



**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																																																												
Government accountability	7420102191	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	7	July 17, 2024																																																												
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator																																																													
		Dr. Sulaksono, SH., MH	Dr. Sulaksono, SH., MH			Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.																																																													
Learning model	Case Studies																																																																		
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																																		
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																																		
	PO - 1	Students are able to master the substance of the Government Accountability course																																																																	
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																																		
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>P.O</td></tr> <tr><td>PO-1</td></tr> </table>						P.O	PO-1																																																										
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PO-1																																																																			
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																		
		<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>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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Short Course Description	This course has a position as a course that underlies all courses in the Government Law section. Serves as a reference for the substance of other government law courses. Teaches about the principles, norms and rules as well as phenomena that exist in State Administrative Law. Lectures are carried out with lectures, case study analysis, presentations and discussions.																																																																		
References	Main :																																																																		
	1. Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law , Fourth Edition, London : Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, Hukum Administrasi Negara , Jakarta : PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Hukum Administrasi dan Tindak Pidana Korupsi , Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011. _____, Hukum Administrasi dan Good Governance , Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Hukum Administrasi Perbandingan Penyelesaian Maladministrasi oleh Ombudsman dan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.																																																																		
	Supporters:																																																																		
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Sulaksono, S.H., M.H. Dr. Hananto Widodo, S.H., M.H. Muh. Ali Masnun, S.H., M.H. Intan Lovisonnya, SH.,MH.																																																																		
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	choose the principle of government accountability	explain the basis of discretionary testing,	<p>Criteria: good if everything is correct, sufficient if 50% correct, poor if less than 50% correct</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	lecture and question and answer 2 X 50		<p>Material: choosing the principle of government accountability Reference: <i>Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Fourth Edition, London: Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, State Administrative Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Administrative Law and Corruption Crimes, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Administrative Law and Good Governance, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Comparative Administrative Law on Settlement Maladministration by the Ombudsman and State Administrative Court, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.</i></p>	5%
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8	UTS	Midterm exam	<p>Criteria: good if everything is correct, sufficient if 50% correct, poor if less than 50% correct</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	2 X 50		<p>Material: Mid-Term Exam References: <i>Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Fourth Edition, London: Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, State Administrative Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Administrative Law and Corruption Crimes, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Administrative Law and Good Governance, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Comparative Administrative Law on Settlement Maladministration by the Ombudsman and State Administrative Court, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.</i></p>	15%

9	categorize comparisons of government accountability	comparing government accountability	<p>Criteria: good if everything is correct, sufficient if 50% correct, poor if less than 50% correct</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	lecture and question and answer 2 X 50		<p>Material: comparing government accountability Reference: <i>Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Fourth Edition, London: Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, State Administrative Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Administrative Law and Corruption Crimes, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Administrative Law and Good Governance, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Comparative Administrative Law on Settlement Maladministration by the Ombudsman and State Administrative Court, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.</i></p>	5%
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16	categorize comparisons of government accountability	comparing government accountability	<p>Criteria: good if everything is correct, sufficient if 50% correct, poor if less than 50% correct</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	lecture and question and answer 2 X 50		<p>Material: comparing government accountability Reference: <i>Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Fourth Edition, London: Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, State Administrative Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Administrative Law and Corruption Crimes, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Administrative Law and Good Governance, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Comparative Administrative Law on Settlement Maladministration by the Ombudsman and State Administrative Court, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.</i></p> <p>Material: UAS Library: <i>Hilaire Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Fourth Edition, London: Cavendish Publishing, 2002. HR, Ridwan, State Administrative Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006. Philipus M. Hadjon, Administrative Law and Corruption Crimes, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Administrative Law and Good Governance, Trisakti University, Jakarta, 2012. Nuryanto A. Daim, Comparative Administrative Law on Settlement Maladministration by the Ombudsman and State Administrative Court, Surabaya, Laksbang, 2014.</i></p>	15%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Test	30%
		100%

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.