



**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
Drug Criminal Law	7420102107	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	6	July 18, 2024
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>	<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>	
	Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H.		.....	Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.	

<b>Learning model</b>	Case Studies																																																	
<b>Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)</b>	<b>PLO study program that is charged to the course</b>																																																	
	<b>PLO-5</b> Able to resolve legal issues by elaborating on positive law and legal principles in the field of sports law and law in general;																																																	
	<b>PLO-12</b> Able to understand material legal aspects																																																	
	<b>Program Objectives (PO)</b>																																																	
	<b>PO - 1</b> Able to master the basics of criminal law which are specifically regulated in statutory regulations other than the Criminal Code, understand every special criminal study including corruption crimes, money laundering crimes, economic crimes, information and electronic transaction crimes, narcotics and psychotropic crimes, as well as criminal acts of terrorism.																																																	
	<b>PLO-PO Matrix</b>																																																	
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">P.O</td> <td style="width: 20%;">PLO-5</td> <td style="width: 20%;">PLO-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	PLO-5	PLO-12	PO-1																																													
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	<b>PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)</b>																																																	
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 10%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td><td style="width: 5%;">2</td><td style="width: 5%;">3</td><td style="width: 5%;">4</td><td style="width: 5%;">5</td><td style="width: 5%;">6</td><td style="width: 5%;">7</td><td style="width: 5%;">8</td><td style="width: 5%;">9</td><td style="width: 5%;">10</td><td style="width: 5%;">11</td><td style="width: 5%;">12</td><td style="width: 5%;">13</td><td style="width: 5%;">14</td><td style="width: 5%;">15</td><td style="width: 5%;">16</td> </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> </table>	P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1																
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PO-1																																																		

**Short Course Description**     This course contains definitions, regulations and examples of narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes

<b>References</b>	<p><b>Main :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Atmasasmita. Romli. 1997. Tindak Pidana Narkotika Transnasional Dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana di Indonesia . Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.</li> <li>2. Badan Narkotika Nasional. 2007. Modul Pelatihan Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika . Jakarta.</li> <li>3. Ditjen POM Depkes RI. 2000. Pedoman Penyerbarluasan Informasi Tentang Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan narkotika, Psikotropika dan Zat Aditif Lainnya . Jakarta. Direktorat Bina Khusus Narkotika. 2006. Sosialisasi Penanggulangan HIV/AIDS dan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika di LAPAS/RUTAN . Jakarta.</li> <li>4. Ika, Bawono. 2006. Peredaran Narkotika dan Psikotropika di Rumah Tahanan Negara ( Studi Kasus RUTAN "X" ) (Tesis). Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.</li> </ol> <p><b>Supporters:</b></p>
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**Supporting lecturer**     Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.  
Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning	Evaluation	Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [ Estimated time]	Learning materials [ References ]	Assessment Weight (%)
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	stage (Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline ( offline )	Online ( online )		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students understand the meaning and scope of drug criminal law	Students explain the meaning and scope of drug criminal law	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly</li> <li>2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly</li> <li>3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly</li> </ol> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 1 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics crime <b>Reference:</b> <i>Atmasasmita. Romli. 1997. Transnational Narcotics Crimes in the Criminal Law System in Indonesia. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.</i></p>	5%
2	Students understand the meaning and scope of drug criminal law	Students explain the meaning and scope of drug criminal law	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly</li> <li>2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly</li> <li>3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly</li> </ol> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 1 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics crime <b>Reference:</b> <i>Atmasasmita. Romli. 1997. Transnational Narcotics Crimes in the Criminal Law System in Indonesia. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.</i></p>	5%
3	students understand about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts	Students explain again about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts.	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>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</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control criminal acts <b>Library:</b> <i>Atmasasmita. Romli. 1997. Transnational Narcotics Crimes in the Criminal Law System in Indonesia. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.</i></p>	5%
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5	students understand about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts	Students explain again about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts.	<p><b>Criteria:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control criminal acts.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> <i>Directorate General of POM, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. 2000. Guidelines for Disseminating Information on Preventing Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Other Additive Substances. Jakarta.</i> <i>Directorate of Special Narcotics Development. 2006. Socialization of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Drug Abuse in Prisons/Detention Centers. Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
6	students understand about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts	Students explain again about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts.	<p><b>Criteria:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control criminal acts</p> <p><b>Library:</b> <i>Atmasasmita. Romli. 1997. Transnational Narcotics Crimes in the Criminal Law System in Indonesia. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.</i></p>	5%
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8	UTS	Students explain again about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts.	<p><b>Criteria:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Test</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> UTS <b>Reader:</b> <i>Ika, Bawono. 2006. Circulation of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances in State Detention Centers (Case Study of "X" Detention Center) (Thesis). Jakarta: University of Indonesia.</i></p>	15%
9	students understand about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts	Students explain again about narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control these criminal acts.	<p><b>Criteria:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	student center, brainstorming and discussion 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> narcotics, psychotropics, narcotics crimes and psychotropic crimes and their regulation as well as efforts to prevent and control criminal acts. <b>Reference:</b> <i>Ika, Bawono. 2006. Circulation of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances in State Detention Centers (Case Study of "X" Detention Center) (Thesis). Jakarta: University of Indonesia.</i></p>	5%
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16							0%
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**Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study**

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	67.5%
2.	Test	17.5%
		85%

**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.