Document Code



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

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Family	•		dit We	ight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Civil law		7420103082	Compulsory Stud		T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	2	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZA ⁻	TION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator	
		Tamsil, S.H., M.H.; Indri Fo S.H., M.H.; Eny Sulistyowat Hermono, S.H., M.H.;	gar Susilowati, i, S.H., M.H.; Budi	Eny S	ulisty	owati,	S.H., M.H.	Vita Mahardhi	ka, S.H., M.H.
Learning model	Case Studies								

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-16	Able to make appropriate decisions in resolving legal problems
PLO-19	Upholding human values by working together and having social sensitivity

Program Objectives (PO) PO - 1 Students und

PO - 1	Students understand the concept of Civil Law
PO - 2	Able to analyze the characteristics of civil law concept material by utilizing learning material based on statutory regulations and legal doctrine.
PO - 3	Able to make appropriate decisions in resolving legal problems.

PO - 4 Able to resolve legal problems by elaborating on laws and legal principles in the field of civil law and law in general.

PO - 5 Able to understand general knowledge.

PO - 6 Able to understand the basics of legal science.

PO - 7 Able to understand material legal aspects.

PLO-PO Matrix

P.O	PLO-5	PLO-16	PLO-19
PO-1			
PO-2			
PO-3			
PO-4			
PO-5			
PO-6			
PO-7			

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																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																
PO-5																
PO-6																
PO-7																

Short Course Description

The Civil Law course provides students with an understanding of personal law, family law, property law, contract law and inheritance law based on the Civil Code.

References

Main:

- Abdulkadir Muhammad. 1993. Hukum Perdata Indonesia . Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti
 Ali Afandi. 1997. Hukum Waris Hukum Keluarga Hukum Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti
- Ali Afandi. 1997. Hukum Waris, Hukum Keluarga, Hukum Pembuktian . Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- 3. HFA Vollmar. 1984. Pengantar Studi Hukum Perdata Jilid I . Jakarta: CV Rajawali
- 4. Moch Isnaeni. 2013. Perkembangan Hukum Perdata di Indones ia. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Grafika
- Subekti. 1992. Pokok-Pokok Hukum Perdata . Jakarta: PT Intermasa
 Titik Triwulan Tutik. 2008. Hukum Perdata dalam Sistem Hukum Nasional . Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group

Supporters:

1. Kitab Undang Undang Hukum Perdata (BW)

Supporting lecturer

Tamsil, S.H., M.H.
Eny Sulistyowati, S.H., M.H.
Indri Fogar Susilowati, S.H., M.H.
Dr. Heppy Hyma Puspytasari, S.H., M.H.
Budi Hermono, S.H., M.H.
Mahendra Wardhana, S.H., M.Kn.
Dita Perwitasari, S.H., M.Kn.
Astrid Amidiaputri Hasyyati, SH., M.Kn.

Week	Final abilities of each learning stage	Eva	uluation	Lea Stude	elp Learning, rning methods, ent Assignments, stimated time]	Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	1.State the meaning of civil law; 2.Explain the systematics of civil law according to legal science; 3.Explain the systematics of civil law according to law; 4.Explain the provisions of coercive law in the field of civil law; 5.Explain complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law; 6.Explain the history of the implementation of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies era;	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50		Material: understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law. Reader: Abdulkadir Muhammad. 1993. Indonesian Civil Law. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti	7%

				,	,	
2	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	1.State the meaning of civil law; Explaining domicile; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the absence. 2.Explain the systematics of civil law according to legal science; 3.Explain the systematics of civil law according to law; 4.Explain the provisions of coercive law in the field of civil law; 5.Explain complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law; 6.Explain the history of the implementation of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies era; 7.Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the era of independence. Explaining people as legal subjects; 8.Explain legal entities as legal subjects;	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 x 50	Material: money, scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand personal law. Literature: HFA Vollmar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	8%

3 Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	1.State the meaning of civil law; ; , ; ; Explain the absence. 2.Explain the systematics of civil law according to legal science; 3.Explain the systematics of civil law according to law; 4.Explain the provisions of coercive law in the field of civil law; 5.Explain complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law; 6.Explain the history of the implementation of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies era; 7.Explain the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explain the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the Japanese era. Explaining the distory of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the status of independence; ; Explaining the era of independence; ; Explaining the explaining the era of independence; ; Explaining the deification of saan; Explaining the deification of saan; Explaining people as legal subjects; 9.Explain legal entities as legal subjects;	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50	Material: scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law. Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	8%

	Otrada ata asa	Manadan dan		I		40/
4	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	Mention the meaning of civil law; Explain the systematics of civil law according to legal science; Explain the systematics of civil law according to law; Explain the provisions of coercive law in the field of civil law. Explains complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law. Explains complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law. Explain the history of the implementation of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies era; Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the era of independence. Explaining the people as legal subjects; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the absence.	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Practice / Performance	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 x 50	Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	1%

5 Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	1.Mention the meaning of civil law; Explain the systematics of civil law according to legal science; Explain the systematics of civil law according to law; Explain the provisions of coercive law in the field of civil law. Explains complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law. Explains complementary legal provisions in the field of civil law. Explain the history of the implementation of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies era; Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the Japanese era. Explaining the history of the application of BW, RR and IS in Indonesia during the raof independence. Explaining the era of independence. Explaining people as legal subjects; Explain legal entities as legal subjects; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the absence.	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50	Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	8%
	absence. 2.Not enough				

6	Students are able	1.Students are	Criteria:	Lectures		Material:	8%
1	to understand the	able to	1.It's good if you can	Questions		Definition of	
	meaning of objects			and		objects and	
	and property law,	understand the	answer all the				
	the differentiation	meaning of	questions correctly	Answers		Property Law,	
	of objects and the	objects and	2.It is enough if you	Discussion		differentiation	
	importance of the	object law, the	are able to answer	and		of objects and	
	distinction of	differentiation	most of the	analysis of		the	
	objects according		questions correctly	the		importance of	
	to law, property	of objects and		3 X 50		differentiation	
	rights (bezit,	the importance	3.Less if you are	case		of objects	
	property rights including how to	of	able to answer a			according to	
	obtain property	distinguishing	small number of			the Law.	
	rights). understand	objects	questions correctly			Property	
	the meaning of	according to				Rights (Bezit,	
	inheritance law,	law, property	Form of Assessment :			property rights	
	regulations,	''''	Participatory Activities			including how	
	principles,	rights (bezit,	r artioipatory / totavities				
	principles and	property rights				to obtain	
	elements of	including how				property	
1	inheritance.	to obtain				rights)	
1	Students are able	property rights)				Reference:	
1	to understand	2.Students are				Moch Isnaeni.	
1	Inheritance Law					2013.	
	based on the Act,	able to				Development	
	including the	understand the				of Civil Law in	
	classification of	law of transfer				Indonesia.	
	heirs and the share	of property				Yogyakarta:	
	of illegitimate	rights, general					
	children. Inheriting based on	0 , 0				Graphics	
	testaments, the	guarantees,				Department	
	form and contents	and material					
	of testaments and	guarantees					
	the arrangement of	Students are					
	Legitieme Portie	able to					
	20900 : 00	understand the					
		meaning of					
		inheritance					
		law,					
		regulations,					
		principles,					
		principles and					
		elements of					
]	inheritance					
]	4.Students are					
]	able to					
		understand					
]	Inheritance					
1]	Law based on					
		the Act,					
1]	,					
1]	including the					
1]	classification of					
1]	heirs and the					
1]	share of					
1]	illegitimate					
1]	children					
]						
1]	5.Inheriting					
1]	based on the					
1]	testament, the					
1]	form and					
1]	content of the					
]						
]	testament and					
i]	the Legitieme					
]	Portie					
]	arrangements					
ı	1		I	ı	1	i l	

-	Chudorte and alla	4	Cuita ui a c	1	Matadala	40/
8	Students are able to understand the meaning of objects and property law, the differentiation of objects and the importance of the distinction of objects according to law, property rights (bezit, property rights (bezit, property rights). understand the meaning of inheritance law, regulations, principles, principles and elements of inheritance. Students are able to understand Inheritance Law based on the Act, including the classification of heirs and the share of illegitimate children. Inheriting based on testaments, the form and contents of testaments and the arrangement of Legitieme Portie	1.Students are able to understand the meaning of objects and object law, the differentiation of objects and the importance of distinguishing objects according to law, property rights (bezit, property rights (bezit, property rights including how to obtain property rights according to law, property rights including how to obtain property rights, general guarantees, and material guarantees, and material guarantees 3.Students are able to understand the meaning of inheritance law, regulations, principles, principles, principles and elements of inheritance 4.Students are able to understand Inheritance Law based on the Act, including the classification of heirs and the share of illegitimate children 5.Inheriting based on the testament, the form and content of the testament and the Legitieme Portie arrangements	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Practical Assessment, Practice/Performance	Lectures Questions and Answers Discussion and analysis of the 3 X 50 case	Material: law on transfer of property rights, general guarantees and material guarantees Library: Moch Isnaeni. 2013. Development of Civil Law in Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Graphics Department	10%
J	5.5	to evaluate question papers	1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment:	3 X 50	material: learning material for the first to seventh meetings Library: Civil Law Book (BW)	1070

	Charlester	4 -		The Control	<u> </u>		221
9	Students are able to understand the	1.Students are able to	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can	The lecture answered		Material: definition of	8%
	meaning of objects and property law,	understand the	answer all the	discussion		inheritance,	
	the differentiation	meaning of	questions correctly	and case analysis		arrangements, principles,	
	of objects and the importance of the	objects and	2.It is enough if you	3 X 50		principles, principles and	
	distinction of	object law, the differentiation	are able to answer most of the			elements of	
	objects according to law, property	of objects and	questions correctly			inheritance	
	rights (bezit,	the importance	3.Less if you are			Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997.	
	property rights	of	able to answer a			Inheritance	
	including how to obtain property	distinguishing	small number of			Law, Family	
	rights). understand	objects	questions correctly			Law, Evidence	
	the meaning of inheritance law,	according to law, property	Form of Assessment :			Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	
	regulations,	rights (bezit,	Participatory Activities			Кіпека Сіріа	
	principles, principles and	property rights					
	elements of	including how					
	inheritance. Students are able	to obtain					
	to understand	property rights) 2.Students are					
	Inheritance Law based on the Act,	able to					
	including the	understand the					
	classification of heirs and the share	law of transfer					
	of illegitimate	of property					
	children. Inheriting based on	rights, general guarantees,					
	testaments, the	and material					
	form and contents of testaments and	guarantees					
	the arrangement of	3.Students are					
	Legitieme Portie	able to understand the					
		meaning of					
		inheritance					
		law,					
		regulations,					
		principles,					
		principles and elements of					
		inheritance					
		4.Students are					
		able to					
		understand					
		Inheritance Law based on					
		the Act,					
		including the					
		classification of					
		heirs and the					
		share of					
		illegitimate children					
		5.Inheriting					
		based on the					
		testament, the					
		form and content of the					
		testament and					
		the Legitieme					
		Portie					
		arrangements					
10	Lindorotoli	4	Ouit-ui-	Diverse		Managia!	001
10	Understanding overmacht.	1.Understanding force majeure	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can	Direct learning		Material: types of	8%
	Understanding the	(overmacht)	answer all the	3 X 50		engagement	
	types of engagement	2.Understand	questions correctly			and	
		the types of	2.It is enough if you			overmacht	
		engagement	are able to answer			Reference: HFA Vollmar.	
			most of the			1984.	
			questions correctly 3.Less if you are			Introduction to	
			able to answer a			Civil Law Studies	
			small number of			Volume I.	
			questions correctly			Jakarta: CV	
			Form of Assessment :			Rajawali	
			Participatory Activities				
			I .	i .	1	1	

11	Understanding overmacht. Understanding the types of engagement	1.Understanding force majeure (overmacht) 2.Understand the types of engagement	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment:	Direct learning 3 X 50	Material: coercive circumstances (overmacht) Understanding the types of engagements Reader: Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta	3
12	Understanding overmacht. Understanding the types of engagement	1.Understanding force majeure (overmacht) 2.Understand the types of engagement	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Direct learning 3 X 50	Material: overmacht Understanding the types of engagements Reference: HFA Vollar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali Material: overmacht Understanding the types of engagements Reference: HFA Vollar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali	
13	Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement.	Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement.	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	The lecture answered discussion and case analysis 3 X 50	Material: Conditions for the validity of an agreement and principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure compensation and termination of an agreement Library: HFA Vollmar. 1984 Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali	
14	1.Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement. 2.Enough 3.Not enough	Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement.	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	The lecture answered discussion and case analysis 3 X 50	Material: Conditions for the validity of an agreement and principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure compensation and termination of an agreement Library: HFA Vollmar. 1984 Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali	

15	Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement.	Students are able to understand the terms and conditions for the validity of an agreement and the principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and the termination of an agreement.	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	The lecture answered discussion and case analysis 3 X 50	Material: Conditions for the validity of an agreement and principles in an agreement. Performance, default, risk, force majeure, compensation, and termination of an agreement. Library: HFA Vollar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume II. Jakarta: CV Rajawali	1%
16	UAS	Students can evaluate position cases based on doctrine and statutory regulations	Criteria: 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly Form of Assessment: Test	Providing learning evaluation question scripts 60	Material: learning materials for the ninth to fifteenth meetings Library: Civil Law Book (BW)	10%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	77%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	1%
3.	Practical Assessment	0.5%
4.	Practice / Performance	1.5%
5.	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.
- 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** 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.
- 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.