



**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
Civil law	7420103082	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	2	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator		
	Tamsil, S.H., M.H.; Indri Fogar Susilowati, S.H., M.H.; Eny Sulistyowati, S.H., M.H.; Budi Hermono, S.H., M.H.;	Eny Sulistyowati, 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-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 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																																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P.O</th> <th>PLO-5</th> <th>PLO-16</th> <th>PLO-19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>PO-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PO-7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	P.O	PLO-5	PLO-16	PLO-19	PO-1				PO-2				PO-3				PO-4				PO-5				PO-6				PO-7			
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

	<table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																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															
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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 :

1. Abdulkadir Muhammad. 1993. Hukum Perdata Indonesia . Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti
2. 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
5. Subekti. 1992. Pokok-Pokok Hukum Perdata . Jakarta: PT Intermedia
6. 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 Hasyiyati, SH., M.Kn.

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	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50		<p>Material: understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law.</p> <p>Reader: <i>Abdulkadir Muhammad. 1993. Indonesian Civil Law. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti</i></p>	7%

2	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 era of independence. Explaining people as legal subjects; 8.Explain legal entities as legal subjects; 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50		<p>Material: money, scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand personal law.</p> <p>Literature: <i>HFA Vollmar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law</p> <p>Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i></p>	8%
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3	Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 era of independence; ; ; Explaining domicile; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events 8.Explaining people as legal subjects; 9.Explain legal entities as legal subjects; 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50		<p>Material: scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law.</p> <p>Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i></p>	8%
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4	<p>Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law</p>	<p>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. 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 era of independence. Explaining people as legal subjects; Explain legal entities as legal subjects; Explaining domicile; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the absence.</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance</p>	<p>Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i></p>	1%
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5	<p>Students can understand the scope of civil law. Students can understand the history of civil law. Students can understand human law</p>	<p>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. 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 era of independence. Explaining people as legal subjects; Explain legal entities as legal subjects; Explaining domicile; Explaining the authority to have rights and actions; Explaining the deification of saan; Explain the recording of legal events; Explain the absence.</p> <p>2.Not enough</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly</p> <p>2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly</p> <p>3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Lectures, discussions and reading 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: scope of civil law Students can understand the history of civil law Students can understand human law Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i></p>	8%
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6	<p>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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain 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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain property rights) 2. Students are able to understand the law of transfer of property rights, general guarantees, and material guarantees 3. Students are 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 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Lectures Questions and Answers Discussion and analysis of the case 3 X 50</p>	<p>Material: Definition of objects and Property Law, differentiation of objects and the importance of differentiation of objects according to the Law, Property Rights (Bezt, property rights including how to obtain property rights)</p> <p>Reference: <i>Moch Isnaeni. 2013. Development of Civil Law in Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Graphics Department</i></p>	8%
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7	<p>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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain 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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain property rights) 2. Students are able to understand the law of transfer of property rights, general guarantees, and material guarantees 3. Students are 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 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Practical Assessment, Practice/Performance</p>	<p>Lectures Questions and Answers Discussion and analysis of the 3 X 50 case</p>	<p>Material: law on transfer of property rights, general guarantees and material guarantees Library: <i>Mach Isnaeni. 2013. Development of Civil Law in Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Graphics Department</i></p>	1%
8	UTS	Students are able to evaluate question papers	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	3 X 50	<p>Material: learning material for the first to seventh meetings Library: <i>Civil Law Book (BW)</i></p>	10%

9	<p>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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain 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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (bezt, property rights including how to obtain property rights) 2. Students are able to understand the law of transfer of property rights, general guarantees, and material guarantees 3. Students are 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 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>The lecture answered discussion and case analysis 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: definition of inheritance, arrangements, principles, principles and elements of inheritance Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i></p>	8%
10	<p>Understanding overmacht. Understanding the types of engagement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding force majeure (overmacht) 2. Understand the types of engagement 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Direct learning 3 X 50</p>		<p>Material: types of engagement and overmacht Reference: <i>HFA Vollmar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i></p>	8%

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 : Portfolio Assessment	Direct learning 3 X 50		Material: coercive circumstances (overmacht) Understanding the types of engagements Reader: <i>Ali Afandi. 1997. Inheritance Law, Family Law, Evidence Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta</i>	1%
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: <i>HFA Vollar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i> Material: overmacht Understanding the types of engagements Reference: <i>HFA Vollar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i>	5%
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: <i>HFA Vollmar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i>	8%
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: <i>HFA Vollmar. 1984. Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I. Jakarta: CV Rajawali</i>	8%

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. <i>Introduction to Civil Law Studies Volume I I.</i> Jakarta: CV Rajawali	10%
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: <i>Civil Law Book (BW)</i>	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.
- 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.

