



**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																																																	
Land Use Law	7420102111	Study Program Elective Courses	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 18, 2024																																																	
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator																																																		
	Dita Perwitasari, S.H., M.Kn. ; Tamsil, S.H., M.H.		Dita Perwitasari, S.H., M.Kn.			Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.																																																		
Learning model	Case Studies																																																							
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																							
	PLO-8	Able to be fair, ethical, law-abiding, and care about the social environment in designing and implementing sports laws and law in general.																																																						
	PLO-10	Able to understand the basics of legal science																																																						
	PLO-17	Able to be responsible for the results of joint work as well as carry out monitoring and evaluation																																																						
	PLO-19	Upholding human values by working together and having social sensitivity																																																						
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																							
	PO - 1	Students master land use allocation																																																						
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																							
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>P.O</td> <td>PLO-8</td> <td>PLO-10</td> <td>PLO-17</td> <td>PLO-19</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						P.O	PLO-8	PLO-10	PLO-17	PLO-19			PO-1																																									
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PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <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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PO-1																																																								
Short Course Description	Land Use Management is a course that studies a series of activities to plan the allocation, use and supply of land in implementing national development. Efforts to organize development projects, whether initiated by the government or private institutions, according to a list of priority scales.																																																							
References	Main :																																																							
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jayadinata T Johara. 1999. Tata Guna Tanah dalam Wilayah Dalam Perencanaan Desa, Perkotaan dan Wilayah. Bandung : ITB. 2. Boedi Harsono. 2003. Hukum Agraria Indonesia Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria , Isi dan Pelaksanaannya. Jakarta : Djambatan. 3. Urip Santoso. 2012. Hukum Agraria Kajian Komprehensif. Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media. 																																																							
	Supporters:																																																							

1. Undang-undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-pokok Agraria (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1960 Nomor 104, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 2043);
2. Undang-undang Nomor 24 Tahun 1992 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1992 Nomor 115, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3501);
3. Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1999 Nomor 60, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3839);
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 69 Tahun 1996 tentang Pelaksanaan Hak dan Kewajiban, serta Bentuk dan Tata Cara Peran Serta Masyarakat dalam Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1996 Nomor 104, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3660);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 36 Tahun 1998 tentang Penertiban dan Pendayagunaan Tanah Terlantar (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1998 Nomor 51, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3745);
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 25 Tahun 2000 tentang Kewenangan Pemerintah dan Kewenangan Provinsi Sebagai Daerah Otonom (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2000 Nomor 54, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3952);
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 tentang Pembinaan dan Pengawasan atas Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2001 Nomor 41, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4090);
8. PERATURAN PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 16 TAHUN 2004 TENTANG PENATAGUNAAN TANAH

Supporting lecturer
Tamsil, S.H., M.H.
Dita Perwitasari, S.H., M.Kn.

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 purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: basics of legal information systems and minimum required literature. Bibliography: <i>Jayadinata T Johara. 1999. Land Use Management in Regions in Village, Urban and Regional Planning. Bandung: ITB.</i></p>	5%
2	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: basics of legal information systems and minimum required literature. Bibliography: <i>Jayadinata T Johara. 1999. Land Use Management in Regions in Village, Urban and Regional Planning. Bandung: ITB.</i></p>	5%

3	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: basics of legal information systems and minimum required literature. Bibliography: <i>Jayadinata T Johara. 1999. Land Use Management in Regions in Village, Urban and Regional Planning. Bandung: ITB.</i></p>	5%
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5	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: basics of legal information systems and minimum required literature Reader: <i>Boedi Harsono. 2003. Indonesian Agrarian Law History of the Establishment of the Basic Agrarian Law, its Content and Implementation. Jakarta : Bridge.</i></p>	8%
6	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	Understand the purpose of studying the basics of legal information systems and the minimum literature required.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: basics of legal information systems and minimum required literature. Reader: <i>Boedi Harsono. 2003. Indonesian Agrarian Law History of the Establishment of the Basic Agrarian Law, its Content and Implementation. Jakarta : Bridge.</i></p>	5%

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8	U.S.S	U.S.S	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests</p>	Open 2 X 50		<p>Material: learning material for the first to seventh meetings Reader: <i>Urip Santoso. 2012. Comprehensive Study of Agrarian Law. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media.</i></p>	15%

9	Shows land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: Explain land use in urban areas, factors that influence land use in urban areas, urban land use, guidelines for preparing city plans, managing land use using the principles of safe, smooth, healthy and orderly. 2. Explain land use in rural areas, factors that influence land use in rural areas, characteristics of rural areas, land use in rural areas, management of rural land use using sustainable, optimal, harmonious and balanced principles. 3. Explain the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution. 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, emphasis on land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Urip Santoso. 2012. Comprehensive Study of Agrarian Law. Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media.</i></p>	5%
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11	Shows land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.	<p>1. Students can: Explain land use in urban areas, factors that influence land use in urban areas, urban land use, guidelines for preparing city plans, managing land use using the principles of safe, smooth, healthy and orderly.</p> <p>2. Explain land use in rural areas, factors that influence land use in rural areas, characteristics of rural areas, land use in rural areas, management of rural land use using sustainable, optimal, harmonious and balanced principles.</p> <p>3. Explain the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly</p> <p>2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly</p> <p>3. Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, emphasis on land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Urip Santoso. 2012. Comprehensive Study of Agrarian Law. Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media.</i></p>	5%
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12	Shows land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can: Explain land use in urban areas, factors that influence land use in urban areas, urban land use, guidelines for preparing city plans, managing land use using the principles of safe, smooth, healthy and orderly. 2. Explain land use in rural areas, factors that influence land use in rural areas, characteristics of rural areas, land use in rural areas, management of rural land use using sustainable, optimal, harmonious and balanced principles. 3. Explain the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution. 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: emphasis on land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Urip Santoso. 2012. Comprehensive Study of Agrarian Law. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media.</i></p>	5%
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14	Shows land use in urban and rural areas, factors that differentiate land use in rural and urban areas, the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.	<p>1.Students can: Explain land use in urban areas, factors that influence land use in urban areas, urban land use, guidelines for preparing city plans, managing land use using the principles of safe, smooth, healthy and orderly.</p> <p>2.Explain land use in rural areas, factors that influence land use in rural areas, characteristics of rural areas, land use in rural areas, management of rural land use using sustainable, optimal, harmonious and balanced principles.</p> <p>3.Explain the emphasis of land use, characteristics of community life, population size and distribution.</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly</p> <p>2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly</p> <p>3.Less if you are able to answer a small number of questions correctly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		<p>Material: land use in rural areas, factors that influence land use in rural areas, characteristics of rural areas, land use in rural areas, management of rural land use using sustainable, optimal, harmonious and balanced principles.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Urip Santoso . 2012. Comprehensive Study of Agrarian Law. Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media.</i></p>	5%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	75%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	7.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	2.5%
4.	Test	15%
		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.

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.