

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences, Bachelor of Laws Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN CODE Course Family Credit Weight SEMESTER

Courses				CODE		Course F	Course Family Credit Weight		ght	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Special judicial procedural law			7420102020				T=2 P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 18, 2024	
AUTHORIZATION			SP Developer		Cours	Course Cluster Coordinator		Study Program Coordinator			
						Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.					
Learning model		Case Studies		L							
Program		PLO study p	rograr	n that is cha	rged to the o	course					
Learning Outcom		Program Obj	ective	es (PO)							
(PLO)		PLO-PO Mat	rix								
				P.0							
		PO Matrix at	the er	end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)							
			Р	P.O Week							
				1 2	3 4 5	5 6 7	8	9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16
								1 1 1			
Short Course Description		The special co courts within th Crime Court, Ir	ie scop	oe of general j	ustice, includir	ng: Childrer	hensiv I's Cou	e discussion rt, Commerc	of procedur ial Court, Hui	al law that ap man Rights Co	olies to special ourt, Corruption
Referen	ces	Main :									
		 Syahrul Mahmud. 2013. Hukum Acara Khusus pada Pengadilan Hubungan Industrial . Semarang: Graha Ilmu. Hartini Rahayu. 2009. Penyelesaian Sengketa Kepailitan di Indonesia . Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. Maria Sylvia. 2014. Hukum Acara Pengadilan Anak: Antara Teori dan Praktik . Jakarta: Universitas Trisakti 							Media Group.		
		Supporters:									
Supporting lecturer		Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H.									
Week- eac		inal abilities of ach learning tage Sub-PO)		Evaluation			Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)	
				ndicator	Criteria & Fo		ine(ine)	Online (online)]	
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

1	Students understand the general view of the course	 Explaining the course description; Explaining Learning Outcomes; Explain references; Explaining the assessment; Designing a learning contract 	Lectures 2 X 50		0%
2	Students are able to identify the justice system in Indonesia	 Able to recognize the 4 judicial environments under the Supreme Court; Able to identify the types of courts included in general justice; Able to identify Special Courts in general courts. 	lecture, discussion, question and answer 2 X 50		0%
3	Students are able to identify the justice system in Indonesia	 Able to recognize the 4 judicial environments under the Supreme Court; Able to identify the types of courts included in general justice; Able to identify Special Courts in general courts in 	lecture, discussion, question and answer 2 X 50		0%
4	Students understand absolute competence and the procedures that apply to the Juvenile Court	 Able to identify the absolute competence of juvenile justice; Able to identify relative competency in juvenile justice; Able to analyze child court proceedings. 	lecture, discussion, question and answer 2 X 50		0%

5 Students of the force of the thousand the thousa						
able to identify the procedural law that applies courtabsolute absolute absolute of the courtabsolute absolute absolute of the courtadsolute absolute absolute of the courtadsolute absolute answer 2 × 50adsolute answer 2 × 507Students are able to identify to the commercial Court1. Able to identify the absolute competence identify the absolute absolute competence to the Court1. Able to identify the absolute absolute competence of the Court1. Able to identify the absolute absolute competence of the Court1. Able to identify the absolute competence of the Court1. Able to identify the absolute competence of the Court1. Able to identify the absolute competence of the Court;1. Able to identify the absolute competence in the Court;1. Able to identify the absolute commercial Court;1. Able to identify the absolute competence in the Court;1. Able to identify the absolute court;1. Able to identify the absolute court;1. Able to anaver 2 × 500%8UTSUTSUTSUTS0%10Image: color black court;Image: color black color black court;0%11	5	understand absolute competence and the procedures	identify the absolute competence of juvenile justice; 2.Able to identify relative competency in juvenile justice; 3.Able to analyze child court	discussion, question and answer		0%
able to identify the procedure Commercial Courtindext to ite absolute competence of the Court;discussion, question and answer 2 × 502.Able to identify relative competence in the Commercial Court;2.Able to identify relative competence in the Commercial Court;discussion, question and answer 2 × 508UTSUTSUTS0%9		able to identify the procedural law that applies to the Commercial	identify the absolute competence of the Commercial Court; 2.Able to identify relative competence in the Commercial Court; 3.Able to analyze trial proceedings in cases at the Commercial	discussion, question and answer		0%
9 2×50 0% 10 0% 0% 11 0% 0% 12 0% 0% 13 0% 0%	7	able to identify the procedural law that applies to the Commercial	identify the absolute competence of the Commercial Court; 2.Able to identify relative competence in the Commercial Court; 3.Able to analyze trial proceedings in cases at the Commercial	discussion, question and answer		0%
9 0% 10 0% 11 0% 12 0% 13 0%	8	UTS	UTS	UTS 2 X 50		0%
11 0% 12 0% 13 0%	9					0%
12 0% 13 0%	10					0%
13 0%	11					0%
	12					0%
14 004	13					0%
	14					0%

15				0%
16				0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

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.
- 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.
- 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.