	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**
Special Criminal Law	7420102105	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	**T=2**	**P=0**	**ECTS=3.18**	4	July 17, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	**SP Developer**		**Course Cluster Coordinator**	**Study Program Coordinator**
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Learning model	**Case Studies**

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-13	Able to understand formal legal aspects
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Understand the basic concepts and principles of special criminal law, including differences with general criminal law.
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-13
PO-1	

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																

Short Course Description	This course discusses economic crimes, corruption crimes, money laundering crimes and narcotics and psychotropic crimes

References	**Main :**	
	1. Andi Hamzah. 2012. Pemberantasan Korupsi. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta. 2. Yahya Harahap. 2005. Hukum Acara Pidana. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta. 3. Edi Setiadi, Rena Yulia. 2010. Hukum Pidana Ekonomi. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta. 4. Yento Garnasih. 2013. Anti Pencucian Uang Dan Penerapannya Di Indonesia. Kuliah Umum Prodi Hukum Unesa.	
	Supporters:	

Supporting lecturer	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H. Gelar Ali Ahmad, S.H., M.H. Vita Mahardhika, 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	Get to know special criminal laws and their regulations	1.Students are able to: explain examples of cases that fall under special criminal law 2.explains the principles of criminal law used to study special criminal law	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Principles of criminal law **Reference:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.*	5%
2	Understanding economic crimes	1.Students are able to: explain economic crimes 2. determine cases that are classified as economic crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Economic crime **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.*	5%
3	Understanding economic crimes	1.Students are able to: explain economic crimes 2. determine cases that are classified as economic crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** cases that are classified as economic crimes. **Reference:** *Edi Setiadi, Rena Yulia. 2010. Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.*	5%
4	Understanding economic crimes	1.Students are able to: explain economic crimes 2. determine cases that are classified as economic crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Economic crimes **Reference:** *Yento Garnasih. 2013. Anti-Money Laundering and Its Application in Indonesia. Unesa Law Study Public Lecture.*	5%
5	Understanding criminal acts of corruption	Students are able to explain the differences between criminal acts of corruption and other criminal acts	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Corruption crimes **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.*	5%

6	Understanding criminal acts of corruption	Students are able to explain the differences between criminal acts of corruption and other criminal acts	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** differences between economic crimes and other crimes. **Reference:** *Yahya Harahap. 2005. Criminal Procedure Law. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.*	5%
7	Understanding criminal acts of corruption	Students are able to explain the differences between criminal acts of corruption and other criminal acts	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** differences between economic crimes and other crimes. **Reference:** *Yahya Harahap. 2005. Criminal Procedure Law. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.*	5%
8	Can solve UTS questions	Minimum UTS results reach a C grade	**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	Written test 2 X 50		**Material:** criminal investigation **Reader:** *Yahya Harahap. 2005. Criminal Procedure Law. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.* **Material:** elements of corruption **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.* **Material:** scope of economic crime. **References:** *Edi Setiadi, Rena Yulia. 2010. Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.*	15%
9	Analyzing categories of corruption cases	Students are able to identify categories of corruption cases	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** categories of criminal acts of corruption **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.*	5%

10	Analyzing categories of corruption cases	Students are able to identify categories of corruption cases	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** categories of criminal acts of corruption **Reference:** *Yento Garnasih. 2013. Anti-Money Laundering and Its Application in Indonesia. Unesa Law Study Public Lecture.*	5%
11	Exploring the crime of money laundering	Students are able to identify criminal acts of money laundering	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** money laundering crime **Reader:** *Yahya Harahap. 2005. Criminal Procedure Law. Sinar Graphics, Jakarta.*	5%
12	Exploring the crime of money laundering	Students are able to identify criminal acts of money laundering	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** money laundering crime **Reader:** *Edi Setiadi, Rena Yulia. 2010. Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.*	5%
13	Understanding narcotics crimes	Students are able to differentiate the specifics of narcotics crimes from ordinary crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Narcotics Crimes **Literature:** *Edi Setiadi, Rena Yulia. 2010. Economic Criminal Law. Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.*	5%
14	Understanding narcotics crimes	Students are able to differentiate the specifics of narcotics crimes from ordinary crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** Narcotics Crimes **Reference:** *Yento Garnasih. 2013. Anti-Money Laundering and Its Application in Indonesia. Unesa Law Study Public Lecture.*	5%
15	Understanding psychotropic crimes	Students are able to understand psychotropic crimes	**Criteria:** Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 2 X 50		**Material:** psychotropic crime. **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.*	5%

| 16 | Final exams | Students are able to do the UAS | **Criteria:** good if you can answer all the questions correctly, enough if you can answer most of the questions correctly, less if you can answer a small part of the questions correctly

Form of Assessment : Test | UAS 1 x 60 | | **Material:** UAS **Reader:** *Andi Hamzah. 2012. Eradicating Corruption. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta.* | 15% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Test	30%
		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** 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.
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.