

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

Document Code

		SEM	IES	TE	ER I	LEAF	RN	INC	βP	LAI	N						
Courses		CODE			Course Fami		mily	y Credit Weight			SEN	MESTE	R	Comp Date	pilation		
Penology		7420102160)			udy Prog			T=2	P=0	ECTS=	3.18		7		July 1	17, 2024
AUTHORIZAT	ION	SP Develop	er		- ' E !	ective Co		Cours	e Clu	ster C	oordina	tor	Stu	dy Pro	gram	Coord	dinator
							Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.				Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.		I., M.H.				
Learning model	Case Studies	·															
Program	PLO study progr	ram that is cha	ged	to th	е сог	ırse											
Learning Outcomes (PLO)		Able to resolve le in general;	gal is:	sues	by ela	borating	on po	sitive	law a	ınd leg	al princi	oles i	n the	field o	f spoi	ts law	and law
, ,	PLO-12																
	PLO-16	Able to make app	ropria	te de	ecision	s in reso	lving	legal	proble	ems							
		Act as a citizen w life;	ho is	proud	d and	loves the	cour	try by	obey	ing the	e law and	l beir	ng dis	scipline	d in s	ocial a	nd state
	Program Object	ives (PO)															
	PO - 1	Have the ability to	desc	ribe d	conce	pts and th	eorie	s abo	out pe	nology	and sol	e pr	obler	ns rela	ted to	penolo	ogy
	PLO-PO Matrix																
		P.O	P.O PLO-5 P		PLC)-12		PL	O-16		PLO	O-20					
		PO-1	PO-1														
		1				ı											
	PO Matrix at the	end of each lea	arnin	g sta	ige (S	Sub-PO)											
		P.O								Week	(
			1	2	3	4 5	6	7	8	9	10 11	. 1	2	13	14	15	16
		PO-1										+					
					<u> </u>	ı	<u> </u>	<u> </u>									
Short Course Description	This course studie law violators in ger																
References	Main :																
	2. Bambang 3. Barda Nav 4. Barda Nav 5. Bambang 6. Dwija Priy 7. Jimly Assh 8. Lamintang	zah. 2008. Asas-a Purnomo.1986. F wawi Arief.2007. F wawi Arief. 2010. Waluyo . 2004. P atna. 2006. Sister niddiqie . 1995. Pe J.1984. Hukum Pe n Barda Nawawi A	elaks Perker Bunga idana n Pela embah entens	anaa nban a Ran dan aksar narua ier In	n Pida gan S npai K pemid naan F In Huk Idones	ana Penja iistem Pe (ebijakan lanaan . S Pidana Pe tum Pidai sia . Armi	ira de mida Huku Sinar enjara na Ind	engan naan Im Pid Grafik I di Ind dones andur	di Ind dana: (a. Ja dones ia . Po ng.	onesia perkei karta, : iia . Re enerbit	i . Pustak mbangar 2004. efika Adit t Angkas	a Ma Pen ama. a. Ba	agiste ıyusu . Ban	er. Šem inan ko idung.			Baru .
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S. Gelar Ali Ahmad, S																

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Eva	aluation	Lear Stude	Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Assessment Weight (%)
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)	[References]	J ()
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Understand learning contracts and assessments, explanation of Syllabus and SAP in this course	Students can: Understand learning contracts and assessments, explanation of Syllabi and SAP in this course	Criteria: accuracy of answers Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: scope of penology Reader: Bambang Purnomo.1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.	5%
2	Understand the terms and meaning of penology, the position of penology in the IPHP and the history of the development of penology	Students can: 1. Understand the terms and meaning of penology 2. Understand the position of penology in IPHP 3. Know the history of the development of penology	Criteria: behave actively and politely and answer questions appropriately Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50		Material: scope of penology Reader: Bambang Purnomo.1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: criminal policy	5%
						Bibliography: Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. 1984. Criminal Theory and Policy. Alumni. Bandung. Material: theory of punishment Bibliography: Bambang	
						Waluyo. 2004. Crime and punishment. Graphic Rays. Jakarta, 2004.	

3	Understand the terms and meaning of penology, the position of penology in the IPHP and the history of the development of penology	Students can: 1. Understand the terms and meaning of penology 2. Understand the position of penology in IPHP 3. Know the history of the development of penology	Criteria: behave actively and politely and answer questions appropriately Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: scope of penology Reader: Bambang Purnomo.1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: criminal policy Bibliography: Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. 1984. Criminal Theory and Policy. Alumni. Bandung. Material: theory of punishment Bibliography: Bambang Waluyo. 2004. Crime and punishment. Graphic Rays. Jakarta, 2004.	5%
4	Understand the terms and meaning of penology, the position of penology in the IPHP and the history of the development of penology	Students can: 1. Understand the terms and meaning of penology 2. Understand the position of penology in IPHP 3. Know the history of the development of penology	Criteria: behave actively and politely and answer questions appropriately Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers 2 X 50	Material: scope of penology Reader: Bambang Purnomo.1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: criminal policy Bibliography: Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. 1984. Criminal Theory and Policy. Alumni. Bandung. Material: theory of punishment Bibliography: Bambang Waluyo. 2004. Crime and punishment. Graphic Rays. Jakarta, 2004.	5%
5	Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Students can: Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Criteria: activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.	5%

6	Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Students can: Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Criteria: activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.	5%
7	Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Students can: Understand the various types of criminal sanctions	Criteria: activeness in answering and accuracy in answering questions Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.	5%
8	UTS	Students are able to work on UTS questions	Criteria: Full marks if you answer the question correctly Form of Assessment : Test	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: criminal system Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: criminal policy Bibliography: Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. 1984. Criminal Theory and Policy. Alumni. Bandung.	20%
9	Understand the development of the prisoner development system	Students can: Understand the development of the prisoner development system	Criteria: actively answer and answer questions accurately Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: criminal system in Indonesia Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang	5%

10	Understand the development of the prisoner development system	Students can: Understand the development of the prisoner development system	Criteria: actively answer and answer questions accurately Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 6 X 50	Material: criminal system in Indonesia Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang	5%
11	Understanding prisonization and resocialization	Students can: Understand prisonization and resocialization	Criteria: activeness in answering and accuracy in answering Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 2 X 50	Material: prisonization Reader: Bambang Purnomo.1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.	5%
12	Understanding coaching institutions	Students can: Understand about coaching institutions	Criteria: 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 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 8 X 50	Material: coaching institutions Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: implementation of prison	5%
				sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty.		
					Material: coaching implementation system Reader: Dwija Priyatna. 2006. Prison Criminal Implementation System in Indonesia. Refika Aditama. Bandung.	

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13	Understanding coaching institutions	Students can: Understand about coaching institutions	Criteria: 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 Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 8 X 50	Material: coaching institutions Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: coaching implementation system Reader: Dwija Priyatna. 2006. Prison Criminal Implementation System in Indonesia. Refika Aditama. Bandung.	5%
14	Understand the implementation of the correctional system	Students can: Understand the correctional system	Criteria: 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 part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 8 X 50	Material: coaching institutions Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: coaching implementation system. Reader: Dwija Priyatna. 2006. Prison Criminal Implementation System in Indonesia. Refika Aditama. Bandung.	5%

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15	Understand the implementation of the correctional system	Students can: Understand the correctional system	Criteria: 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 part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, Questions and Answers 8 X 50		Material: coaching institutions Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: coaching implementation system Reader: Dwija Priyatna. 2006. Prison Criminal Implementation System in Indonesia. Refika Aditama. Bandung.	5%
16	Students are able to understand meeting material 1-15	Students are able to do UAS questions well	Criteria: 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 part of the questions correctly Form of Assessment: Test	writing test		Material: implementation of prison sentences. Reference: Bambang Purnomo. 1986. Implementation of Prison Sentences using the Correctional System. Liberty. Material: criminal system in Indonesia Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief.2007. Development of the Penal System in Indonesia. Master's Library. Semarang Material: criminal punishment system Reference: Bambang Waluyo. 2004. Crime and punishment. Graphic Rays. Jakarta, 2004.	10%

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.
- 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.
- 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.