

3	Students can understand and understand the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development)	Students can explain the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development)	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development)</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	<p>Material: Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and Historical Development) Reference: Suherman, Ade Maman, <i>Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004</i></p> <p>Material: Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development) Library: Arrasjid, Chainur, <i>Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta : Sinar Graphics, 2001</i></p>	5%
4	Students can understand and comprehend the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law	Students can explain the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, Discovery Learning, Collaborative Learning methods	<p>Material: Relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law Library: Arrasjid, Chainur, <i>Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta : Sinar Graphics, 2001</i></p>	5%
5	Students can understand and comprehend the Influence of the French Civil Code	Students can explain the influence of the French Civil Code	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the Influence of the French Civil Code</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussing, discovery learning, collaborative learning, problem based learning methods	<p>Material: The Influence of the French Civil Code Reference: Arrasjid, Chainur, <i>Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta : Sinar Graphics, 2001</i></p>	5%
6	Students can understand and comprehend Legal Sources in the Civil Law System (material and formal Legal Sources)	Students can explain 1 source of law in the civil law system (material and formal legal sources)	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend Legal Sources in the Civil Law System (material and formal Legal Sources)</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, Discovery learning, Collaborative learning, Problem based learning methods	<p>Material: Legal Sources in the Civil Law System (Material and Formal Legal Sources) Library: Kamsil, CST, <i>Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%
7	Students can understand and understand the Common Law Legal System	Students can explain the Common Law legal system	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Common Law Legal System</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning, small group discussion methods	<p>Material: Common Law Legal System Bibliography: Arrasjid, Chainur, <i>Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta : Sinar Graphics, 2001</i></p>	5%

8	UTS	able to do UTS assignments	<p>Criteria: able to do UTS assignments</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>		UTS online	<p>Material: common law and civil law</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Suherman, Ade Maman, Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung : Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004</i></p>	10%
9	Students can understand and understand the history of the development of the Common Law legal system	Students can explain the history of the development of the common law legal system	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and understand the history of the development of the Common Law legal system</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	<p>Material: History of the Development of the Common Law Legal System</p> <p>Library: <i>Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%
10	Students can understand and understand the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law Suit) in the Common Law system	Students can explain the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law suit) in the Common Law system	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law suit) in the Common Law system</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Method of teaching, discussing, Discovery learning Collaborative learning	<p>Material: Filing a Case (Law Suit)</p> <p>Literature: <i>Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%
11	Students can understand and comprehend the Jurisdiction of the Law Court (Court of Law)	Students can explain the jurisdiction of the Court of Law	<p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	<p>Material: Jurisdiction of Law Courts (Court of Law)</p> <p>Library: <i>Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%
12	Students can understand and comprehend the Jurisdiction of the Law Court (Court of Law)	Students can explain the jurisdiction of the Court of Law	<p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	<p>Material: Jurisdiction of Law Courts (Court of Law)</p> <p>Library: <i>Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%
13	Students can understand and understand the meaning of Equity within the framework of the Common Law legal system	Students can explain the meaning of Equity within the framework of the common law legal system	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the meaning of Equity within the framework of the common law legal system</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning, problem based learning methods	<p>Material: Understanding Equity</p> <p>Library: <i>Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997</i></p>	5%

14	Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Students can explain the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Methods of teaching, discussion, Discovery learning, Collaborative learning, problem based learning Assignment: Write a paper on legal comparisons regarding actual legal issues between Indonesia and other countries (according to the division of the selected countries)	<p>Material: Court of Chancery as a judicial body Reference: <i>Daud Ali, HM, Islam for Legal, Social and Political Disciplines, Jakarta : Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 1996</i></p>	5%
15	Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Students can explain the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	<p>Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		Methods of teaching, discussion, Discovery learning, Collaborative learning, problem based learning Assignment: Write a paper on legal comparisons regarding actual legal issues between Indonesia and other countries (according to the division of the selected countries)	<p>Material: Court of Chancery as a judicial body Reference: <i>Daud Ali, HM, Islam for Legal, Social and Political Disciplines, Jakarta : Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 1996</i></p>	5%
16	UAS	UAS	<p>Criteria: Students can do UAS assignments</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>		UAS	<p>Material: exam assignments References: <i>Suherman, Ade Maman, Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung : Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004</i></p>	20%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	95%
2.	Test	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.
- 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.

