Family Law, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law	Criteria: Good at taking Final Semester Exams Form of Assessment : Test	Final exams		Material: Family Law, Civil Law/common law/Islamic law/socialist law Reader: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2008. comparative criminal law. Jakarta. PT. rajagrafindo persada.</i>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	75%
2.	Practice / Performance	2.5%
3.	Test	22.5%
		100%

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** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities 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.

9. **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.