

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

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN										
Courses		C	CODE	Course Family		Credit Weight		ight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Criminal Just	ice System	7	7420102185	Study Program		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	7	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZAT	TION	S	SP Developer	2.000.70 000.	Cours	e Clus	ster C	coordinator	Study Program Coordinator	
Learning Case Studies			Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.	Н. Dr. Pudji			ıdji Astuti, S.H., M.H.		Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.	
Program	PLO study prod	PLO study program that is charged to the course								
Learning Outcomes (PLO) Able to collaborate in mapping and making decisions accurately, scientifically, independently, with in responsibility in the field of sports law in particular and legal cases in general;						integrity and				
,	PLO-16	PLO-16 Able to make appropriate decisions in resolving legal problems								
	Program Objectives (PO)									
	PO - 1	After tal (SPP), t	After taking this course, students are able to understand and explain the objectives of the criminal justice system (SPP), the components of SPP, and how SPP works, as well as being able to understand how SPP works.							justice system works.

PLO-PO Matrix

P.O	PLO-7	PLO-16
PO-1		

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O									Wee	ek						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																

Short Course Description

The criminal justice system refers to the working of the crime prevention system using criminal law. As a system, the working of criminal justice involves various components (sub systems) which interact with each other efficiently to realize law enforcement of material criminal law provisions within the limits of their capabilities.

References

Main:

- 1. Barda Nawawi Arief. 1996. Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- 2. Muladi. 1995. Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana. Semarang: Penerbit UNDIP.
- 3. Romli Atmasasmita. 1996. Sistem Peradilan Pidana: Perspektif Ekstensialisme dan Abolisionisme . Bandung: Binacipta.
- 4. Romli Atmasasmita. 2010. Sistem Peradilan Pidana Komtemporer . Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Group.
- 5. Satjipto Rahardjo. 1991. Ilmu Hukum . Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- 6. Yesmil Anwar dan Adang. 2009. Sistem Peradilan Pidana: Konsep dan Pelaksanaannya dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia . Bandung: Penerbit Widya Padjajaran.
- Damaska, Mirjan R. 1986. The Faces of Justice and State Authority: A Comparative Approach to the Legal Process . Yale: Yale University Press.
- 8. Goldstein, Joseph. 1976. Criminal Justice, Law and Politics . Massacusetts: Duxburg Press.
- 9. Gross, Hyman. 1979. A Theory of Criminal Justice . New York: Oxford Univertsity Press.

Supporters:

Supporting lecturer

Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage		uation	Lear Stude	elp Learning, rning methods, nt Assignments, stimated time]	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)	[References]	5 ()
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students understand criminal law policies in dealing with crime related to the criminal justice system	1.Students can explain: The Nature and Dimensions of Crime Development 2.Crime Prevention Policy using Penal and Non-Penal means 3.The relationship between criminal law policy, criminal policy and social policy 4.Limits of the Ability of Criminal Law as a Means of Combating Crime	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: criminal law policy in overcoming crime Reader: Barda Nawawi Arief. 1996. Criminal Law Reform. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.	5%
2	Students understand criminal law policies in dealing with crime related to the criminal justice system	1.Students can explain: The Nature and Dimensions of Crime Development 2.Crime Prevention Policy using Penal and Non-Penal means 3.The relationship between criminal law policy, criminal policy and social policy 4.Limits of the Ability of Criminal Law as a Means of Combating Crime	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions 2 X 50		Material: criminal law policy in overcoming crime Reference: Muladi. 1995. Capita Selecta Criminal Justice System. Semarang: UNDIP Publisher.	5%
3	Students can understand the concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System	Students can explain the meaning of the criminal justice system, the characteristics of criminal justice as a system, approaches to the criminal justice system, objectives, components and how the criminal justice system works.	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System Library: Yesmil Anwar and Adang. 2009. Criminal Justice System: Concept and Implementation in Law Enforcement in Indonesia. Bandung: Widya Padjadjaran Publishers.	5%

4	Students can	Students can	Criteria:	Lastura-	B# a to viol	FO
4	understand the concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System	explain the meaning of the criminal justice system, the characteristics of criminal justice as a system, approaches to the criminal justice system, objectives, components and how the criminal justice system works.	Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System Library: Muladi. 1995. Capita Selecta Criminal Justice System. Semarang: UNDIP Publisher.	5%
5	Students can understand the concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System	Students can explain the meaning of the criminal justice system, the characteristics of criminal justice as a system, approaches to the criminal justice system, objectives, components and how the criminal justice system works.	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: concepts, characteristics, approaches, objectives, components and workings of the Criminal Justice System Library: Romli Atmasasmita. 1996. The Criminal Justice System: Perspectives on Extensionalism and Abolitionism. Bandung: Binakreatif.	5%
6	Students understand the criminal justice system related to handling general crimes, special crimes, and crimes committed by children.	Students are able to explain the Criminal Justice System based on Law Number 8 of 1981 (KUHAP), the Criminal Justice System in Special Crimes based on the Special Law that regulates it, the Juvenile Criminal Justice System	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: criminal justice system related to handling general crimes, special crimes, and crimes committed by children. Reader: Satjipto Rahardjo. 1991. Legal Science. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.	5%
7	Students understand the criminal justice system related to handling general crimes, special crimes, and crimes committed by children.	Students are able to explain the Criminal Justice System based on Law Number 8 of 1981 (KUHAP), the Criminal Justice System in Special Crimes based on the Special Law that regulates it, the Juvenile Criminal Justice System	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: criminal justice system related to handling general crimes, special crimes, and crimes committed by children. References: Muladi. 1995. Capita Selecta Criminal Justice System. Semarang: UNDIP Publisher.	5%

8	UTS	UTS	Criteria:	UTS	Material:	15%
			good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	2 X 50	criminal justice system related to handling general crimes, special crimes, and crimes committed by children. Reader: Satijpto Rahardjo. 1991. Legal Science. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.	
9	Students can understand several models in SPP, including crime control, due process, family model and protection	Students are able to understand several models in SPP, including crime control, due process, family model and protection	Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lecture 2 X 50	Material: models in SPP include crime control, due process, family model and protection. Reference: Damaska, Mirjan R. 1986. The Faces of Justice and State Authority: A Comparative Approach to the Legal Process. Yale: Yale University Press.	5%
10	Students can understand several models in SPP, including crime control, due process, family model and protection	Students are able to explain the Crime Control Model, Due Process Model, Family Model, Protection Model	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: models in SPP include crime control, due process, family model and protection. Reader: Goldstein, Joseph. 1976. Criminal Justice, Law and Politics. Massachusetts: Duxburg Press.	5%
11	Students can understand several models in SPP, including crime control, due process, family model and protection	Students are able to explain the Crime Control Model, Due Process Model, Family Model, Protection Model	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: models in SPP include crime control, due process, family model and protection. Reader: Satjipto Rahardjo. 1991. Legal Science. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.	5%
12	Students can understand several models in SPP, including crime control, due process, family model and protection	Students are able to explain the Crime Control Model, Due Process Model, Family Model, Protection Model	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: models in SPP include crime control, due process, family model and protection. Reader: Muladi. 1995. Capita Selecta Criminal Justice System. Semarang: UNDIP Publisher.	5%

13	Students can understand the concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and witness and victim protection	Students are able to explain Restorative Justice, Penal Mediation, Witness and Victim Protection	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and witness and victim protection. References: Gross, Hyman. 1979. A Theory of Criminal Justice. New York: Oxford University Press.	5%
14	Students can understand the concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and witness and victim protection	Students are able to explain Restorative Justice, Penal Mediation, Witness and Victim Protection	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and protection of witnesses and victims. References: Yesmil Anwar and Adang. 2009. Criminal Justice System: Concept and Implementation in Law Enforcement in Indonesia. Bandung: Widya Padjadjaran Publishers.	5%
15	Students can understand the concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and witness and victim protection	Students are able to explain Restorative Justice, Penal Mediation, Witness and Victim Protection	Criteria: Activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: concepts and forms of restorative justice, penal mediation, and protection of witnesses and victims. References: Yesmil Anwar and Adang. 2009. Criminal Justice System: Concept and Implementation in Law Enforcement in Indonesia. Bandung: Widya Padjadjaran Publishers.	5%
16	UAS	UAS	Criteria: good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Tests	UAS	Material: UAS Reader: Satjipto Rahardjo. 1991. Legal Science. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	92.5%
2.	Test	7.5%

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.
- 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.
- 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.