



**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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminology | 7420102140 | | T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18 | 6 | July 17, 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORIZATION | SP Developer | | Course Cluster Coordinator | Study Program Coordinator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dr. Pudji Astuti S.H.M.H | | Dr. Pudji Astuti S.H.M.H | Vita Mahardhika, 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; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Program Objectives (PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PO - 1 | Students are expected to be able to understand the criminal procedure process in accordance with the principles of criminal procedural law, both in formal, summary and criminal examinations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PLO-PO Matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">P.O</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">PLO-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">PO-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | P.O | PLO-5 | PO-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P.O | PLO-5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PO-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">4</td><td style="padding: 5px;">5</td><td style="padding: 5px;">6</td><td style="padding: 5px;">7</td><td style="padding: 5px;">8</td><td style="padding: 5px;">9</td><td style="padding: 5px;">10</td><td style="padding: 5px;">11</td><td style="padding: 5px;">12</td><td style="padding: 5px;">13</td><td style="padding: 5px;">14</td><td style="padding: 5px;">15</td><td style="padding: 5px;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">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><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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 is part of the empirical science of criminal law which examines crimes that factually occur in society by looking at the causes of crime, types and characteristics of crime, prevention efforts and society's reaction to the crimes that occur. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| References | Main : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IS Susanto. 1995. Kriminologi. UNDIP, Semarang. 2. JE Sahetapy. 1992. Kriminologi Suatu Pengantar. PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung. 3. Sahetapy. 1982. Paradoksdalam kriminologi. PT Rajawali, Jakarta. 4. Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. Kriminologi dan Masalah kejahatan (suatu pengantar ringkas). Armico, Bandung. 5. Ninik Widiyanti-Panji Anoraga. 1987. Perkembangan kejahatan dan Masalahnya. PT Pradnya Paramita, Bandung. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supporters: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supporting lecturer | Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H. Vita Mahardhika, 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) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|-------------------|--|--|----|
| 1 | <p>Understanding the position of criminology in the science of criminal law, the meaning of words and definitions, approach methods, objects, scope and objectives of studying criminology</p> <p>Understanding the meaning of crime and criminals in the dimensions of law and criminology</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the position of criminology in criminal law science 2. Understand the meaning of words and definitions of criminology 3. Understanding of approach methods in criminology 4. Understand the object, scope and objectives of studying criminology 5. Understand the meaning of crime and criminals in legal and criminological dimensions | <p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly 2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lecture 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: criminal law science</p> <p>Library: IS Susanto. 1995. <i>Criminology. UNDIP, Semarang.</i></p> | 5% |
| 2 | <p>Understanding the position of criminology in the science of criminal law, the meaning of words and definitions, approach methods, objects, scope and objectives of studying criminology</p> <p>Understanding the meaning of crime and criminals in the dimensions of law and criminology</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the position of criminology in criminal law science 2. Understand the meaning of words and definitions of criminology 3. Understanding of approach methods in criminology 4. Understand the object, scope and objectives of studying criminology 5. Understand the meaning of crime and criminals in legal and criminological dimensions | <p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly 2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: meaning of the word and definition of crime</p> <p>Reader: JE Sahetapy. 1992. <i>Criminology An Introduction. PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |
| 3 | <p>Understanding the position of criminology in the science of criminal law, the meaning of words and definitions, approach methods, objects, scope and objectives of studying criminology</p> <p>Understanding the meaning of crime and criminals in the dimensions of law and criminology</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the position of criminology in criminal law science 2. Understand the meaning of words and definitions of criminology 3. Understanding of approach methods in criminology 4. Understand the object, scope and objectives of studying criminology 5. Understand the meaning of crime and criminals in legal and criminological dimensions | <p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly 2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lecture 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: Objects of criminal law</p> <p>Reference: Sahetapy. 1982. <i>Paradoxes in criminology. PT Rajawali, Jakarta.</i></p> | 5% |

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| 4 | Understand the characteristics and typology of crime in general, typology of criminals, the development of crime according to the typology of crime | Students can: 1. Explain the difference between conventional crime and non-conventional crime. 2. Correctly explain the typology of street crime and white collar crime. Explain the development of crime according to the existing crime typology | <p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 2 X 50 | | <p>Material: the difference between conventional crime and non-conventional crime</p> <p>Reference: <i>JE Sahetapy. 1992. Criminology An Introduction. PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |
| 5 | Understand the characteristics and typology of crime in general, typology of criminals, the development of crime according to the typology of crime | Students can: 1. Explain the difference between conventional crime and non-conventional crime. 2. Correctly explain the typology of street crime and white collar crime. Explain the development of crime according to the existing crime typology | <p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 2 X 50 | | <p>Material: the difference between conventional crime and non-conventional crime</p> <p>Reference: <i>JE Sahetapy. 1992. Criminology An Introduction. PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |
| 6 | Understand the theories of the causes of crime and 3 schools of thought in criminology. | 1. Students can: Explain correctly about classical flow 2. Explain correctly about positive flow 3. Explain correctly about critical flow. | <p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 2 X 50 | | <p>Material: Criminology school of thought</p> <p>Library: <i>Sahetapy. 1982. Paradoxes in criminology. PT Rajawali, Jakarta.</i></p> | 5% |
| 7 | Understand the theories of the causes of crime and 3 schools of thought in criminology. | 1. Students can: Explain correctly about classical flow 2. Explain correctly about positive flow 3. Explain correctly about critical flow. | <p>Criteria:</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>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 2 X 50 | | <p>Material: School of criminology</p> <p>Literature: <i>Ninik Widiyanti-Panji Anoraga. 1987. The development of crime and its problems. PT Pradnya Paramita, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |

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| 8 | Can solve UTS questions | Minimum UTS results reach a C grade | Criteria: 1.Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly 2.Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Form of Assessment : Test | Written test 2 X 50 | | Material: UTS Reader: Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. <i>Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction)</i> . Armico, Bandung. | 15% |
| 9 | Understanding schools/schools in criminology: biological, environmental, bio-sociological and spiritual | 1.Students can: Understand the 3 schools of thought in criminology 2.Understand the schools/schools of thought in criminology | 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 | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 4 X 50 | | Material: Madzhab in criminology Library: IS Susanto. 1995. <i>Criminology</i> . UNDIIP, Semarang. | 5% |
| 10 | Understanding schools/schools in criminology: biological, environmental, bio-sociological and spiritual | 1.Students can: Understand the 3 schools of thought in criminology 2.Understand the schools/schools of thought in criminology | Criteria: 1.Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly 2.Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 4 X 50 | | Material: Madzhab in criminology Reader: Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. <i>Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction)</i> . Armico, Bandung. | 5% |

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| 11 | Understand how to approach the study of the causes of crime: (biogenic, psychogenic, sociogenic and critical/conflict | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: Correctly explain the causes of crime using a biogenic approach 2. Explains 2 theories of the causes of crime from biogenic factors 3. Explain correctly how to approach studying the causes of crime from psychogenic factors 4. Explain correctly how to approach studying the causes of crime from sociogenic factors 5. Correctly explain the 3 theories of the causes of crime from sociogenic factors 6. Explains 3 theories of the causes of crime from the critical/conflict school | <p>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</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 4 X 50 | | <p>Material: approaches to studying the causes of crime</p> <p>Reference: <i>Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction). Armico, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |
| 12 | Understand how to approach the study of the causes of crime: (biogenic, psychogenic, sociogenic and critical/conflict | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: Correctly explain the causes of crime using a biogenic approach 2. Explains 2 theories of the causes of crime from biogenic factors 3. Explain correctly how to approach studying the causes of crime from psychogenic factors 4. Explain correctly how to approach studying the causes of crime from sociogenic factors 5. Correctly explain the 3 theories of the causes of crime from sociogenic factors 6. Explains 3 theories of the causes of crime from the critical/conflict school | <p>Criteria: 1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 4 X 50 | | <p>Material: biogenic, psychogenic, sociogenic and critical/conflict</p> <p>Reader: <i>Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction). Armico, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |

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| 13 | Understand the targets in crime prevention efforts and the form of community reaction when a crime occurs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: Explain preventive crime prevention efforts 2.Explain repressive crime prevention efforts 3.Explain the targets of abolitionist crime prevention efforts 4.Explain the targets of moralistic crime prevention efforts 5.Explain 3 types of formal public reactions 6.Explain 3 types of informal community reactions | <p>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</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: Targets in crime prevention efforts</p> <p>Reference: <i>JE Sahetapy. 1992. Criminology An Introduction. PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |
| 14 | Understand the targets in crime prevention efforts and the form of community reaction when a crime occurs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: Explain preventive crime prevention efforts 2.Explain repressive crime prevention efforts 3.Explain the targets of abolitionist crime prevention efforts 4.Explain the targets of moralistic crime prevention efforts 5.Explain 3 types of formal public reactions 6.Explain 3 types of informal community reactions | <p>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</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: crime prevention and forms of community reaction when crime occurs.</p> <p>Reader: <i>Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction). Armico, Bandung.</i></p> | 5% |

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|----|---|--|--|--|--|---|-----|
| 15 | Understand the targets in crime prevention efforts and the form of community reaction when a crime occurs | <p>1. Students can: Explain preventive crime prevention efforts</p> <p>2. Explain repressive crime prevention efforts</p> <p>3. Explain the targets of abolitionist crime prevention efforts</p> <p>4. Explain the targets of moralistic crime prevention efforts</p> <p>5. Explain 3 types of formal public reactions</p> <p>6. Explain 3 types of informal community reactions</p> | <p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p> | Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50 | | <p>Material: crime prevention and forms of community reaction when crime occurs. Library: IS Susanto. 1995. <i>Criminology. UNDP, Semarang.</i></p> | 5% |
| 16 | Solve UAS questions | Students can achieve a minimum grade of C | <p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p> | UAS 2 X 50 | | <p>Material: UAS Reader: <i>Mulyana W Kusumah. 1984. Criminology and the Problem of Crime (a brief introduction). Armico, Bandung.</i></p> | 15% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

| No | Evaluation | Percentage |
|----|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Participatory Activities | 70% |
| 2. | Test | 30% |
| | | 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.

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.