

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences Master of Law Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Fam	ily	ily Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date			
Comparative	Legal Systems	7410802047	Compulsory Study Progra	am	T=2	P=0	ECTS=4.48	2	March 4, 2024			
AUTHORIZA	TION	SP Developer	P Developer Course Cluster Study Progr.									
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		Бі. Перру Пушат цэрус	Dr. Heppy Hyma Puspytasari, SH., MH Tamsil, SH., MH Dr. Pudji Astuti						u, 3.11., W.11.			
Learning model	Project Based L	earning										
Program Learning	PLO study pro	gram that is charged to the	course									
Outcomes (PLO)	PLO-1	Able to demonstrate religious, duties	national and cu	ıltural	value	es, as	well as acade	mic ethics in carr	ying out their			
	PLO-2	Demonstrate the character of and entrepreneurial spirit	remonstrate the character of being tough, collaborative, adaptive, innovative, inclusive, lifelong learning and entrepreneurial spirit									
	PLO-3		evelop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of opertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned									
	PLO-5	Able to identify, study and dev	ole to identify, study and develop legal theory and philosophy									
	PLO-6	Able to examine and interpret theories in drafting regulations, drafting decisions, drafting contracts, and ormal law/procedural law in order to enforce the law										
	PLO-8	Applying logical, critical, and in technology in their scientific fie	olying logical, critical, and innovative thinking and solutions through the development of science and nnology in their scientific field									
	PLO-11	Able to be responsible for dec	to be responsible for decisions and work results in resolving legal problems and evaluating them									
	PLO-12	Able to analyze, synthesize ar concepts and theories;	to analyze, synthesize and evaluate regulations in the field of sports law and law in general based on epts and theories;									
	PLO-13		to project ideas logically, critically and argumentatively in the field of sports law and law in general on concepts and theories outlined in oral and written form in accordance with academic ethics;									
	PLO-14	Able to examine and develop concepts for solving problems or cases in sports law and law in general through the application of juridical thinking methods, based on theoretical knowledge, concepts and statutory regulations;										
	Program Object	ctives (PO)										
	PO - 1	Acting as a citizen who is proustate and nation;	ud and loves the	e cou	ntry, ł	nas na	tionalism and	a sense of resp	onsibility to the			
	PO - 2		Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned									
	PO - 3	Able to identify, study and dev	le to identify, study and develop legal theory and philosophy									
	PO - 4	Able to examine and interpre formal law/procedural law in or	t theories in dr der to enforce t	afting	regu w	ulation	s, drafting de	cisions, drafting	contracts, and			
	PO - 5	Able to be responsible for deci	sions and work	result	ts in r	esolvi	ng legal proble	ems and evaluati	ng them			
	PLO-PO Matrix											

P.O	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-8	PLO- 11	PLO- 12	PLO- 13	PLO- 14
PO-1	1									
PO-2			1							
PO-3				1						
PO-4					1					
PO-5							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	1															
PO-2		1	1	1	1			1								
PO-3						1	1		1							
PO-4										1	1	1				
PO-5													1	1	1	1

Short Course Description

The Comparative Legal Systems course is a course that will discuss the meaning, nature and essence, elements and types of legal systems. The Comparative Legal Systems course also discusses various styles or characteristics of legal systems found in various countries such as Common Law, Civil Law, Islamic Law and so on.

References

Main:

- 1. Suherman, Ade Maman, Pengantar Sistem Hukum, Bandung : Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004
- 2. Arrasjid, Chainur, Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Hukum, Jakarta : Sinar Grafika, 2001

Supporters:

- Kamsil, CST, Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997
 Daud Ali, HM, Islam untuk Disiplin Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Politik, Jakarta: Depag RI, 1996

Supporting lecturer

Tamsil, S.H., M.H. Dr. Heppy Hyma Puspytasari, S.H., M.H.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning	Evaluation Indicator Criteria & Form		Stu	Help Learning, earning methods, dent Assignments, Estimated time]	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)
week-	stage (Sub-PO)			Offline (offline)	Online (<i>online</i>)	[References]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students can understand and understand the meaning of the legal system and the meaning of the legal system	Students can explain the meaning of the legal system and the meaning of legal system	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the meaning of the legal system and the meaning of the legal system Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities		Teaching, Discuss, Discovery Learning Methods	Material: Understanding the Legal System and Legal Order Literature:	5%
2	Students can understand and understand the elements of the legal system (material, institutional and legal culture)	Students can explain the elements of the legal system (material, institutional and legal culture)	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the elements of the legal system (material, institutional and legal culture) Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities		Teaching, discussing, Discovery Learning methods	Material: Elements of the Legal System (Material, Institutions and Legal Culture) Literature:	5%

3	Students can understand and understand the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development)	Students can explain the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development)	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development) Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussion discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	Law Legal System (Understanding and Historical Development) Reference: Suherman, Ade Maman, Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung: Raja Grafindo	5%
					Material: Civil Law Legal System (Understanding and History of Development) Library: Arrasjid, Chainur, Basics of Legal Science, Jakarta: Sinar Graphics, 2001	
4	Students can understand and comprehend the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law	Students can explain the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law	Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the relationship between Roman Law and Customary Law Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussior Discovery Learning, Collaborative Learnin methods	Relationship	5%
5	Students can understand and comprehend the Influence of the French Civil Code	Students can explain the influence of the French Civil Code	Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the Influence of the French Civil Code Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussing discovery learning, collaborative learning problem based learn methods	Influence of the French Civil	5%
6	Students can understand and comprehend Legal Sources in the Civil Law System (material and formal Legal Sources)	Students can explain 1 source of law in the civil law system (material and formal legal sources)	Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend Legal Sources in the Civil Law System (material and formal Legal Sources) Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussior Discovery learning, Collaborative learnin Problem based learning methods	Sources in the	5%
7	Students can understand and understand the Common Law Legal System	Students can explain the Common Law legal system	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Common Law Legal System Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussior discovery learning, collaborative learning small group discussion methods	Common Law , Legal System	5%

8	UTS	able to do UTS	Criteria:	UTS online	Material:	10%
8	013	assignments	able to do UTS assignments Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities, Tests	U15 Online	material: common law and civil law Bibliography: Suherman, Ade Maman, Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004	10%
9	Students can understand and understand the history of the development of the Common Law legal system	Students can explain the history of the development of the common law legal system	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the history of the development of the Common Law legal system Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	Material: History of the Development of the Common Law Legal System Library: Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997	5%
10	Students can understand and understand the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law Suit) in the Common Law system	Students can explain the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law suit) in the Common Law system	Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the procedures or procedures for filing a case (Law suit) in the Common Law system Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Method of teaching, discussing, Discovery learning Collaborative learning	Material: Filing a Case (Law Suit) Literature: Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997	5%
11	Students can understand and comprehend the Jurisdiction of the Law Court (Court of Law)	Students can explain the jurisdiction of the Court of Law	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	Material: Jurisdiction of Law Courts (Court of Law) Library: Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997	5%
12	Students can understand and comprehend the Jurisdiction of the Law Court (Court of Law)	Students can explain the jurisdiction of the Court of Law	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning methods	Material: Jurisdiction of Law Courts (Court of Law) Library: Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997	5%
13	Students can understand and understand the meaning of Equity within the framework of the Common Law legal system	Students can explain the meaning of Equity within the common law legal system	Criteria: Students can understand and comprehend the meaning of Equity within the framework of the common law legal system Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Teaching, discussion, discovery learning, collaborative learning, problem based learning methods	Material: Understanding Equity Library: Kamsil, CST, Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal Administration, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1997	5%

14	Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Students can explain the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Methods of teaching, discussion, Discovery learning, Collaborative learning, problem based learning Assignment: Write a paper on legal comparisons regarding actual legal issues between Indonesia and other countries (according to the division of the selected countries)	Material: Court of Chancery as a judicial body Reference: Daud Ali, HM, Islam for Legal, Social and Political Disciplines, Jakarta: Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 1996	5%
15	Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Students can explain the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body	Criteria: Students can understand and understand the Court of Chancery as a royal judicial body Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	Methods of teaching, discussion, Discovery learning, Collaborative learning, problem based learning Assignment: Write a paper on legal comparisons regarding actual legal issues between Indonesia and other countries (according to the division of the selected countries)	Material: Court of Chancery as a judicial body Reference: Daud Ali, HM, Islam for Legal, Social and Political Disciplines, Jakarta: Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 1996	5%
16	UAS	UAS	Criteria: Students can do UAS assignments Form of Assessment: Participatory Activities	UAS	Material: exam assignments References: Suherman, Ade Maman, Introduction to the Legal System, Bandung: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004	20%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	95%
2.	Test	5%
		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 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.
- 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.