



**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																																																																		
Alternative Dispute Resolution	7420102001	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	5	August 23, 2023																																																																		
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																																			
	Budi Hermono, S.H., M.H.		Budi Hermono, 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-13	Able to understand formal legal aspects																																																																					
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																																						
	PO - 1	explains various methods of resolving disputes in civil law																																																																					
	PO - 2	explains arbitration as a method of resolving civil disputes																																																																					
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																																						
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				P.O	PLO-13	PO-1		PO-2																																																													
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																							
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td>PO-2</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> </tbody> </table>				P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1																	PO-2																
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PO-2																																																																							
Short Course Description	a course that studies legal dispute resolution through alternative dispute resolution, especially in civil cases																																																																						
References	Main :																																																																						
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UU No 30/1999 Tentang Arbitrase dan Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa. 2. Prof. R. Subekti, SH dan R. Tjitrosudibio. 1995. Kitab UU Hukum Perdata Buku Ketiga. Jakarta: Djambatan. 3. Peraturan Prosedur BANI (BANI Rules). 4. Peraturan Prosedur BAMUI (BAMUI Rules). 5. Peraturan dan Acara BAPMI (BAPMI Rules). 6. UU No 5/1968 Tentang Ratifikasi 1965 ICSID Convention. 7. Keppres No 34/1981 Tentang Ratifikasi. 1958. New York Convention. 8. UU No 4/2004 Tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman. 9. UU No 14/1985 Tentang Mahkamah Agung & perubahannya (UU No 5/2004). 10. UU No 2/1986 Tentang Peradilan Umum & perubahannya (UU No 8/2004). 11. UU No 14/2002 Tentang Pengadilan Pajak. 12. HIR (Het herziene Indonesisch Reglemen 																																																																						
	Supporters:																																																																						
	1. Artikel ilmiah terkait																																																																						

Supporting lecturer		Budi Hermono, S.H., M.H. Muh. Ali Masnun, 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	<p>1. Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration</p> <p>2. Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>students are able to things or disputes that can be resolved through arbitration</p> <p>students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences</p>	<p>1. Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration</p> <p>2. Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>3. Students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration</p> <p>4. Students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences</p> <p>5. Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection</p> <p>6. Students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>Criteria: explain arbitration</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%

2	<p>students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria students are able to understand matters or disputes that can be resolved through arbitration students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences students are able to understand about Arbitrator: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection Students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>1. Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration</p> <p>2. Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>3. students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration</p> <p>4. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences</p> <p>5. Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection</p> <p>6. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>Criteria: able to identify civil cases and non-litigation methods</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%
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3	<p>1.Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration</p> <p>2.Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>3.students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p> <p>4.Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>5.students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration</p>	<p>1.Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration</p> <p>2.Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria</p> <p>3.students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration</p> <p>4.students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences</p> <p>5.Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection</p> <p>6.students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>Criteria: recognize the arbitration agreement</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References: <i>Law No. 30/1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%
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4	<p>students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria students are able to understand matters or disputes that can be resolved through arbitration students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences students are able to understand about Arbitrator: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection Students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration 2. Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria 3. students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration 4. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences 5. Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection 6. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs 	<p>Criteria: recognize the arbitration judge</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance</p>	<p>lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: - Library:</p>	5%
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5	<p>students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria students are able to understand matters or disputes that can be resolved through arbitration students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences students are able to understand about Arbitrator: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection Students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>1. Students are able to understand the meaning and basis of arbitration law as well as the advantages of arbitration 2. Students are able to understand the types of arbitration and their criteria 3. students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration 4. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences 5. Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection 6. students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>Criteria: Able to draw up arbitration agreements</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50</p>		<p>Material: related articles References:</p>	5%
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6	Students are able to understand and identify cases that can be resolved through negotiation	<p>1.students are able to Matters or Disputes that Can Be Resolved Through Arbitration</p> <p>2.students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Agreements: Function, Form, Legal Nature and Legal Consequences</p> <p>3.Students are able to understand about Arbitrators: Requirements, Duties & Obligations, Appointment, Right of Rejection and Claims of Rejection</p> <p>4.students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Procedures: Events, Participation, Merger, Time and Costs</p>	<p>Criteria: identifying matters that can be resolved through negotiation</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	lecture, discussion, case analysis, roleplay 2 X 50		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%
7	know and understand as a negotiator	understand negotiation techniques	<p>Criteria: Can apply techniques as a negotiator</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Practical Assessment, Practice/Performance</p>	lecture, discussion, case analysis 2 X 50		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%
8	UTS	Students can analyze and provide legal arguments in existing cases	<p>Criteria: The legal arguments given in the case are in accordance with the focus given</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	given a problem in the form of the 2 X 50 case		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	15%
9	students are able to understand and analyze Arbitration Decisions students are able to understand and analyze Legal Remedies Against Arbitration Decisions students are able to understand and analyze the Implementation of Arbitration Decisions: National and International	understand the case or matter	<p>Criteria: 5</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practical Assessment</p>	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References:</p>	5%
10	know how to resolve cases through mediation	know the preparations as an mediator in a mediation event	<p>Criteria: case identification</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		<p>Material: related articles</p> <p>References: <i>Law No. 30/1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution.</i></p>	5%

11	know how to resolve cases through mediation	1.prepare yourself as a mediator 2.identify cases that will undergo mediation	Criteria: case identification Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		Material: related articles References:	5%
12	know how to resolve cases through mediation	1.know and understand the characteristics of mediation settlements 2.know the legal remedies for mediation agreements	Criteria: case identification Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		Material: related articles References:	5%
13	know how to resolve cases with consolidation	1.identify cases in a consolidated manner 2.analyze the stages of consolidation 3.identify the parties to the consolidation	Criteria: case identification Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		Material: related articles References:	5%
14	know how to resolve cases with consolidation	understand the preparatory stages in implementing consolidation	Criteria: case identification Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		Material: related articles References:	5%
15	deciding on the appropriate method for resolving civil cases through non-litigation	know, correctly identify the APS method with the case at hand	Criteria: 1.identify things 2.analyze the case Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	lectures, case analysis, and event practice 2 X 50		Material: related articles References:	5%
16	UAS	able to analyze, identify, and argue the cases being solved	Criteria: analysis of cases and legal arguments for selecting the chosen settlement method Form of Assessment : Test	negotiation practice, mediator and conciliator 2 X 50		Material: - References: <i>Law No. 30/1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution.</i>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	52.5%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	2.5%
3.	Practical Assessment	5%
4.	Practice / Performance	10%
5.	Test	30%
		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** 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.

8. **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.