SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Cyber Law		7410802006	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	**T=2**	**P=0**	**ECTS=4.48**	1	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.

Learning model	**Case Studies**

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**
	Program Objectives (PO)
	PO - 1: By studying this course, it is hoped that students will be able to master Telematics Legal Theory to (1) criticize the Convergence in the Field of Telematics and the ITE Law; (2) giving birth to new legal concepts, as a basis for formulating a new telematics legal theory; (3) examine telematics legal ideas which have a strong influence on the development of substance and legal application at the domestic level; (4) development of telematics legal study and research methods, and (5) Contribution of Telematics Legal Studies in responding to digital technology issues which are developing very quickly, dynamically, fundamentally and increasingly complexly.
	PLO-PO Matrix

P.O
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	This course examines and theoretically analyzes the development of various thoughts, concepts and legal theories on telematics to (1) criticize the convergence of the field of telematics and the ITE law; (2) giving birth to new legal concepts, as a basis for formulating a new telematics legal theory; (3) examine telematics legal ideas which have a strong influence on the development of substance and legal application at the domestic level; (4) development of telematics legal study and research methods, and (5) Contribution of Telematics Legal Studies in responding to digital technology issues that are developing very quickly, dynamically, fundamentally and increasingly complex

References	**Main :**
	1. Dikdik M. Arief Mansur dan Alitaris Gultom, 2005, Cyber Law: Aspek Hukum Teknologi Informasi, Refika Aditama, Bandung. 2. Edmon Makarim, 2004, Kompilasi Hukum Telematika, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta 3. Judhariksawan, 2005, Hukum Telekomunikasi, Rajawali Press, Jakarta. 4. Maskun, 2013, Kejahatan Siber (Cybercrime) Suatu Pengantar, Prenada Kencana, Jakarta
	Supporters:
	1. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, 1976, Masyarakat dan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional: Suatu Uraian tentang Landasan Pikiran, Pola, dan Mekanisme Pembangunan Hukum di Indonesia, Binacipta, Bandung.,

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	Opening of the course (students agree to a lecture contract) and students are able to outline the scope of the telematics law course	The opening of the lecture explains: Lecture contract Course identity Learning targets Course scope	**Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, questions and answers and discussions		**Material:** Scope of Course **Literature:** *Education M. Arief Mansur and Alitaris Gultom, 2005, Cyber Law: Legal Aspects of Information Technology, Refika Aditama, Bandung.*	3%
2	Students are able to explain the terms and legal framework of telematics	Ability to analyze telematics legal terms and frameworks	**Criteria:** Accuracy in analyzing the terms and legal framework of telematics **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** Telematics Terms **Bibliography:** *Edmon Makarim, 2004, Telematics Law Compilation, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta* **Material:** Telematics Legal Framework **Literature:** *Maskun, 2013, Cybercrime An Introduction, Prenada Kencana, Jakarta*	4%
3	Students are able to explain the terms and legal framework of telematics	Students' ability to describe Telematics terms	**Criteria:** Accuracy in explaining Telematics Legal Terms and Frameworks Ability to ask questions and express opinions Discipline and courtesy **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** Telematics Terms **Bibliography:** *Edmon Makarim, 2004, Telematics Law Compilation, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta* **Material:** Telematics Legal Framework **Literature:** *Maskun, 2013, Cybercrime An Introduction, Prenada Kencana, Jakarta*	4%
4	Students are able to describe the telecommunications framework	Students are able to analyze telematics frameworks	**Criteria:** Accuracy in explaining the telecommunications framework. Ability to collaborate in groups. Ability to ask questions and express opinions **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** Telematics Framework **Reference:** *Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, 1976, Society and National Legal Development: A Description of the Basic Thoughts, Patterns and Mechanisms of Legal Development in Indonesia, Binakreati, Bandung.,*	6%
5	Students are able to describe the telecommunications framework	Students' ability to analyze telematics frameworks	**Criteria:** Accuracy in explaining the telecommunications framework. Ability to collaborate in groups. Ability to ask questions and express opinions **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** Telematics Framework **Reference:** *Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, 1976, Society and National Legal Development: A Description of the Basic Thoughts, Patterns and Mechanisms of Legal Development in Indonesia, Binakreati, Bandung.,*	6%
6	Students are able to evaluate the Radio Spectrum and Orbital Position	Able to evaluate radio spectrum and orbital position	**Criteria:** Accuracy and sharpness of student evaluation in evaluating radio spectrum and orbital position **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	discussion		**Material:** Radio spectrum and orbital position **Reference:** *Judhariksawan, 2005, Telecommunication Law, Rajawali Press, Jakarta.*	5%

7	Students are able to evaluate the Radio Spectrum and Orbital Position	Student's ability to evaluate radio spectrum and orbital position	**Criteria:** Sharpness and accuracy of evaluation of radio spectrum and orbital position **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Discussion		**Material:** Radio spectrum and orbital position **Reference:** *Judhariksawan, 2005, Telecommunication Law, Rajawali Press, Jakarta.*	5%
8	Students' ability to solve UTS questions		**Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	writing test		**Material:** telematics framework and radio spectrum and orbital position **Reference:** *Judhariksawan, 2005, Telecommunication Law, Rajawali Press, Jakarta.*	10%
9	Students are able to analyze the role of Telematics Organizations	Student abilities in the role of telematics organizations	**Criteria:** Sharpness of analysis of the role of telematics organizations **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** Telematics Organization **Bibliography:** *Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, 1976, Society and National Legal Development: A Description of the Basic Thoughts, Patterns and Mechanisms of Legal Development in Indonesia, Binakreati, Bandung.,*	4%
10		Students' ability to analyze the role of telematics organizations	**Criteria:** Sharpness of analysis regarding telematics organization **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** telematics organization **Reference:** *Maskun, 2013, Cybercrime An Introduction, Prenada Kencana, Jakarta*	4%
11	Students are able to analyze forms of Cybercrime	Students' ability to analyze and evaluate forms of cyber crime	**Criteria:** Accuracy and sharpness of analysis and evaluation related to forms of cyber crime **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** forms of cyber crime **Reference:** *Edmon Makarim, 2004, Telematics Law Compilation, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta*	5%
12	Students are able to analyze forms of Cybercrime	students' ability to analyze and evaluate forms of cyber crime	**Criteria:** accuracy and sharpness of analysis and evaluation relating to forms of cyber crime **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	lectures, discussions and questions and answers		**Material:** forms of cyber crime **Reference:** *Edmon Makarim, 2004, Telematics Law Compilation, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta*	5%
13	Students are able to explain the Convergence of Telematics and the ITE Law	Students' ability to analyze the convergence of the field of telematics and the ITE Law	**Criteria:** Sharpness of analysis regarding the convergence of telematics and the ITE Law **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	discussion and question and answer		**Material:** Convergence of Telematics and ITE Law **Reference:** *Education and Education M. Arief Mansur and Alitaris Gultom, 2005, Cyber Law: Legal Aspects of Information Technology, Refika Aditama, Bandung.*	5%
14	Students are able to explain the Convergence of Telematics and the ITE Law	Students' ability to analyze the convergence of telematics and the ITE Law	**Criteria:** The sharpness of student analysis is related to the convergence of telematics and the ITE Law **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	lectures, discussions and assignments		**Material:** convergence of telematics and the ITE Law **Reference:** *Dikdik M. Arief Mansur and Alitaris Gultom, 2005, Cyber Law: Legal Aspects of Information Technology, Refika Aditama, Bandung.*	5%

| 15 | | | **Criteria:** The accuracy of the analysis relating to the ITE Law in the national legal system **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities | Discussion and questions and answers | | **Material:** ITE Law in the national legal order **Reference:** *Edmon Makarim, 2004, Telematics Law Compilation, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta* | 6% |
| 16 | Students' ability to solve UAS questions | Student's ability to answer all UAS questions | **Criteria:** Accuracy and clarity of answers to all UAS questions **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Test | | **Material:** convergence of telematics and the ITE Law and its position in national law **Reference:** *Dikdik M. Arief Mansur and Alitaris Gultom, 2005, Cyber Law: Legal Aspects of Information Technology, Refika Aditama, Bandung.* | 23% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	61.5%
2.	Practice / Performance	38.5%
		100%

Notes

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **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.