



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

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

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|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Courses | CODE | Course Family | Credit Weight | | | SEMESTER | Compilation Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Introduction to Indonesian Law (Phi) | 7420104156 | | T=4 | P=0 | ECTS=6.36 | 1 | July 18, 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORIZATION | SP Developer | | Course Cluster Coordinator | | | Study Program Coordinator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Learning model | Case Studies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) | PLO study program that is charged to the course | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Program Objectives (PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PLO-PO Matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | P.O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P.O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 5%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 3%;">1</td> <td style="width: 3%;">2</td> <td style="width: 3%;">3</td> <td style="width: 3%;">4</td> <td style="width: 3%;">5</td> <td style="width: 3%;">6</td> <td style="width: 3%;">7</td> <td style="width: 3%;">8</td> <td style="width: 3%;">9</td> <td style="width: 3%;">10</td> <td style="width: 3%;">11</td> <td style="width: 3%;">12</td> <td style="width: 3%;">13</td> <td style="width: 3%;">14</td> <td style="width: 3%;">15</td> <td style="width: 3%;">16</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P.O | Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| P.O | Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Short Course Description | The Introduction to Indonesian Law course is a mandatory course for students which discusses law in Indonesia, the existence of Indonesian law, the history of Indonesian law, the legal system in the world, the positive legal system in Indonesia and the field of law in Indonesia which is introductory and as a pre-course course. requirements for taking the next course. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| References | Main : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. 1). Sudikno Mertokusumo, 1999. <i>Mengenal Hukum</i> . Yogyakarta, Liberty. 2). Abdoel Jamali, 2000. <i>Pengantar Hukum Indonesia</i> . Jakarta, Rajawali. 3) Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2008. <i>Pengantar Ilmu Hukum</i> . Surabaya, Airlangga University. 4) Boechson Mustofa, 1984. <i>Sistem Hukum Indonesia</i> . Remaja Karya Bandung 5) Samidjo, 1985, <i>Pengantar Hukum Indonesia</i> . Penerbit Armico, Bandung. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supporters: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supporting lecturer | Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H. Arinto Nugroho, S.H., S.Pd., M.H. HEZRON SABAR ROTUA TINAMBUNAN 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1 | 1. Students are able to understand the outline of the Introduction to Indonesian Law course 2. Students are able to understand the history of the Indonesian Legal System and analyze the relationship between PHI and PIH | able to describe the outline of the PHI course | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Enough 3.Not enough | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 2 | 1. Students are able to understand the outline of the Introduction to Indonesian Law course 2. Students are able to understand the history of the Indonesian Legal System and analyze the relationship between PHI and PIH | able to describe the outline of the PHI course | Criteria: Good | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 3 | 1. Students are able to understand the outline of the Introduction to Indonesian Law course 2. Students are able to understand the history of the Indonesian Legal System and analyze the relationship between PHI and PIH | able to describe the outline of the PHI course | Criteria: Good | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 4 | Students are able to understand, identify and compare legal systems in the world (civil law, common law, Islamic and customary legal systems) | Students are able to identify legal systems in the world | Criteria: 1.1. Ask; 2.2. Answer; 3.3. Argumentation | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, exercises and assignments 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 5 | Students are able to understand, identify and compare legal systems in the world (civil law, common law, Islamic and customary legal systems) | Students are able to identify legal systems in the world | Criteria: 1.1. Ask; 2.2. Answer; 3.3. Argumentation | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, exercises and assignments 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 6 | Students are able to understand and analyze the positive legal system in Indonesia (including written law, jurisprudence and customary law/customs) | Students are able to describe the positive legal system | Criteria: Good | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, exercises and assignments 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 7 | Students are able to understand and analyze the positive legal system in Indonesia (including written law, jurisprudence and customary law/customs) | Students are able to describe the positive legal system | Criteria: Good | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, exercises and assignments 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 8 | Mastering the material from meetings 1 to 7 | able to answer questions | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Enough 3.Not enough | Written Test 2 X 50 | | | 0% |

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| 9 | 1. Students are able to understand conflicts between legal systems and are able to explain how to resolve legal conflicts2. Students are able to understand judicial power in Indonesia in an effort to resolve legal conflicts | 1. Students are able to understand conflicts between legal systems and are able to explain how to resolve legal conflicts2. Students are able to understand judicial power in Indonesia in an effort to resolve legal conflicts | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Enough 3.Not enough | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers and exercises. 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 10 | 1. Students are able to understand conflicts between legal systems and are able to explain how to resolve legal conflicts2. Students are able to understand judicial power in Indonesia in an effort to resolve legal conflicts | 1. Students are able to understand conflicts between legal systems and are able to explain how to resolve legal conflicts2. Students are able to understand judicial power in Indonesia in an effort to resolve legal conflicts | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Enough 3.Not enough | Lectures, discussions, questions and answers and exercises. 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 11 | 1. Students are able to mention legal fields in the legal system in Indonesia 2. Students are able to understand: - Understand the meaning, objectives and characteristics of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand the sources of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand the principles of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand various Criminal and Civil Law regulations | Able to describe legal fields | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Not enough 3.Enough | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | | 0% |
| 12 | 1. Students are able to mention legal fields in the legal system in Indonesia 2. Students are able to understand: - Understand the meaning, objectives and characteristics of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand the sources of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand the principles of Criminal and Civil Law - Understand various Criminal and Civil Law regulations | Able to describe legal fields | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Not enough 3.Enough | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | | 0% |

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| 13 | <p>Students are able to: 1. Understand the meaning and terms of HTN and HAN 2. Understand the sources of HTN and HAN 3. Understand the principles of HTN and HAN 4. Understand the relationship and differences between HTN and HAN Students are able to: - Understand the meaning, objectives and characteristics Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the sources of Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the principles of Agrarian Law and HI Law Students are able to: 1. Understand the term procedural law (formal) in general 2. Understand the sources of procedural law Understand the principles in procedural law</p> | <p>Able to describe HTN, HAN, HI, Material and Formal Law</p> | <p>Criteria: 1.Good 2.Not enough 3.Enough</p> | <p>Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50</p> | | | 0% |
| 14 | <p>Students are able to: 1. Understand the meaning and terms of HTN and HAN 2. Understand the sources of HTN and HAN 3. Understand the principles of HTN and HAN 4. Understand the relationship and differences between HTN and HAN Students are able to: - Understand the meaning, objectives and characteristics Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the sources of Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the principles of Agrarian Law and HI Law Students are able to: 1. Understand the term procedural law (formal) in general 2. Understand the sources of procedural law Understand the principles in procedural law</p> | <p>Able to describe HTN, HAN, HI, Material and Formal Law</p> | <p>Criteria: 1.Good 2.Not enough 3.Enough</p> | <p>Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50</p> | | | 0% |

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|----|--|--|--|---|--|----|
| 15 | Students are able to: 1. Understand the meaning and terms of HTN and HAN 2. Understand the sources of HTN and HAN 3. Understand the principles of HTN and HAN 4. Understand the relationship and differences between HTN and HAN Students are able to: - Understand the meaning, objectives and characteristics Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the sources of Agrarian Law and HI - Understand the principles of Agrarian Law and HI Law Students are able to: 1. Understand the term procedural law (formal) in general 2. Understand the sources of procedural law Understand the principles in procedural law | Able to describe HTN, HAN, HI, Material and Formal Law | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Not enough 3.Enough | Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50 | | 0% |
| 16 | Able to understand all meeting material 1-16 | Able to answer Summative Exam questions | Criteria: 1.Good 2.Enough 3.Not enough | Written Test 2 X 50 | | 0% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

| No | Evaluation | Percentage |
|----|------------|------------|
| | | 0% |

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.

