



**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																																																			
Legal Research Methodology (MPH)	7420104244		T=4 P=0 ECTS=6.36	5	July 17, 2024																																																			
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																				
	Eny Sulistyowati, S.H., M.H.		Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.																																																				
Learning model	Project Based Learning																																																							
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																							
	PLO-9	Able to understand general knowledge																																																						
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																							
	PO - 1	The Research Methods and Legal Writing course is a core legal architecture course and is a prerequisite for students to prepare a thesis/legal writing. This course will discuss legal concepts, principles of legal research, doctrinal and non-doctrinal research, research approach methods, research typologies, research levels, types of data, data collection methods and instruments used, data analysis methods and data presentation method																																																						
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																							
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">P.O</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">PLO-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">PO-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>				P.O	PLO-9	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 style="padding: 5px;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">4</td><td style="padding: 5px;">5</td><td style="padding: 5px;">6</td><td style="padding: 5px;">7</td><td style="padding: 5px;">8</td><td style="padding: 5px;">9</td><td style="padding: 5px;">10</td><td style="padding: 5px;">11</td><td style="padding: 5px;">12</td><td style="padding: 5px;">13</td><td style="padding: 5px;">14</td><td style="padding: 5px;">15</td><td style="padding: 5px;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">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><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	The Research Methods and Legal Writing course is a core legal architecture course and is a prerequisite for students to prepare a thesis/legal writing. This course will discuss legal concepts, principles of legal research, doctrinal and non-doctrinal research, research approach methods, research typologies, research levels, types of data, data collection methods and instruments used, data analysis methods and data presentation method																																																							
References	Main :																																																							
		1. Johny Ibrahim, Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif , Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.																																																						
	Supporters:																																																							
Supporting lecturer	Eny Sulistyowati, S.H., M.H. Dr. Hananto Widodo, 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	Students are able to understand an overview of legal research	able to understand an overview of legal research	<p>Criteria: good is enough</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Lectures and Discussions 4 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research</p> <p>Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i></p>	5%
2	Students are able to explain the principles of legal research	able to explain the principles of legal research	<p>Criteria: Good is bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures and discussions 4 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research</p> <p>Literature:</p>	5%
3	Students are able to identify the steps and methods of legal writing	<p>1. Legal Writing Format</p> <p>2. How to create a background</p> <p>3. How to create a formulation</p> <p>4. How to create objectives and uses</p> <p>5. How to create a theoretical and conceptual framework</p> <p>6. How to create a Conceptual and Operational definition</p>	<p>Criteria: 1. good 2. fair 3. bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research</p> <p>Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i></p>	5%
4	Students are able to identify the steps and methods of legal writing	<p>1. Legal Writing Format</p> <p>2. How to create a background</p> <p>3. How to create a formulation</p> <p>4. How to create objectives and uses</p> <p>5. How to create a theoretical and conceptual framework</p> <p>6. How to create a Conceptual and Operational definition</p>	<p>Criteria: 1. good 2. fair 3. bad</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research</p> <p>Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i></p>	5%

5	Students are able to identify the steps and methods of legal writing	1. Legal Writing Format 2. How to create a background 3. How to create a formulation 4. How to create objectives and uses 5. How to create a theoretical and conceptual framework 6. How to create a Conceptual and Operational definition	Criteria: 1. good 2. fair 3. bad Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Literature:	5%
6	Students are able to explain doctrinal legal research methods	able to explain doctrinal legal research methods	Criteria: 1. good 2. fair 3. bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
7	Students are able to explain doctrinal legal research methods	able to explain doctrinal legal research methods	Criteria: 1. good 2. fair 3. bad Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
8	Students are able to explain non-doctrinal legal research methods	1. Examining Doctrinal Research Materials 2. Overview of Non-Doctrinal Research Methods 3. Differences Between Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches dominant position	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Test	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: UTS Library: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	15%

9	Students are able to explain non-doctrinal legal research methods	1. Examining Doctrinal Research Materials 2. Overview of Non-Doctrinal Research Methods 3. Differences Between Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches dominant position	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
10	Students are able to explain quantitative approaches in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Formulating assumptions and hypotheses 2. Variables and relationships between variables 3. Questionnaire making techniques 4. Data collection methods 5. Data collection methods and instruments used	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
11	Students are able to explain quantitative approaches in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Formulating assumptions and hypotheses 2. Variables and relationships between variables 3. Questionnaire making techniques 4. Data collection methods 5. Data collection methods and instruments used	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
12	: Students are able to explain qualitative approach methods in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Data Presentation 2. Data Analysis 3. Data Collection Methods 4. Data Collection Methods and Instruments Used 5. Data Analysis	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research . Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%

13	: Students are able to explain qualitative approach methods in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Data Presentation 2. Data Analysis 3. Data Collection Methods 4. Data Collection Methods and Instruments Used 5. Data Analysis	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
14	: Students are able to explain qualitative approach methods in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Data Presentation 2. Data Analysis 3. Data Collection Methods 4. Data Collection Methods and Instruments Used 5. Data Analysis	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
15	: Students are able to explain qualitative approach methods in non-doctrinal legal research	1. Data Presentation 2. Data Analysis 3. Data Collection Methods 4. Data Collection Methods and Instruments Used 5. Data Analysis	Criteria: Good is enough Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 4 X 50		Material: Students are able to understand an overview of legal research Reference: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Research Theory and Methodology, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	5%
16	Midterm exam	Students are able to work on UTS questions	Criteria: Good, medium and poor Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	UAS 4 X 50		Material: UAS Library: <i>Johny Ibrahim, Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang, 2006.</i>	15%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	45%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	40%
3.	Test	15%
		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** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities 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.