



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
CYBER LAW	7420102276	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	7	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
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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-14	Able to apply logical, critical, systematic, solution and innovative thinking													
	PLO-21	Internalize academic values, norms and ethics with a spirit of independence, struggle and entrepreneurship													
	Program Objectives (PO)														
	PO - 1	By studying this course, it is hoped that students will be able to explain the meaning of cyber law, the history of cyber law, as well as the principles of international regulations and students will be able to explain the scope of cyber law.													
	PLO-PO Matrix														
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-5</td> <td>PLO-12</td> <td>PLO-14</td> <td>PLO-21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				P.O	PLO-5	PLO-12	PLO-14	PLO-21	PO-1				
	P.O	PLO-5	PLO-12	PLO-14	PLO-21										
PO-1															

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																

Short Course Description	Cyber Law is a legal aspect whose scope covers every aspect related to individuals or legal subjects who use and utilize internet technology starting when they go online and enter the cyber world.
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References	Main :
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. M. H. Dr. Bambang Sutyoso, Manajemen, Etika & Hukum Teknologi Informasi. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015. 2. B. Suhariyanto, Tindak Pidana Teknologi Informasi [Cybercrime] - Urgensi Pengaturan dan Celah Hukumnya. 2012 3. J. Sitompul, Cyberspace Cybercrimes Cyberlaw – Tinjauan Aspek Hukum Pidana. Jakarta: PT Tatanusa, 2012 4. Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, Tidak Perlu Takut. Edisi 1. Yogyakarta: Andi 5. Buku Cyber Law dan HAKI karangan Prof. Ahmad Ramli 6. Buku Cyber Law Suatu Pengantar karangan Mike komar et,al
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	Understanding cyber law	Students know the meaning of cyber law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Understanding Cyber Law Reference: <i>SMH Dr. Bambang Sutyoso, Information Technology Management, Ethics & Law. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015.</i></p>	5%
2	Understanding cyber law	Students know the meaning of cyber law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Understanding Cyber Law Reference: <i>SMH Dr. Bambang Sutyoso, Information Technology Management, Ethics & Law. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015.</i></p>	5%
3	History of Cyber Law	Students understand the history of cyber law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: History of Cyber Law Reference: <i>B. Suhariyanto, Information Technology Crime [Cybercrime] - Regulatory Urgency and Legal Gaps. 2012</i></p>	5%
4	History of Cyber Law	Students understand the history of cyber law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment</p>	Studying		<p>Material: History of Cyber Law Reference: <i>J. Sitompul, Cyberspace Cybercrimes Cyberlaw – Overview of Criminal Law Aspects. Jakarta: PT Tatanusa, 2012</i></p>	10%

5	Principles of International Regulations	Students understand the principles of international regulations	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Principles of international regulations References: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	5%
6	Principles of International Regulations	Students understand the principles of international regulations	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Principles of international regulations Reference: <i>J. Sitompul, Cyberspace Cybercrimes Cyberlaw – Overview of Criminal Law Aspects. Jakarta: PT Tatanusa, 2012</i></p>	5%
7	Scope of cyber law	Students understand the scope of cyber law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: scope of cyber law Reference: <i>SMH Dr. Bambang Sutiyo, Information Technology Management, Ethics & Law. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015.</i></p>	5%
8	UTS	Students do UTS	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	UTS		<p>Material: UTS Bibliography: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	5%
9	The urgency of regulating information technology	Students know the urgency of regulating information technology	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: The urgency of regulating information technology Reference: <i>Cyber Law and IPR book written by Prof. Ahmad Ramli</i></p>	5%

10	The urgency of regulating information technology	Students understand the urgency of regulating information technology	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment</p>	Studying		<p>Material: The urgency of regulating information technology References: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	10%
11	Internet functions positively and negatively	Students understand the positive and negative functions of the internet	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Positive and negative functions of the internet References: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	5%
12	Internet functions positively and negatively	Students understand the positive and negative functions of the internet	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Positive and negative functions of the internet References: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	5%
13	Electronic trading	Students understand electronic trading	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Electronic trading Bibliography: <i>Magdalena, Merry; Setiyadi, Maswigrantoro. 2007. Cyberlaw, No Need to Be Afraid. Edition 1. Yogyakarta: Andi</i></p>	5%
14	Electronic trading	Students understand electronic trading	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Electronic trading Reference: <i>SMH Dr. Bambang Sutyoso, Management, Ethics & Information Technology Law. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015.</i></p>	5%

15	Provisions and Criminal Sanctions in the ITE Law	Students understand the provisions and criminal sanctions in the ITE Law	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Studying		<p>Material: Criminal Provisions and Sanctions in the ITE Law Reference: J. Sitompul, <i>Cyberspace Cybercrimes Cyberlaw – Overview of Criminal Law Aspects</i>. Jakarta: PT Tatanusa, 2012</p>	5%
16	UAS	UAS	<p>Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	UAS		<p>Material: UAS Library: SMH Dr. Bambang Sutiyoso, <i>Management, Ethics & Information Technology Law</i>. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2015.</p>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	10%
3.	Test	20%
		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.
- 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.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 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%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.

