



**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																																																	
Industrial Relations Disputes	7420102170	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 17, 2024																																																	
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>			<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>																																																		
	Arinto Nugroho, S.Pd.S.H.M.H.		Arinto Nugroho, S.Pd.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-7</b>	Able to collaborate in mapping and making decisions accurately, scientifically, independently, with integrity and responsibility in the field of sports law in particular and legal cases in general;																																																						
	<b>PLO-12</b>	Able to understand material legal aspects																																																						
	<b>PLO-14</b>	Able to apply logical, critical, systematic, solution and innovative thinking																																																						
	<b>PLO-20</b>	Act as a citizen who is proud and loves the country by obeying the law and being disciplined in social and state life;																																																						
	<b>Program Objectives (PO)</b>																																																							
	<b>PO - 1</b>	The Industrial Relations Disputes course discusses disputes (1) between employers and workers/laborers, and (2) between trade unions or labor unions within one company. Industrial relations disputes are part of civil disputes (cases). Industrial relations disputes are resolved using special procedures according to the type of dispute starting from Bipartite, Tripartite negotiations outside of court and if an agreement is not reached then it will end up in the Relations Court.																																																						
	<b>PLO-PO Matrix</b>																																																							
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th>P.O</th> <th>PLO-7</th> <th>PLO-12</th> <th>PLO-14</th> <th>PLO-20</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						P.O	PLO-7	PLO-12	PLO-14	PLO-20	PO-1																																											
	P.O	PLO-7	PLO-12	PLO-14	PLO-20																																																			
PO-1																																																								
<b>PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)</b>																																																								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </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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<b>Short Course Description</b>	The Industrial Relations Disputes course discusses disputes (1) between employers and workers/laborers, and (2) between trade unions or labor unions within one company. Industrial relations disputes are part of civil disputes (cases). Industrial relations disputes are resolved using special procedures according to the type of dispute starting from Bipartite, Tripartite negotiations outside of court and if an agreement is not reached then it will end up in the Relations Court.																																																							
<b>References</b>	<b>Main :</b>																																																							
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Husni, Lalu. 2005. Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial Melalui Pengadilan &amp; Di luar Pengadilan. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada</li> <li>2. Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Teori dan Praktek Manajemen Konflik Industrial. Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial. Surabaya: ITS Press</li> <li>3. Ugo dan Pujiyo. 2012. Hukum Acara Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial : Tata Cara dan Proses Penyelesaian Sengketa Perburuhan. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika</li> <li>4. Farid Muazd. 2005. Pengadilan Hubungan Industrial dan Alternatif Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hubungan Industrial Di luar Pengadilan. Jakarta: Ind Hill Co</li> </ol>																																																							
	<b>Supporters:</b>																																																							
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H. Arinto Nugroho, S.H., S.Pd., M.H. Ahmad Nailul Author, S.H., S.I.P., 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	Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes	<p>1.Students can understand the meaning of: Industrial relations dispute,</p> <p>2.industrial relations dispute resolution,</p> <p>3.Industrial Relations Court</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.Ability to work together in groups</p> <p>2.- Able to work with all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1)</p> <p>3.Ability to communicate verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able communicate correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>4.Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>5.Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b></p> <p>violation of disputes (1) between employers and workers/laborers, and (2) between trade unions or labor unions within one company.</p> <p><b>References:</b></p> <p><i>Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes. Surabaya: ITS Press</i></p>	5%

			<p>to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6. MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>7. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>			
2	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes	Students can: 1. Explain the background to the birth of Law Number 2 of 2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes 2. Summarize the comparison between (1) Law Number 2 of 2004 (2) Law Number 22 of 1957 and (3) Law Number 12 of 1964	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability to work together in groups</li> <li>2. - Able to work with all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1)</li> <li>3. Ability to communicate verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able communicate correctly and clearly (1)</li> <li>4. Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)</li> <li>5. Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly</li> </ol>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 4 X 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes</p> <p><b>Reader:</b> <i>Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes. Surabaya: ITS Press</i></p>	5%

			<p>and clearly (1) Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6. MAXIMUM SCORE: <math>5 \times 5 = 25</math></p> <p>7. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>			
3	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes	<p>1. Students can: Explain the background to the birth of Law Number 2 of 2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes</p> <p>2. Concluding the Comparison between (1) Law Number 2 of 2004 (2) Law Number 22 of 1957 and (3) Law Number 12 of 1964</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1. Ability to work together in groups</p> <p>2. - Able to work with all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1)</p> <p>3. Ability to communicate verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>4. Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>5. Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. <i>Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes.</i> Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</p>	5%

			<p>correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6. MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>7. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>			
4	Students are able to understand the types of industrial relations disputes	Students can explain rights disputes and interest disputes	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively</li> <li>2. A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons</li> <li>3. A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly</li> <li>4. A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct</li> </ol> <p>5. Score: Score%2 20</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50	<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> <i>Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes. Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</i></p>	5%

5	Students are able to understand the types of industrial relations disputes	Students can: 1. Explain employment termination disputes & disputes between labor unions in one company. Classify a real case into one type of dispute ~ Students can: 1. Explaining employment termination disputes & disputes between labor unions in one company 2. Classify a real case into one type of dispute	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively</li> <li>2. A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons</li> <li>3. A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly</li> <li>4. A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct</li> <li>5. Score: Score%20</li> </ol> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes. <b>Reference:</b> Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. <i>Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes.</i> Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</p>	5%
6	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through bipartite institutions	Students can: Understand the explanation of the meaning of bipartite institutions. Categorize cases where there is agreement and where there is no agreement	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively</li> <li>2. A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons</li> <li>3. A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly</li> <li>4. A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct</li> <li>5. Score: Score%20</li> </ol> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes <b>Reader:</b> Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. <i>Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes.</i> Surabaya: ITS Press</p>	5%

7	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through bipartite institutions	Students can: Understand the explanation of the meaning of bipartite institutions. Categorize cases where there is agreement and where there is no agreement-- Students can:	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively 2.A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons 3.A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly 4.A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct 5.Score: Score%20  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes. <b>Reference:</b> <i>Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes. Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</i>	5%
8	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes	1.Students can: Explain the background to the birth of Law Number 2 of 2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes 2.Concluding the Comparison between (1) Law Number 2 of 2004 (2) Law Number 22 of 1957 and (3) Law Number 12 of 1964 3.Explain if the parties do not reach an agreement 4.Categorize cases where there is agreement and where there is no agreement 5.Understand the explanation of the meaning of bipartite institutions	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively 2.A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons 3.A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly 4.A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct 5.Score: Score%20  <b>Form of Assessment :</b> Test	USS 2X50		<b>Material:</b> UTS <b>Reader:</b> <i>Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes. Surabaya: ITS Press</i>	15%
9	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through mediation institutions	1.Students can: Understand the explanation of the competency of mediation institutions 2.Explain the meaning of the terms and conditions for joint agreement arbitrators, 3.Written Recommendations	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.Ability to work together in groups 2.- Able to work with all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1) 3.Ability to communicate	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes. <b>Reference:</b> <i>Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of</i>	5%

			<p>verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able communicate correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>4.Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>5.Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6.MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>7.VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>		Labor Disputes. Jakarta: Sinar Graphics	
10	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial	1.Students can: Understand the explanation of the competency of	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.Ability to work together in groups</p> <p>2.- Able to work with</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning,	<b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of	5%



	<p>relations disputes through mediation institutions</p>	<p>mediation institutions  2.Explain the meaning of the terms and conditions for joint agreement arbitrators,  3.Written Recommendations</p>	<p>all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1)  3.Ability to communicate verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able communicate correctly and clearly (1)  4.Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)  5.Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)  Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen</p>	<p>discussion and question and answer  2 X 50</p>		<p>industrial relations disputes  <b>Reference:</b>  <i>Husni, Lalu. 2005. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes Through Courts &amp; Outside Courts. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada</i></p>	
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			<p>to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6. MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>7. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p>			
11	<p>Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through conciliation institutions</p>	<p>Students can: 1. Understand the explanation of the competence of conciliation institutions 2. Explain the meaning of collective agreements and written recommendations</p> <p>~Students can: 1. Understand the explanation of the competence of conciliation institutions 2. Explain the purpose of the collective agreement and written recommendations</p>	<p><b>Criteria of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p> <p>Quality of answers questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>2. MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>3. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	<p>Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer</p> <p>2 X 50</p>	<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes</p> <p><b>Reader:</b> <i>Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes. Surabaya: ITS Press</i></p>	5%

12	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through arbitration institutions	<p>1.Students can: Understand the explanation of the Competency of arbitration institutions</p> <p>2.Explain the meaning of the arbitrator requirements for trials, arbitration, decisions of arbitration institutions</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.A score of 4 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly and comprehensively</p> <p>2.A score of 3 is obtained if the student is able to answer the lecturer's questions correctly but without comprehensive reasons</p> <p>3.A score of 2 is obtained if the student is able to answer 1 lecturer's question correctly</p> <p>4.A score of 1 is obtained if the student tries to answer the lecturer's question but the answer is not correct</p> <p>5.Score: Score%20</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. <i>Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes.</i> Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</p>	5%
13	Students are able to understand the resolution of industrial relations disputes through arbitration institutions	<p>1.Students can: Understand the explanation of the Competency of arbitration institutions</p> <p>2.Explain the meaning of the arbitrator requirements for trials, arbitration, decisions of arbitration institutions</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>2.MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%25 = 25</p> <p>3.VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. <i>Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes.</i> Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</p>	5%

14	Students are able to understand the Industrial Relations Court	<p>1.Students can: Understand the absolute competence of the Industrial Relations Court</p> <p>2.Explain the procedural law of the Industrial Relations Court</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b> good, moderate and poor</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes.</p> <p><b>Reference:</b> <i>Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes. Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</i></p>	5%
15	Students are able to understand the Industrial Relations Court	<p>1.Students can: Understand the absolute competence of the Industrial Relations Court</p> <p>2.Explain the procedural law of the Industrial Relations Court</p>	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <p>1.Ability to work together in groups</p> <p>2.- Able to work with all group members (5) - Able to work with several group members (4) - Only able to work with one group member (3) - Only able to work individually (2) - Work individually and disturb other group members (1)</p> <p>3.Ability to communicate verbally - Able to communicate correctly and clearly (5) - Able to communicate correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to communicate clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to communicate correctly and clearly (2) - Not able communicate correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>4.Ability to ask questions - Able to convey questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to convey questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to convey questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to convey questions correctly and clearly (1)</p> <p>5.Ability to answer questions - Able to answer questions correctly and clearly (5) - Able to answer questions correctly but not clearly (4) - Able to answer questions clearly but not correctly (3) - Not able to answer questions correctly and clearly (2) - Not able to answer questions correctly</p>	Student Centered, exposition Discovery learning, discussion and question and answer 2 X 50		<p><b>Material:</b> Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes</p> <p><b>Reader:</b> <i>Nawawi, Ismail. 2009. Theory and Practice of Industrial Conflict Management. Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes. Surabaya: ITS Press</i></p>	5%

			<p>and clearly (1) Willingness to respect friends' opinions - Able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (5) - Able to accept other people's input but less able to show respect when other students express opinions (4) - Able to listen to other people's opinions, but somewhat difficult to accept other people's input (3) - Less able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (2) - Not able to respect and listen to other people's opinions. (1)</p> <p>6. MAXIMUM SCORE: 5%2 5 = 25</p> <p>7. VALUE: TOTAL SCORE X 4</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities</p>				
16	Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes	Students are able to understand the meaning of industrial relations disputes	<p><b>Criteria:</b> good, moderate and poor</p> <p><b>Form of Assessment :</b> Test</p>	UAS 2x50		<p><b>Material:</b> UAS <b>Literature:</b> <i>Ugo and Pujiyo. 2012. Procedural Law for Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes: Procedures and Process for Settlement of Labor Disputes. Jakarta: Sinar Graphics</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** 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.

