



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																																																	
Economic Criminal Law	7420102103	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	6	July 17, 2024																																																	
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																		
		Pudji Astuti	Pudji Astuti, Gelar Ali Ahmad	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;																																																				
	PLO-21	Internalize academic values, norms and ethics with a spirit of independence, struggle and entrepreneurship																																																				
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																					
	PO - 1	able to analyze several economic crimes such as Corruption, TPPU, Smuggling Crimes																																																				
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																					
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-5</td> <td>PLO-21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				P.O	PLO-5	PLO-21	PO-1																																													
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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 rowspan="2">P.O</td> <td colspan="16">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>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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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																																						
PO-1																																																						
Short Course Description	This course is an introduction to the principles of economic criminal law and Indonesian positive criminal law relating to economic criminal acts, so that students can analyze economic criminal cases and existing economic criminal law phenomena.																																																					
References	Main :																																																					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benedict S. Alper. 1973. Changing Concept of Crime and Criminality Policy. Resource Material Series No. 6, Unafei, Tokyo. 2. Saparinah Sadli. 1976. Persepsi Sosial mengenai Perilaku Menyimpang. Bulan Bintang, Jakarta. 3. Edi Setiadi dan Rena Yulia. 2010 . Hukum Pidana Ekonomi . Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta. 4. Neni Sri Imaniyati. 2010. Pengantar Hukum Perbankan Indonesia . Refika Aditama, Bandung. 5. Aziz Syamsuddi. 2011 . Tindak Pidana Khusus . Sinar Grafika, Jakarta. 																																																					
	Supporters:																																																					
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Gelar Ali Ahmad, 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)																																															

1	Understand the study of law and economic crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: Understand economic crime 2.Development of economic crime 3.Conventional and white-collar economic crimes 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in the discussion and can give the right answers</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50	explain the difference between criminal law and special criminal law and analyze economic crime cases	<p>Material: understanding of economic criminal law</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010 . Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.</i></p>	5%
2	Understand the study of law and economic crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: Understand economic crime 2.Development of economic crime 3.Conventional and white-collar economic crimes 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in the discussion and can give correct answers</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: elements of economic crime.</p> <p>Library: <i>Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010 . Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.</i></p>	5%
3	Understand theories about the factors that cause crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: explain the biological theories of crime 2.explain criminal psychology theories 3.explain the sociological theories of crime 4.explains critical/structural criminology theories 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: theories of criminal acts.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Saparinah Sadli. 1976. Social Perceptions of Deviant Behavior. Bulan Bintang, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
4	Understand theories about the factors that cause crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: explain the biological theories of crime 2.explain criminal psychology theories 3.explain the sociological theories of crime 4.explains critical/structural criminology theories 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in the discussion and can give the right answers</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: theories regarding the occurrence of economic crimes.</p> <p>Reader: <i>Saparinah Sadli. 1976. Social Perceptions of Deviant Behavior. Bulan Bintang, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
5	Understand crime prevention criminal policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students can: explain the meaning of crime prevention crime policy 2.explain penal efforts in combating crime 3.explains non-penal efforts in preventing crime 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: Public policy</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Benedict S. Alper. 1973. Changing Concept of Crime and Criminality Policy. Resource Material Series No. 6, Unafei, Tokyo.</i></p>	5%

6	Understand crime prevention criminal policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: explain the meaning of crime prevention crime policy 2. explain penal efforts in combating crime 3. explains non-penal efforts in preventing crime 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in the discussion and can give correct answers</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: penal and non-penal legal policies</p> <p>Reference: <i>Benedict S. Alper. 1973. Changing Concept of Crime and Criminality Policy. Resource Material Series No. 6, Unafei, Tokyo.</i></p>	5%
7	Students understand the eradication of criminal acts of corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: explain the meaning of criminal acts of corruption 2. explain the history and development of criminal acts of corruption 3. explain the factors that cause corruption crimes 4. explain the policy for dealing with criminal acts of corruption 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in discussions and can give correct answers</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: corruption and its resolution</p> <p>Reader: <i>Aziz Syamsuddi. 2011. Special Crimes. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
8	Students understand the eradication of criminal acts of corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: explain the meaning of criminal acts of corruption 2. explain the history and development of criminal acts of corruption 3. explain the factors that cause corruption crimes 4. explain the policy for dealing with criminal acts of corruption 	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the UTS questions correctly,</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	UTS 2 X 50		<p>Material: economic crime, corruption and its eradication</p> <p>Reader: <i>Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010. Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.</i></p>	10%
9	Can solve UTS questions	Minimum UTS results reach a C grade	<p>Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment</p>	lecture and assignment 2 X 50		<p>Material: PPU</p> <p>Reader: <i>Aziz Syamsuddi. 2011. Special Crimes. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%

10	Students understand crimes in the economic sector	1.Students can: explain TPPU 2.analyzing TPPU 3.explains the TPPU resolution 4.	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in discussion and can give the right answers Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: TPPU Reader: Aziz Syamsuddi. 2011 . <i>Special Crimes</i> . Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.	5%
11	Students understand crimes in the economic sector	1.Students can: explain banking crimes 2.explain crimes in the field of copyright 3.explain the crime of smuggling 4.explain crimes in the field of property	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active during the discussion and can answer correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: types of economic crime Reader: Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010 . <i>Economic Criminal Law</i> . Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.	5%
12	Students understand crimes in the economic sector	1.Students can: explain banking crimes 2.explain crimes in the field of copyright 3.explain the crime of smuggling 4.explain crimes in the field of property	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active during the discussion, and can answer correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: economic crime Reader: Aziz Syamsuddi. 2011 . <i>Special Crimes</i> . Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.	5%
13	Students understand crimes in the economic sector	1.Students can: explain banking crimes 2.explain crimes in the field of copyright 3.explain the crime of smuggling 4.explain crimes in the field of property	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: types of economic crime Reader: Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010 . <i>Economic Criminal Law</i> . Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.	5%
14	Students understand international trends in overcoming economic crime	1.Students can: explain the results of UN congresses on crime prevention 2.explains international cooperation in combating crime	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in discussions and can solve problems correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: resolution of economic crimes based on UN arrangements. Reference: Benedict S. Alper. 1973. <i>Changing Concept of Crime and Criminality Policy</i> . Resource Material Series No. 6, Unafei, Tokyo.	5%
15	Students understand international trends in overcoming economic crime	1.Students can: explain the results of UN congresses on crime prevention 2.explains international cooperation in combating crime	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, are active in discussions and can analyze problems correctly Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: Countering economic crime Reader: Neni Sri Imaniyati. 2010. <i>Introduction to Indonesian Banking Law</i> . Refika Aditama, Bandung.	5%

16	able to analyze and resolve economic crime cases appropriately	Full marks if you can solve all UAS questions	Criteria: perfect score if you can solve all the UAS questions Form of Assessment : Test	UAS 2 X 50		Material: Solving economic crimes Reader: <i>Edi Setiadi and Rena Yulia. 2010 . Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.</i>	20%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	40%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	5%
3.	Test	55%
		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** 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.
- 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.