



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

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																																													
Legal Theory	7410802002	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2 P=0 ECTS=4.48	1	July 18, 2024																																																													
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																														
		Dr. Hananto Widodo, S.H., M.H.	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.																																																														
Learning model	Case Studies																																																																	
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																																	
	PLO-8	Applying logical, critical, and innovative thinking and solutions through the development of science and technology in their scientific field																																																																
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																																	
	PO - 1	Students are able to understand legal concepts in a broad sense and methodological deposition is carried out in three juridical activities: statutory law, judiciary and legal science																																																																
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																																	
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">P.O</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">PLO-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">PO-1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>				P.O	PLO-8	PO-1																																																										
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PO-1																																																																		
PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																		
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">P.O</th> <th colspan="16" style="padding: 5px;">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">1</th><th style="padding: 5px;">2</th><th style="padding: 5px;">3</th><th style="padding: 5px;">4</th><th style="padding: 5px;">5</th><th style="padding: 5px;">6</th><th style="padding: 5px;">7</th><th style="padding: 5px;">8</th><th style="padding: 5px;">9</th><th style="padding: 5px;">10</th><th style="padding: 5px;">11</th><th style="padding: 5px;">12</th><th style="padding: 5px;">13</th><th style="padding: 5px;">14</th><th style="padding: 5px;">15</th><th style="padding: 5px;">16</th> </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> </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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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																																																		
PO-1																																																																		
Short Course Description	This course studies the definition of law, legal approaches, legal objective theory, legal function theory, elements of the legal system, legal awareness and obedience, legal effectiveness, legal school teachings, legal discoveries, and various concepts/theories of justice.																																																																	
References	Main :																																																																	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Bernard L.Tanya, Teori Hukum, Genta Publishing, Jakarta, 2010. 2. 2. Bruggink, JJH, terjemahan Arief Sidharta, Refleksi tentang Hukum: Pengertian-Pengertian Dasar dalam Teori Hukum, Citra Aditya Bhakti, Bandung, 1996 3. 3. Budiono Kusumohamidjojo, Teori Hukum : Dilema Antara Hukum Dan Kekuasaan, Yrama Widya, Bandung, 2013 4. 4. Hans Kelsen, Pengantar Teori Hukum, Nusamedia, Bandung, 2009 5. 5. Rasjidi, Lili, dkk, Hukum sebagai Sebuah Sistem, Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung, 1993 6. 6. Romli Atmasasmita, Teori Hukum, Genta Publishing, Jakarta, 2010 7. 7. Satjipto Rahadjo. Ilmu Hukum, Jakarta: PT Citra Aditia Bakti, 2012 8. 8. Mertokusumo, Sudikno, Teori Hukum, Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma, 2011 9. 9. Theo Huijbers, Filsafat Hukum Dalam Lintasan Sejarah, Jakarta: Kanisius, 1990 10. 10. Hans Kelsen, Pure Theory of Law. Peter de Cruz, Perbandingan Sitem Hukum, Terjemahan, Jakarta: Nusa Media, 2012 11. 11. C.F. Strong, Konstitusi Politik Modern, Bandung; Nuansa dan Nusa Media, 2004. 12. 12. Rawls, John, 1972, A Theory of Justice, Claderon Press Oxford 13. 13. W. Friedmann, Teori dan Filsafat Hukum, Jakarta: Rajawali, 1990 																																																																	
	Supporters:																																																																	
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Bachrul Amiq, S.H., M.H. Indri Fogar Susilowati, 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 analyze introductory material in legal theory courses	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Introduction 2. Interactive Lecture 3- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Definition, principles and relationship between law and legal philosophy. References: 1. <i>Bernard L. Tanya, Legal Theory, Genta Publishing, Jakarta, 2010.</i>	5%
2	Students are able to explain the meaning of legal theory	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Relationship between classical, modern and global legal approaches References: 2. <i>Bruggink, JJH, translation of Arief Sidharta, Reflections on Law: Basic Understandings in Legal Theory, Citra Aditya Bhakti, Bandung, 1996</i>	5%
3	Students are able to describe human views on law from time to time	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Characteristics of normative, realist, sociology, anthropology and legal philosophy studies References: 3. <i>Budiono Kusumohamidjojo, Legal Theory: Dilemma Between Law and Power, Yrama Widya, Bandung, 2013</i>	5%
4	Students are able to understand and differentiate between law as justice and law as contractual rules.	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Legal theory and objectives References: 4. <i>Hans Kelsen, Introduction to Legal Theory, Nusamedia, Bandung, 2009</i>	5%
5	Students are able to understand and collect natural law theories from various schools	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Theory of legal objectives References: 5. <i>Rasjidi, Lili, et al, Law as a System, Teen Rosdakarya, Bandung, 1993</i>	5%
6	Students are able to understand the formulation of positivist legal theory and relate it to Indonesian legal views from various schools	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2- Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Legal System Bibliography: 6. <i>Romli Atmasasmita, Legal Theory, Genta Publishing, Jakarta, 2010</i>	5%

7	Students are able to explain pure legal theory and its differences from other legal theories	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes	Learning activities are carried out using Google Meet for 100 minutes	Material: Legal awareness, legal compliance and public opinion, as well as the effectiveness of law and the teachings of Lon L. Fullen Library: 7. <i>Satjipto Rahadjo. Legal Sciences, Jakarta: PT Citra Aditia Bakti, 2012</i>	5%
8			Form of Assessment : Test			Material: meeting material 1 to 7 References: 1. <i>Bernard L. Tanya, Legal Theory, Genta Publishing, Jakarta, 2010.</i>	10%
9	Students are able to make legal historical theoretical reasoning in relation to the interests of establishing the ius constituendum law	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: Justice and types of justice Reference: 8. <i>Mertokusumo, Sudikno, Legal Theory, Yogyakarta: Atma University, 2011</i>	5%
10	Students are able to understand and explain the theory of legal hierarchy	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: Function of law Bibliography: 9. <i>Theo Huijbers, Legal Philosophy in Historical Trajectories, Jakarta: Kanisius, 1990</i>	5%
11	Students are able to understand and explain the theory of legal hierarchy	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: The main teachings of schools of legal theory/science, starting from natural law to contemporary schools. Reference: 10. <i>Hans Kelsen, Pure Theory of Law. Peter de Cruz, Comparative Legal Systems, Translation, Jakarta: Nusa Media, 2012</i>	5%
12	Students are able to understand and explain the theory of legal hierarchy	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: The main teachings of schools of legal theory/science, starting from natural law to contemporary schools. References: 11. <i>CF Strong, Modern Political Constitution, Bandung; Nuansa and Nusa Media, 2004.</i>	5%
13	Students are able to understand the nature of law and power theoretically	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: The discovery of law Bibliography: 12. <i>Rawls, John, 1972, A Theory of Justice, Claderon Press Oxford</i>	5%
14	Students are able to understand the nature of law and power theoretically	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: Legal discoveries Bibliography: 13. <i>W. Friedmann, Legal Theory and Philosophy, Jakarta: Rajawali, 1990</i>	5%

15	Students are able to understand the nature of law and power theoretically	1. activeness in class	Criteria: good, bad and average Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	1. Interactive Lecture 2. Library Search 100 minutes		Material: Legal acts, legal consequences, unlawful acts, differences between civil sanctions and criminal sanctions, types of punishment and legal objects References: 2. Bruggink, JJH, translation of Arief Sidharta, <i>Reflections on Law: Basic Understandings in Legal Theory</i> , Citra Aditya Bhakti, Bandung, 1996	5%
16	Students' ability to solve UAS questions	Students' ability to solve UAS questions	Criteria: Students' ability to solve UAS questions correctly Form of Assessment : Practice/Performance, Test	writing test		Material: All lecture material Reference: 13. W. Friedmann, <i>Theory and Philosophy of Law</i> , Jakarta: Rajawali, 1990	20%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Practice / Performance	10%
3.	Test	20%
		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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- 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.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 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%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.

