

CURRICULUM OF THE STUDY PROGRAM

Bachelor of Law



FACULTY OF LAW
MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY
2023

A. Program Identity

1	Higher Education	Mulawarman University
2	Faculty	Law
3	Department	Law
4	Study Program	Bachelor of Law
5	Level	One
6	Graduate Degree	Bachelor of Law (S.H.)
7	Proof of Graduation	Diploma, Transcript, and Diploma Supplement Letter
8	Address	Jl. Sambaliung No.1, Sempaja Selatan Village, Samarinda Utara District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan 75119
9	Phone	-
10	Email Address	dekanat@fh.unmul.ac.id
11	Website	https://fh.unmul.ac.id/
12	Number of the Decree on the Establishment of the Study Program and the latest Extension Decree, along with the date of the Decree.	1426/D/T/2003, dated July 9, 2003 527/M/2020, dated May 8, 2020
13	Number of the BAN PT and/or LAM Accreditation Decree (latest decree) along with the start and end years of accreditation	No. 262/SK/BAN-PT/Ak/S/I/2024
14	Number of International Accreditation/Certification Decision (if any) along with the start and end years of accreditation	-

B. Curriculum Evaluation and Needs Analysis

Curriculum evaluation is conducted through curriculum *workshops* to reconstruct the 2020 curriculum while assimilating the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (Independent Learning, Independent Campus) concept to be more adaptive to existing changes and opportunities and adopting the *Outcome Based Education* (OBE) based on the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation Number 53 of 2023 concerning Education Quality Assurance, which regulates educational output standards, educational process standards, and educational input standards. More than that, this reconstruction aims to make the

curriculum of the Law Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, more compatible with the international education world.

The OBE curriculum itself is a standard learning process in the educational process that has several characteristics, including: being oriented towards the abilities that students must have to solve problems, using an interactive and innovative learning system, being flexible and responsive to the increasingly complex needs of society in line with the times, and taking into account the needs of graduates.

OBE indicators themselves are found in several important aspects, such as *learning outcomes*, *assessment methods*, *curriculum design* (which contains learning materials and methods used in learning and learning activities), *feedback mechanisms* (feedback systems to help improve students' understanding and needs in courses so that they achieve the desired learning outcomes), and *continuous improvement* (a process of evaluation and development to improve the quality of education based on learning outcomes).

The implementation of OBE in the Law Undergraduate Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, is an adjustment to the curriculum substance based on the Key Performance Indicators (IKU) of Mulawarman University, which requires *team-based projects* or *case methods* as learning methods and evaluations.

C. Curriculum Development Foundation

1. Philosophical Basis

The planning, development, and reconstruction of the curriculum for the Bachelor of Law Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, is based on the values contained in Pancasila, namely Belief in God, humanity, unity, representation, and social justice. This means that the philosophy of Pancasila is substantially integrated into all learning materials for each course.

The aspect of natural balance, which is the basis of the philosophy of *tropical studies* as a characteristic of Mulawarman University, is also an integral part of the substance of each course in the curriculum of the Bachelor of Law Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University.

Moreover, the curriculum of the Bachelor of Law Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, is a concrete manifestation of the philosophy of educating the Indonesian people.

2. Sociological Foundation

The sociological reconstruction of the curriculum of the Bachelor of Law Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, is based on the following events and needs:

- a. Highly competitive global interactions have an impact on the structure and substance of the curriculum, which must be adaptive and compatible for all prospective students from various countries.
- b. The relocation of the national capital has led to an increased need for law graduates who are well-versed in legal developments, particularly those related to constitutional law.

- c. The needs of the business world, the industrial world, and the legal practice world increasingly require law graduates to master legal practices such as contract drafting, legislation drafting, litigation and non-litigation legal advocacy, and *legal audits*.
- d. The increasingly massive exploitation of the environment or natural resources in Kalimantan requires law graduates who understand and are able to practice theoretical legal concepts that are characterized by complex tropical rainforest ecosystems and their environment, especially issues related to *climate change*. *Forestry, Mining, and Coastal and Ocean protection*, and
- e. The academic world needs legal scholars who are able to understand and apply legal science as a whole, especially in terms of legal research and writing popular scientific works.

3. Psychological Foundation

Curriculum adjustments are made to create an effective, inclusive, and adaptive learning environment that impacts the learning comfort of students, lecturers, and educational staff, as well as the community in general.

4. Legal Foundation

The legal foundations used in the curriculum reconstruction in this document include:

- a. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education;
- b. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 concerning the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI);
- c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Higher Education and Higher Education Management;
- d. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 73 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of KKNI in Higher Education;
- e. Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 53 of 2023 concerning Education Quality Assurance; and
- f. Decree of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education Number 123 of 2019 concerning Internships and Recognition of Industrial Internship Semester Credit Units for Bachelor's and Applied Bachelor's Programs.

D. Formulation of Scientific Vision, Mission, Objectives, Strategies

Academic Vision

Excellent legal education based on the social and regional aspects of Kalimantan.

Mission

To provide effective, inclusive, and adaptive legal education.

Objectives

The objectives of the Bachelor of Law Study Program are as follows:

1. The implementation of an integrated, high-quality curriculum and learning system that exceeds national education standards
2. The implementation of a learning system that produces graduates who are religious, ethical, academically competent, professional, distinctive, and accomplished;
3. The availability of high-quality, international-scale, and distinctive research for the development of legal science for the benefit of society;
4. The availability of community service based on research results; and
5. The availability of learning materials based on research results, scientific works, and community service carried out by students and lecturers.

Strategy

The strategies implemented to achieve the objectives of the Bachelor of Law Study Program are:

1. Encouraging the integration of research results, scientific works, and community service into the substance of courses;
2. Providing learning support to students (*soft skills*);
3. Establishing strategic partnerships with faculties outside Mulawarman University and the world of industry/institutions/organizations;
4. Encouraging lecturers to establish partnerships with external parties, focusing on (1) gaining practical experience in the industry; (2) involving practitioners in campus learning; and (3) collaborating with lecturers from world-class campuses;
5. Encouraging lecturers and students to conduct research and community service oriented towards solving problems faced by the community;
6. Requiring *the problem-based learning method* to be included in the Semester Learning Plan (RPS) and implementing it consistently; and
7. Facilitating the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka Program for students.

E. Graduate Profile Formulation

The following are the four graduate profiles of the Law Undergraduate Program, compiled based on the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation Number 53 of 2023 concerning Education Quality Assurance, the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) Level 6, the core scientific focus of Mulawarman University, namely Tropical Rainforests and Their Environment, and International Accreditation Standards. This profile accommodates local and global challenges, as well as legal developments related to the environment, natural resources, technology, and business.

No	PL Code	Graduate Profile (GP)	Competency Description	Related professions/careers/jobs
1	PL-1	Legal Practitioner	• Mastery of legal principles at both the national and international levels.	• Legal consultant at a private institution.

		and <i>Lawpreneur</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to analyze and resolve legal issues. • Able to provide legal solutions. • Skilled in drafting, implementing, and auditing contracts. • Mastery of criminal law, civil law, procedural law, and legal professional ethics. • Skilled in preparing and defending legal arguments in court and alternative dispute resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Legal Officer</i> at a <i>non-governmental organization</i> (NGO). • Notary.
2	PL-2	Government Practitioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master constitutional law principles and be able to formulate public policy and evaluate and reform existing legislation. • Mastering effective and fair legal policy formulation methods. • Able to apply the principles of constitutional law and state administration in the context of tropical forest and environmental management. • Able to design regulations that favor environmental and community protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy designer in ministries, government agencies, or local agencies. • Legal expert in ministries, government agencies, or local institutions. • Legislative drafters in the House of Representatives or legislative drafting institutions. • Diplomat
3	PL-3	Researchers and Academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proficient in appropriate legal research methods, producing scientific works, and able to analyze and provide recommendations on existing legal developments. • Able to conduct legal research based on local wisdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academics • Legal researchers at research institutions and <i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i> (NGOs). • Regulatory analysts for environmental law and natural resource management.
4	PL-4	Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proficient in criminal law, civil law, procedural law, and legal professional ethics. • Skilled in drafting and defending legal arguments in court and alternative dispute resolution. • Able to apply the law in the context of environmental sustainability and indigenous peoples' rights. • Possesses integrity, professionalism, and commitment to social justice and sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litigation attorney or lawyer at national and international law firms. • Judge, Prosecutor, Police Officer, or Investigator in judicial and law enforcement institutions. • Public Attorney at an NGO or environmental legal aid organization. • Legal Advisor at institutions engaged in environmental sustainability.

F. Graduate Learning Outcomes (GLO)

The Learning Outcomes of Graduates (CPL) of the Bachelor of Law Program, Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University are designed to be relevant, adaptive, and innovative, in line with local, national, and global legal challenges of the present and future. They are structured based on quality assurance considerations as stipulated in Permendikbudristek No. 53 of 2023 concerning Higher Education Quality Assurance, the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) Level 6, the Mulawarman University Core Scientific Pattern: Wet Tropical Forests and Their Environment, and international accreditation standards.

No	CPL	CPL Description
1	CPL-1	Able to implement religious values, legal professional ethics, integrity, responsibility, and independence.
2	CPL-2	Mastering the fundamentals of legal science and its development.
3	CPL-3	Mastering theoretical concepts of law related to complex ecosystems of humid tropical forests and their environments, especially issues related to <i>climate change</i> , forestry, mining, and coastal and <i>ocean protection</i> .
4	CPL-4	Able to draft contracts, legislation, and administrative decisions.
5	CPL-5	Able to develop legal arguments based on legal research methods and legal reasoning.
6	CPL-6	Able to resolve legal issues in society through litigation and non-litigation methods.
7	CPL-7	Able to utilize technology in legal practice while adhering to principles of cybersecurity and data privacy.
8	CPL-8	Able to communicate effectively, collaborate, and adapt to global developments.
9	CPL-9	Possesses the ability to conduct legal audits.

The relationship between graduate learning outcomes and graduate profiles is shown in the following table.

No	CPL	Graduate Profile (%)			
		PL-1	PL-2	PL-3	PL-4
1	CPL-1	15	15	15	15
2	CPL-2	15	15	15	15
3	CPL-3	10	5	10	5
4	CPL-4	10	10	10	5
5	CPL-5	10	15	10	10
6	CPL-6	10	5	10	20
7	CPL-7	10	10	10	10
8	CPL-8	10	15	10	10
9	CPL-9	10	10	10	10
	Total Weight	100	100	100	100

G. Formation of Study Materials

The study was determined through a curriculum workshop attended by the entire team of lecturers teaching the course after focused discussions with the study interest team to address the qualification and competency requirements that each graduate must possess, adjusted to the KKNI (National Qualifications Framework) and taking into account developments in legal science and changes in the East Kalimantan region in relation to the decision to relocate the capital city of Nusantara. The study materials and their descriptions are presented in the following table:

Code BK	Study Materials	Description of Study Materials
BK 01	Religion and Language	The fundamentals of Islamic, Protestant Christian, Catholic, Buddhist, Hindu, and Confucian teachings and knowledge. This study also covers Pancasila ideology and way of life, citizenship, scientific communication skills using Indonesian and English, and basic natural understanding.
BK 02	Legal Theory	Basic knowledge of legal concepts and theories, legal principles, truth, justice, the benefits of law, the state, society, civil law, criminal law, state administration, constitutional law, commercial law, and international law.
BK 03	Legal Norms	Knowledge of the provisions that regulate behavior in society within the legal system. Legal norms aim to maintain order and security in society.
BK 04	Legal Practice	The application of legal theory and knowledge in the resolution of real cases. Legal practice covers various aspects, ranging from providing legal advice, drafting legal documents, representing clients in court, to negotiation and mediation. This includes knowledge of the ability to practice and plead in various courts, namely administrative courts, civil courts, criminal courts, religious courts, and the constitutional court.
BK 05	Legal Culture	Legal culture is the totality of values, norms, beliefs, and practices that influence how law is applied and understood in society. It includes the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals and groups toward the law and legal systems involving values and ethics, legal institutions, legal awareness, legal compliance, and social practices.
BK 06	Law and Technology	This study material contains technological developments that influence and are influenced by law. Law and technology are related to provisions on privacy and data, intellectual property rights, cyber security, trade, law and technology, as well as ethics and artificial intelligence.

The formulation of graduate learning outcomes (CPL) determines the study materials reflected in the courses programmed in the Bachelor of Law Study Program, as shown in the following table of the relationship between the mapping of study materials and CPL:

No	Study	CPL								
	Material	CPL-1	CPL-2	CPL-3	CPL-4	CPL-5	CPL-6	CPL-7	CPL-8	CPL-9
1	BK-1	100								
2	BK-2		20	25		25	20		10	
3	BK-3		30	40		30				
4	BK-4	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	15
5	BK-5	20	20	15			20		15	10
6	BK-6	15	10	15		10	15	10	15	10

The *body of* knowledge forms the basis for the Mulawarman University Faculty of Law Bachelor of Law Study Program to determine and then establish courses that are in line with the body of knowledge and support the targets set out in the graduate learning outcomes. The balance between theory, practice, research, and community service is calculated based on the number of credits that must be taken and completed by students. With a total of 150 credits, the distribution is as follows:

- a. theoretical courses totaling 115 SKS = 76.7%
- b. Practical courses (Procedural Law and Administrative Court Practice; Civil Procedure and Practice; Criminal Procedure and Practice; Constitutional Court Procedure; Religious Court Procedure; Contract Design; Entrepreneurship; Legal Audit, Legislation Design, totaling 26 credits = 17.3%
- c. Thesis (Legal Research Methods and Thesis Writing) 6 SKS = 4%
- d. Community Service Learning (CSL) 3 credits = 2%

The relationship between the study materials and courses is mapped out in the following table:

H. Formation of Courses (MK) and Determination of Credit Hours (SKS)

The formation of courses and the determination of Semester Credit Units (SKS) are based on the need for courses based on the density of course content and material in order to achieve the learning objectives of graduates based on existing study materials. The weight of a course is expressed in terms of SKS (Semester Credit Units, 1 SKS is equivalent to 45 hours), which is a number that represents the amount of time required for students to achieve the learning outcomes formulated

for that course. Thus, several factors are considered in weighting a course, including the number of CPLs assigned to the course (formulated in the form of CPMK [Course Learning Outcomes] and sub-CPMK), the depth and breadth of the course material, and the learning models and methods used to achieve the CPLs. This can be seen in the following matrix:

No	Course Code	Course Content (BK)	Course	SKS	Course Description
1	BK-1	Religion and Language	• Islamic Religious Education	3	This course studies the One Almighty God, humanity, law, morality, science and technology, and art, interfaith harmony, society, culture, and educational politics to shape students into individuals who are faithful and devoted to the One Almighty God and possess noble character.
			• Protestant Christian Religious Education	3	
			• Catholic Christian Religious Education	3	
			• Buddhist Religious Education	3	
			• Hindu Religious Education	3	
			• Kong Hu Cu Religious Education	3	
			Pancasila Education	3	This course provides students with an understanding and appreciation of Pancasila, both in terms of its values and its application in the life of the Indonesian nation.
			Ethics and Professional Responsibility in Law	2	This course will study, discuss, and examine ethics and professional responsibility in the legal profession. First, it explains the meaning and scope of ethics, which includes humans as cultural beings, the meaning of ethics according to scholars, the nature and function of ethics, types of ethics, the difference between ethics and etiquette, and

					morality, which includes the meaning of morality, the meaning of morality according to scholars, types of morality, and responsibility in the legal profession.
			Pancasila Education	3	This course provides students with an understanding and appreciation of Pancasila, both in terms of its values and its application in the life of the Indonesian nation.
			Civics Education	3	This course covers material that includes Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity) to shape students into citizens who have a sense of nationality and love for their country.
			Indonesian	3	This course teaches students the skills to use Indonesian as the national language properly and correctly in order to master, apply, and develop knowledge, especially in the field of law.
			Legal English	2	This course focuses on vocabulary and sentence structure in English within the legal field to equip students with the ability to read and understand legal texts in English, whether descriptive or prescriptive.
			Basic Natural Sciences	3	This course lays the foundation for natural sciences so that students have a comprehensive understanding of scientific methods and science in general. The material covers 1.) The Nature of Basic Natural Sciences, 2.) The Human Mind and Its Development, 3.) The Birth of the Universe, 4.) The Universe as a System, 5.) Scientific Methods, 6.) Natural Resources, the Environment, and Their Management, 7.) Natural Science and Technology, Development, and Implementation.
2	BK-2	Legal Theory	Introduction to Indonesian Law	2	This course explains the meaning of positive law in relation to the Indonesian legal system, the history of the legal system in Indonesia, the legal systems that apply in the lives of people around the world, and the principles of law in Indonesia (civil law, constitutional law and administrative law, criminal law, international law, procedural law).
			Introduction to Legal Science	4	This course explains the basics of legal knowledge in general as a foundation for studying legal fields at a more advanced level. To that end, this course discusses the fundamentals of law, such as the relationship between law and society, the meaning, purpose, and function of law in society. Sources of law, the concept of legal classification, rights and obligations, legal discovery, schools of thought in legal science, and auxiliary sciences in legal science. The meaning, purpose, and function of law, sources of law. Several basic (core) concepts in law, regarding rights and

					obligations, classification of law, discovery of law, schools of thought in legal science, several auxiliary sciences for legal science, law and society.
			Political Science	2	This course explains the history, basic concepts, and fundamental principles of the state in theory and several applications in state practice in Indonesia and the world.
			Administrative Law (HAN)	4	This course is a basic law course that covers the principles, theories, and concepts of state administration, as well as government procedures, methods of law enforcement in administrative law, and legal protection in relation to government duties.
			Constitutional Law (HTN)	4	This course studies advanced concepts and theories about the state, including the definition of HTN, the principles of HTN, the sources of HTN law, models and types of power, the functions of judicial power, human rights, and the history of state administration in Indonesia.
			Civil Law	4	This course discusses various principles and basic theories of civil law, consisting of personal law, property law, contract law, and prescription.
			Criminal Law	4	This course is a basic law course that introduces students to the principles and theories of criminal law contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP) as well as new concepts in the Draft Criminal Code.
			International Law (IL)	3	This course discusses various theoretical foundations, history, sources of law, subjects, objects, and principles of International Law; the relationship between national law and international law; recognition and jurisdiction as well as state responsibility in international law; and discusses branches of International Law and the application of International Law theories in practice.
			Constitutional Law	2	This course is a branch or specialization of Constitutional Law that studies the constitution as a material object and basic law as a formal object, including the constitution as written basic law which is the highest written legal basis of the national legal system.
			Regional Government Law	2	This course studies local government from the perspective of constitutional law, principles, theories, and concepts of local government structure based on applicable laws and regulations.
			Agrarian Law	3	This course explains the concept of agrarian regulation in Indonesia. The indicators or materials to be studied in this course include: the definition of agrarian, agrarian law, land and land law, the scope of agrarian law, the history of agrarian law in Indonesia, land ownership rights including land rights, customary rights, land registration, land acquisition and resettlement. Agrarian reform and agrarian dispute resolution.

			Commercial Law	4	This course discusses all aspects of law related to corporate activities, including the forms of business entities, methods of establishment, and the liabilities of their administrators, sources of commercial law, and the development of laws to regulate and resolve trade issues in Indonesia.
			Islamic Law	2	This course explains the reasons for the inclusion of Islamic Law in the Faculty of Law curriculum, the definition of Islam, Islamic law, the Islamic view of the relationship between religion and science, the principles of Islam, the scope of Islamic law, the characteristics and objectives of Islamic law, the sources of Islamic law, specific fiqh rules regarding al ahkam al khamsah, the history of the growth and development of Islamic law, Islamic law in Indonesia, Islamic law in the development of national law, and the compilation of Islamic law.
			Legal Anthropology	2	This course discusses the definition and benefits of legal anthropology, its differences from customary law and legal sociology, the history of the development of legal anthropology, legal anthropology research methods, types of legal culture, legal pluralism, legal anthropology theories and their explanations, various cases of disputes that occur in society and their resolutions, and the function of law outside of disputes.
			Sociology of Law	2	This course discusses the various theoretical foundations and scope of Sociology of Law, society and changes in the development of law, the influence of social change in society on the development of law, law as a tool for social engineering, strategies for the application, development, and construction of law in the plurality and dynamics of Indonesian society.
			Telematics Law	2	This course examines the concepts and theories of Telematics Law to (1) critique the convergence of the field of telematics and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law); (2) develop new legal concepts as a basis for formulating new theories of telematics law; (3) examine legal telematics ideas that have a strong influence on the development of the substance and application of law at the domestic level; (4) develop methods of study and research in legal telematics, and (5) contribute to the study of legal telematics in responding to digital technology issues that are developing very rapidly, dynamically, fundamentally, and increasingly complex.
			Introduction to Legal Philosophy	2	This course discusses the basic understanding of legal philosophy, starting from its definition, historical development, methods, tasks, and scope, followed by a discussion of the schools of thought in legal philosophy.

			Legal Reasoning	2	This course is a legal proficiency course, one of which is determined by legal reasoning skills. Legal reasoning is carried out through the process of identifying legal issues (subject-object events, determination of events, legal relationships, and legal qualifications), interpretation, and legal construction. Legal reasoning uses logic and language to help clarify and avoid fallacies in drawing conclusions in technical legal work.
			Legal Research Methods	2	This course covers ideas about the methodological description of legal science, especially finding law in texts, practices, or a combination of both, with the aim of solving legal problems through scientific writing.
			Law and Human Rights	2	This course provides an in-depth discussion and analysis of the concepts, theories, and regulations of international and Indonesian human rights, as well as providing the knowledge and skills to analyze current issues in the field of law and human rights.
			State Financial Law	2	This course explains the principles, theories, concepts, and positive laws of State Finance.
			Tax Law	3	This course discusses taxation theory and legal developments to regulate and resolve taxation issues in Indonesia.
			Labor Law	2	This course examines various areas of labor law, including before, during, and after employment relationships, namely the history and introduction to labor relations, parties involved in labor law, industrial relations, wages, occupational health and safety, industrial disputes, industrial dispute resolution, and termination of employment.
			Customary Law	2	This course discusses the basic theories of customary law, the customary law system, the elements and forms of customary law communities, family law and customary inheritance, customary criminal law, and the regulation of customary law nationally and internationally.
			Environmental Law	3	This course explains the position of Environmental Law (both written and unwritten) which regulates the environment to be good and healthy in supporting the continuity of life and welfare of humans and other living things.
			Climate Change Law	2	This course addresses specific issues of global concern from a legal and policy perspective. Although it begins from a global perspective, it focuses on specific areas and issues of natural resource management, particularly forestry and land-based economic activities, which influence the orientation of climate change risk mitigation. In other respects, climate change law prepares students with a global-national-local

					knowledge base and legal readiness to respond to the needs of institutionalization, cooperation, and carbon trading issues.
			Forestry Law	2	This course provides knowledge and skills to analyze forestry regulation concepts and models in Indonesia, as well as the theoretical basis of management and current issues in the field of forestry.
			Mining Law	2	This course provides an in-depth discussion and analysis of mining law regulations in tropical rainforest areas and their surroundings. This course provides knowledge and skills to analyze mining control concepts and models in Indonesia, as well as the theoretical basis for management and current issues in the mining sector, including oil and gas, minerals, and coal.
			Coastal and Marine Protection Law	2	This course provides an in-depth discussion and analysis of regulations and provides knowledge and skills to analyze concepts and models of coastal and marine protection regulations and the theoretical basis of management as well as current issues in the field of coastal and marine affairs at the local, national, and international levels.
			Natural Resource Crimes	2	This course discusses the definition of natural resource crimes from various perspectives, the urgency of regulating natural resource crimes, the forms and types of regulations related to natural resource crimes, the forms of natural resource crimes, and ways to combat natural resource crimes.
			Intellectual Property Law	2	This course discusses intellectual property rights, rights inherent in intellectual property rights, copyright and neighboring rights, patent rights, trademark rights, trade secrets and commercial information, industrial designs, integrated circuit layout designs , and plant varieties, the main points of regulation regarding intellectual property rights and the position and legal protection of intellectual property rights from a national and international legal perspective.
			International Trade Law	2	This course discusses the various theoretical bases, subjects, sources, and principles of International Trade Law and discusses international trade practices and developments, including Indonesia's participation in international trade.
			Consumer Protection Law	2	This course examines the concept of consumer protection in Indonesia. The indicators or materials to be studied in this course include the definition and background of consumer protection law, the principles and objectives of consumer protection law, the definition of consumers, consumer rights and obligations, the definition of business actors, business actors' rights and obligations, the role of law in consumer protection, sources of consumer protection law, legal issues related to the legal position of

					consumer protection, civil law aspects of consumer protection, public law aspects of consumer protection, principles of consumer protection law, institutions/agencies and their roles in consumer protection, consumer protection law issues, out-of-court settlement of consumer disputes, and settlement of consumer disputes in court.
			Legal Reasoning	2	This course is a legal proficiency course, one of which is determined by legal reasoning skills. Legal reasoning activities are carried out through the process of identifying legal issues (subject-object events, determination of events, legal relationships, and legal qualifications), interpretation, and legal construction. Legal reasoning uses logic and language to help clarify and avoid fallacies in drawing conclusions in technical legal work.
			Legal Audit	2	This course is part of legal proficiency through activities of identifying audit objects (scope and coverage of the audit), systematic legal requirements, adequacy, and thorough testing (legal due diligence). The results of a legal audit are useful as material for consideration before making decisions on investment, acquisition, merger, and testing of legal events that have occurred, both in private and public law. Documents produced from the legal audit process can be in the form of legal audit documents or legal opinions.
			Ethics and Professional Responsibility in Law	2	This course examines ethics and professional responsibility in the legal profession. First, it explains the meaning and scope of ethics, which includes humans as cultural beings, the meaning of ethics according to scholars, the nature and function of ethics, types of ethics, the difference between ethics and etiquette, and the meaning and scope of morals, which includes the meaning of morals, the meaning of morals according to scholars, types of morals, and responsibilities in the legal profession.
			Licensing Law	2	This course generally examines the existence of licensing for the government and various types of licenses in terms of their form, content, characteristics, and procedures in the laws and regulations governing licensing. More specifically, Licensing Law examines licensing as an instrument of government in carrying out governmental legal actions.
			Environmental Administrative Law	2	This course studies Environmental Administration Law. Natural Resource Law is not necessarily environmental, but the environment can be a natural resource (SDA). Principles of environmental management, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in legal protection efforts, EIA as an instrument to realize Good Environmental Governance, EIA, UKL-UPL and environmental permits, environmental licensing

					mechanisms, environmental licensing, enforcement of environmental administrative law, administrative lawsuits, and environmental dispute resolution.
			Law and Public Policy	2	This course discusses two basic frameworks, namely, the discussion of law and public policy with reference to the principles of modern state administration that currently apply, which revolve around the theories of good governance and reinventing government. In addition, this course is also specifically enriched with a discussion of the concepts of public service and good governance in Indonesia.
			Law of Authority and Discretion	2	This course examines the theory, practice, and relevance of authority and discretion within the state system.
			Spatial Planning Law	2	This course studies the philosophy and importance of spatial planning. Another part of this course explains the distribution patterns of land and sea use as a unified spatial planning system. The stages of spatial planning that follow the national spatial planning pattern are part of the spatial planning system at the provincial/district/city level. The spatial planning distribution pattern includes a balanced and fair allocation of various legal activities, such as areas for protection, conservation, and reservation of space use in the future.
			Legal Aspects of Government Cooperation	2	This course studies the sources of government cooperation law, KTUN as a source of government cooperation law, cooperation agreements, the legal nature of government cooperation, and mixed law oplostheory (merging theory) or ketentheory (series theory).
			State Apparatus Law	2	This course examines the values in state administration, the form and system of state government, the national leadership system, the vision of the nation and the competence of the state apparatus, and the ethics of national life.
			Comparative Public Administration Law	2	This course examines various systems of public administration law in other countries around the world.
			Immigration Law	2	This course examines concepts and theories of immigration, immigration within the Indonesian legal system, immigration law policy, scope, principles, protection of citizens, and prevention and handling of immigration cases.
			International Criminal Law	2	This course examines legal aspects related to international crimes and transnational crimes.
			International Organization Law	2	This course discusses various theories and basic concepts of international organization law, including definitions, subjects, objects, and sources of international organization law, classification and typology of international organizations, legal personality and

					authority of international organizations, privileges and immunities of international organizations, and decisions of international organizations. This course also examines Indonesia's role in international organizations.
			International Civil Law	2	This course discusses International Civil Law and its development in case studies.
			International Treaty Law	2	This course discusses various principles, theoretical foundations, history, subjects, objects, types, and forms of International Treaty Law, as well as discussing international treaties in practice.
			International Environmental Law	2	This course examines the theories and concepts of international environmental law to (1) critique current climate change; (2) develop new legal concepts as a basis for formulating new theories of international environmental law; (3) examine influential international environmental law ideas in the development of the substance and application of law at the domestic level; (4) s on the development of methods for studying and researching international environmental law; and (5) the contribution of international environmental law studies in addressing international environmental issues.
			Diplomatic and Consular Law	2	This course discusses the legal regulation and development of the implementation of diplomatic and consular relations based on the 1961 Vienna Convention, the 1963 Vienna Convention, and the 1975 Vienna Convention, accompanied by a discussion of factual examples.
			Humanitarian Law	2	This course examines the concepts of war and armed conflict as regulated in the 1949 Geneva Convention and the Hague Convention, along with additional protocols applicable during armed conflicts and disaster situations, both international and non-international.
			International Dispute Resolution Law	2	This course discusses the various basic theories of International Law and International Relations, as well as the typology and methods of international dispute resolution.
			State Territorial Law	2	This course discusses the territorial elements possessed by a state from the perspective of sovereignty and the sovereign rights inherent in each territorial element.
			Inter-Institutional Relations	2	This course discusses in depth the concept of the rule of law, which serves as a guideline for clearly establishing the principle of the rule of law in the constitution. The theory of trias politica and the principle of checks and balances form the basis for the division of state powers and the formation of institutions, followed by the duties, functions, and authorities of state institutions and their legal relationships with other state institutions.

			The Rule of Law and Democracy	2	This course studies the concepts of the state, law, and democratic systems in greater depth using philosophical, historical, political, and juridical approaches. It also discusses the influence of political configurations on the character of legal products as an implication of the determination of law over politics.
			Presidential Institutions Law	2	This course discusses in depth the principles of trias politica, the consequences of the principle of power, executive authority, executive functions, types of executive institutions, executive institutional systems, factors influencing executive power, types of executives, principles in the executive branch, principles of institutional formation, the development of executive power in Indonesia, the old order, the new order, and the reform era, and a comparison of presidential authority under the New Order and the Reform era.
			Law on the People's Representative Council	2	This course studies the relationship between people's sovereignty and the formation of representative institutions, including the theory of people's sovereignty, the theory of separation and division of powers, and the position of representative institutions in Indonesia's constitutional system of separation of powers (); the institutional structure of the DPR before and after the 1945 constitutional amendment; the institutionalization of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) before and after the 1945 constitutional amendment; the institutionalization of the Regional Representative Council (DPD); and regional representative institutions.
			Village Administration Law	2	This course studies the nature of village administration law, the history of villages and village administration, the debate on villages in the constitution, the regulation of village administration over time, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as well as village regulations and the testing of village regulations.
			Press Law	2	This course examines the basic concepts of press law in Indonesia, aspects of the development and regulation of press law, historical and institutional aspects, theoretical aspects of the press, cases that have occurred in the world of the press, and provides students with an understanding of the existence of the press in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.
			Electoral Law	2	This course examines democratic life in Indonesia. Democratic life always goes hand in hand with political parties and the electoral system. The first part of the course will explain the development of democracy in Indonesia, the development of political parties and their functions. The next part will explain the development of the electoral system adopted in Indonesia and several decisions issued by the Constitutional Court

					regarding political parties and elections. This course will also provide theoretical knowledge about elections and electoral law. Students will develop their analytical skills and proficiency in analyzing electoral issues using theory, the principles of the rule of law and democracy, and positive law.
			Judicial Power	2	This course discusses judicial power. Independent judicial power, factors in law enforcement, the independence of the Indonesian courts as a democratic country. Indonesia as a country governed by law, the legal and judicial systems. General and special courts, the Judicial Commission, fundamental policies, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judicial Power Act.
			Comparative Constitutional Law	2	This course studies the definition and scope of comparative constitutional law, methods and objectives of comparative constitutional law, factors that influence constitutionalism and various forms of constitutionalism in the world, comparative constitutions in constitutionalism from classical to modern times, constitutionalism in various systems of government, and comparative constitutional law in several Southeast Asian countries and the world.
			Banking Law and Financial Services Institutions	2	This course discusses banking and financial services institutions and their development in Indonesia, including the development of conventional and Islamic banking. The financial services institutions discussed in this course cover regulations, types, functions, scope, and the Financial Services Authority, as well as the relationships between these financial services institutions.
			Law of Security and Debt Settlement	2	This course studies the concepts and theories of security law, the classification and types of objects that can be used as collateral, the scope of collateral, fiduciary, lien, ship mortgages and aircraft mortgages, personal guarantees, bank guarantees, surety bonds, warehouse receipts, and retention rights.
			Corporate Law	2	This course teaches students to deepen their understanding of corporate law applicable in Indonesia and its developments, particularly explaining the types of business entities and their intricacies.
			Sharia Economic Law	2	This course studies matters related to the concept of sharia economics in the fields of sharia banking, sharia insurance, sharia securities (sharia stocks, bonds and mutual funds), sharia economic dispute resolution, and others.
			Investment and Capital Market Law	2	This course examines the definition of investment and the legal basis for investment, the legal basis and principles of investment, types and fields of business according to Law No. 25 of 2007, and foreign and domestic investment and capital investment.

			Anti-Monopoly and Business Competition Law	2	This course examines the history and principles of competition law, as well as the theory of competition implementation in Indonesia. It also examines and analyzes civil law disputes related to competition law in Indonesia in general and East Kalimantan in particular, as well as the authority of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission.
			Insurance Law	2	This course discusses basic knowledge about insurance and the development of laws to regulate and resolve insurance issues in Indonesia.
			Customary Civil Law	2	This course examines the scope of civil law as it relates to indigenous communities, focusing on customary law that emphasizes the civil aspects of indigenous communities. It covers marriage in indigenous communities, inheritance in indigenous communities, contract law, customary civil security law, and so on.
			International Criminal Law	2	This course examines international crimes and transnational crimes. It covers four crimes that are traditionally categorized as international crimes (), namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression. The main topics of transnational crime include materials on international cooperation in combating transnational crime and materials and regulations on several transnational crimes, namely terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, and human trafficking.
			Criminology	2	This course provides students with an understanding of the causes of crime, perpetrators of crime, types and characteristics of crime, public reactions to crime, and efforts to combat crime.
			Criminal Acts Outside the Criminal Code	2	This course examines criminal acts that are not regulated in the Criminal Code, giving rise to comprehensive rules outside the Criminal Code that are relevant to the current era.
			Crimes Against Natural Resources	2	This course discusses the definition of natural resource crimes from various perspectives, the urgency of regulating natural resource crimes, the forms and types of regulations related to natural resource crimes, the forms of natural resource crimes, and ways to combat natural resource crimes.
			Corruption Crimes	2	This course comprehensively studies criminal acts of corruption from various aspects related to the development and advancement of anti-corruption in society.
			Juvenile Criminal Law	2	This course studies juvenile criminal law as an asset of the nation's future generation, both children as perpetrators and children as victims, with the aim of ensuring the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children's rights as human rights.

			Corporate Crime	2	This course examines corporations as subjects of criminal law, forms of corporate liability as subjects of criminal law through the theories of strict liability and vicarious liability, as well as types of crimes committed by corporations.
			Victimology	2	This course discusses the position of crime victims in a crime and their position in law, the public's reaction to crime victims, and the protection and rights of crime victims. The course also studies the definition of victimology, the history of victimology, the classification of victimology, and the relationship between victimology and other sciences.
			Alternative Dispute Resolution	2	This course discusses various basic theories, types, and mechanisms of dispute resolution outside of court at the national and international levels.
3	BK-3	Legal Norms	State Administrative Law (HAN)	4	This course is a basic law course that covers the principles, theories, and concepts of state administration, as well as government procedures, methods of law enforcement in administrative law, and legal protection in relation to government duties.
			Constitutional Law (HTN)	4	This course studies advanced concepts and theories about the state, including the definition of HTN, the principles of HTN, the sources of HTN law, models and types of power, the functions of judicial power, human rights, and the history of state administration in Indonesia.
			Civil Law	4	This course discusses various principles and basic theories of civil law, consisting of personal law, property law, contract law, and prescription.
			Criminal Law	4	This course is a basic law course that introduces students to the principles and theories of criminal law contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP) as well as new concepts in the Draft Criminal Code.
			International Law (IL)	3	This course discusses various theoretical foundations, history, sources of law, subjects, objects, and principles of International Law; the relationship between national law and international law; recognition and jurisdiction as well as state responsibility in international law; and discusses branches of International Law and the application of International Law theories in practice.
			Constitutional Law	2	This course is a branch or specialization of Constitutional Law that studies the constitution as a material object and basic law as a formal object, including the constitution as written basic law, which is the highest written legal basis of the national legal system.

			Regional Government Law	2	This course studies local government from the perspective of constitutional law, principles, theories, and concepts of local government structure based on applicable laws and regulations.
			Agrarian Law	3	This course explains the concept of agrarian regulation in Indonesia. The indicators or materials to be studied in this course include: the definition of agrarian, agrarian law, land and land law, the scope of agrarian law, the history of agrarian law in Indonesia, land ownership rights including land rights, customary rights, land registration, land acquisition and resettlement. Agrarian reform and agrarian dispute resolution.
			Commercial Law	4	This course discusses all aspects of law related to corporate activities, including the forms of business entities, methods of establishment, and the liabilities of their administrators, sources of commercial law, and the development of laws to regulate and resolve trade issues in Indonesia.
			Islamic Law	2	This course explains the reasons for the inclusion of Islamic Law in the Faculty of Law curriculum, the definition of Islam, Islamic Law, the Islamic view of the relationship between religion and science, the principles of Islam, the scope of Islamic Law, the characteristics and objectives of Islamic law, sources of Islamic law, specific fiqh rules regarding al ahkam al khamsah, the history of the growth and development of Islamic law, Islamic law in Indonesia, Islamic law in the development of national law, and the compilation of Islamic law.
			Telematics Law	2	This course examines the concepts and theories of telematics law to (1) critique the convergence of telematics and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law; (2) develop new legal concepts as a basis for formulating new theories of telematics law; (3) examine legal telematics ideas that have a strong influence on the development of the substance and application of law at the domestic level; (4) develop methods of legal telematics study and research, and (5) contribute to the study of legal telematics in responding to rapidly developing, dynamic, fundamental, and increasingly complex digital technology issues.
			Law and Human Rights	2	This course discusses in depth and analyzes the concepts, theories, and regulations of International and Indonesian National Human Rights and provides knowledge and skills to analyze current issues in the field of Law and Human Rights.
			State Financial Law	2	This course explains the principles, theories, concepts, and positive laws of State Finance.

			Tax Law	3	This course discusses taxation theory and legal developments to regulate and resolve taxation issues in Indonesia.
			Labor Law	2	This course studies the fields of labor law, both before, during, and after employment, namely the history and introduction to labor relations, parties in labor law, industrial relations, wages, occupational health and safety, industrial disputes, industrial dispute resolution, and termination of employment.
			Environmental Law	3	This course explains the position of Environmental Law (both written and unwritten) which regulates the environment to be good and healthy in supporting the continuity of life and welfare of humans and other living things.
			Forestry Law	2	This course provides knowledge and skills to analyze forestry management concepts and models in Indonesia, as well as the theoretical foundations of management and current issues in the field of forestry.
			Mining Law	2	This course provides an in-depth discussion and analysis of mining law regulations in tropical rainforest areas and their surroundings. This course provides knowledge and skills to analyze mining control concepts and models in Indonesia, as well as the theoretical basis for management and current issues in the field of mining, including oil and gas, minerals, and coal.
			Intellectual Property Law	2	This course discusses intellectual property rights, rights inherent in intellectual property, copyright and neighboring rights, patent rights, trademark rights, trade secrets and commercial information, industrial designs, integrated circuit layout designs, and plant varieties. key points of regulation regarding intellectual property rights and the position and legal protection of intellectual property rights from a national and international legal perspective.
			Consumer Protection Law	2	studying the concept of consumer protection in Indonesia. The indicators or materials to be studied in this course include the definition and background of consumer protection law, the principles and objectives of consumer protection law, the definition of consumers, consumer rights and obligations, the definition of business actors, business actors' rights and obligations, the role of law in consumer protection, sources of consumer protection law, legal issues related to the legal position of consumer protection, civil law aspects of consumer protection, public law aspects of consumer protection, principles of consumer protection law, institutions/agencies and their roles in consumer protection, consumer protection law issues, out-of-court settlement of consumer disputes, and settlement of consumer disputes in court.

			International Criminal Law	2	This course examines legal aspects related to international crime and transnational crime.
			International Organization Law	2	This course discusses various theories and basic concepts of international organization law, including definitions, subjects, objects, and sources of international organization law, classification and typology of international organizations, legal personality and authority of international organizations, privileges and immunities of international organizations, and decisions of international organizations. This course also examines Indonesia's role in international organizations.
			International Civil Law	2	This course discusses International Civil Law and its development in case studies.
			International Treaty Law	2	This course discusses various principles, theoretical foundations, history, subjects, objects, types, and forms of International Treaty Law, as well as international treaties in practice.
			International Environmental Law	2	This course examines the theories and concepts of international environmental law to (1) critique current climate change; (2) develop new legal concepts as a basis for formulating new theories of international environmental law; (3) examine influential international environmental law ideas in the development of the substance and application of law at the domestic level; (4) develop methods for studying and researching international environmental law; and (5) examine the contribution of international environmental law studies in addressing international environmental issues.
			Village Administration Law	2	This course studies the essence of village governance law, the history of villages and village governance, debates on villages in the constitution, the regulation of village governance over time, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as well as village regulations and the testing of village regulations.
			Press Law	2	This course examines the basic concepts of press law in Indonesia, aspects of the development and regulation of press law, historical and institutional aspects, theoretical aspects of the press, cases that have occurred in the world of the press, and provides students with an understanding of the existence of the press in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.
			Electoral Law	2	This course examines democracy in Indonesia. Democracy always goes hand in hand with political parties and the electoral system. The first part of the course will explain the development of democracy in Indonesia and the development and functions of political parties. The next part will explain the development of the electoral system in

					Indonesia and several decisions issued by the Constitutional Court regarding issues of political parties and elections (). This course will also provide theoretical knowledge about elections and electoral law. This course will also develop students' analytical skills and proficiency in analyzing electoral issues using theory, the principles of the rule of law and democracy, and positive law.
			Criminal Justice System	2	This course studies criminal procedure law based on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), the principles of criminal justice, law enforcement agencies in the criminal justice system, criminal justice processes, evidentiary processes, understanding the relationship between institutions in the criminal law enforcement system, and legal remedies in criminal justice. It helps students understand the criminal justice process in the Criminal Procedure Code and practice criminal justice.
			Customary Law-Based Dispute Resolution System	2	This course examines various types of disputes in indigenous communities and the methods used to resolve them.
			Corruption Criminal Justice System	2	This course provides an in-depth study of how substantive criminal law is enforced by criminal procedure law in a corruption crime justice system. The corruption crime justice system itself is part of the criminal justice system, which is part of the general justice system in Indonesia. The material covers: the definition of the criminal justice system and Tipikor in Indonesia, a comparison of several Tipikor justice models, the criminal justice system in Indonesia, and the Tipikor judicial process within the criminal justice system in Indonesia.
			Military Justice System	2	This course studies the basics or theories of judicial administration and military judicial practice, starting from the investigation, prosecution, and trial stages.
			Tax Justice System	2	This course describes the Indonesian taxation system regarding General Provisions and Tax Procedures, Regional Taxes and Levies, Land and Building Tax, Tax on Acquisition of Land and Building Rights, Stamp Duty, and Tax Court. It studies the fundamentals or theories of judicial administration and the practice of tax courts, starting from the investigation, prosecution, and trial stages.
			Quasi-Judicial Court System	2	This course discusses the position of Quasi-Judicial Institutions, such as: the Business Competition Supervisory Commission, the Consumer Dispute Settlement Agency, the Information Commission, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, the National Human Rights Commission, and others in the State Administration System and the Judicial System.

			Fisheries and Shipping Judicial System	2	This course discusses procedural law, practices, and the existence of fisheries courts in the enforcement of fisheries criminal law.
			Commercial and Intellectual Property Dispute Justice System	2	This course provides knowledge about the mechanisms for resolving civil disputes, particularly in the field of trade or business, both nationally and internationally, which can be done through litigation or non-litigation channels. Non-litigation can be resolved through arbitration, and litigation can be done through a lawsuit in a commercial court, which is part of the general civil court system.
			Industrial Relations Court System	2	This course examines the resolution of industrial relations disputes, industrial relations, labor unions, tripartite and bipartite cooperation institutions, termination of employment, and methods of resolving industrial relations disputes through the courts.
4	BK-4	Legal Practice	Legislative Drafting	3	This course discusses the development of theory and regulations in legislation drafting, types of legislation, and techniques for drafting legislation.
			Contract Drafting	3	This course discusses the analysis of the development of contract law, examines various types of contracts, and studies contract design or drafting techniques.
			Contract Law and the Development of Commercial Contracts	2	This course studies the systematics of Book III of the Civil Code, the principles and elements contained in agreements, the validity requirements of agreements, the formation of agreements, various types of obligations, the implementation and consequences of agreements, breach of contract and risk, methods of interpreting agreements, the termination of obligations, obligations arising from legislation, and the influence of developments in Commercial Contracts.
			Administrative Law and Judicial Practice	4	This course covers special powers of attorney, incidental powers of attorney, powers of intervention; incidental power of attorney application letters; intervention application letters; drafting of lawsuits; lists of plaintiff evidence; response letters; replies; rejoinders; submission of defendant and intervening defendant evidence; drafting of conclusions; judgments; resolution of administrative disputes through administrative measures and through lawsuits.
			Civil Procedure Law and Judicial Practice	4	This course studies the basic theories, principles of civil procedural law, the fundamentals of Indonesian law, concepts of developments in civil procedural law, and understanding the efforts to resolve disputes in the field of civil law through litigation.
			Criminal Procedure Law and Judicial Practice	4	This course examines criminal procedural law based on the Criminal Procedure Code, the principles of criminal justice, the Public Prosecutor's Office in the criminal justice system, the criminal justice process, the evidentiary process, the relationship between institutions in the criminal justice system, and legal remedies in criminal justice.

			Constitutional Court Procedure Law	2	This course examines the history of Constitutional Court procedural law, the parties involved in a case and the legal standing of filing a petition, namely petitions regarding the review of laws against the 1945 Constitution, petitions regarding disputes over the authority of state institutions, petitions regarding the dissolution of political parties, petitions regarding election result disputes, petitions regarding alleged violations by the president and/or vice president, as well as the examination of Constitutional Court proceedings, namely the scheduling of hearings and examination of proceedings, evidence and evidence tools, namely the definition of evidence and evidence tools, and Constitutional Court decisions, namely the definition of decisions, Constitutional Court decisions, and the content of decisions.
			Religious Court Procedure Law	2	This course studies Religious Court Law as formal law in enforcing substantive law, particularly Islamic civil law, and teaches how to file lawsuits/petitions in divorce cases, determining relative/absolute jurisdiction, cumulative lawsuits, examination of divorce cases, child support, alimony, joint property, and procedural law for sharia economic disputes.
			Legal Audit	2	This course is part of legal expertise through activities of identifying audit objects (scope and coverage of the audit), systematic legal requirements, adequacy and thorough testing (legal due diligence). The results of a legal audit are useful as material for consideration before making investment, acquisition, or merger decisions, as well as for testing legal events that have occurred, both private and public. Documents produced from the legal audit process can be in the form of legal audit documents or legal opinions.
			Customary Dispute System Law-Based Resolution	2	This course examines various types of disputes in indigenous communities along with their dispute resolution methods.
			Alternative Dispute Resolution	2	This course discusses various basic theories, types, and mechanisms of dispute resolution outside of court at the national and international levels.
			Field Work	3	Structured learning and community service activities conducted by students outside the Unmul campus.
			Entrepreneurship	2	This course involves activities in creating and/or developing an innovative and sustainable business. Studying entrepreneurship motivates students to contribute to the world of entrepreneurship as young entrepreneurs with an understanding of

					entrepreneurship that introduces something new or something innovative (new creations) that continues to evolve.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Exchange, • Internship, • Research • Independent Study/Project, • Village Projects, • Humanitarian Projects, • Teaching at School. • Entrepreneurship 		MBKM
			Thesis	4	A scientific paper based on research that describes a scientific phenomenon to answer a simple question.
5	BK-5	Legal Culture	Customary Law	2	This course discusses the basic theories of customary law, the customary legal system, the elements and forms of customary legal societies, family law and customary inheritance, customary criminal law, and the regulation of customary law nationally and internationally.
			Field Work	3	Structured learning and community service activities carried out by students outside the Unmul campus.
6	BK-6	Law and Technology	Telematics Law	2	This course examines the concepts and theories of telematics law to (1) critique the convergence of telematics and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law); (2) develop new legal concepts as a basis for formulating new telematics law theories; (3) examine legal telematics ideas that have a strong influence on the development of the substance and application of law at the domestic level; (4) develop methods of legal telematics study and research, and (5) contribute to the study of legal telematics in responding to digital technology issues that are developing very rapidly, dynamically, fundamentally, and increasingly complex.

The Bachelor of Law Study Program is not only required to program national compulsory courses, but also must program university courses that are characteristic of the Faculty of Law at Mulawarman University. The assurance of all CPLs supported by courses can be seen in the matrix that maps CPLs, study materials, and courses as shown in the table below:

Table Mapping CPL, Study Materials, and Courses

No	Course	Study	CPL (%)								
		Materials	CPL-1	CPL-2	CPL-3	CPL-4	CPL-5	CPL-6	CPL-7	CPL-8	CPL-9
1.	1. Islamic Religious Education 2. Protestant Christian Education 3. Catholic Religious Education 4. Buddhist Religious Education 5. Hindu Religious Education 6. Confucian Religious Education	BK-1	100								
2.	Introduction to Indonesian Law	BK-2		70						30	
3.	Introduction to Legal Science	BK-2		40			40			20	
4.	Pancasila Education	BK-1	60							40	
5.	Civics Education	BK-1	60							40	
6.	Indonesian	BK-1								100	
7.	Political Science	BK-2		30			20	30		20	
8.	State Administrative Law	BK-2, BK-3		40			20	30		10	
9.	Constitutional Law	BK-2, BK-3		40			20	30		10	
10.	Civil Law	BK-2, BK-3			x		x	x		x	
11.	Criminal Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
12.	International Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
13.	English Law	BK-1	x							x	
14.	Constitutional Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
15.	Regional Government Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
16.	Agrarian Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
17.	Commercial Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
18.	Islamic Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
19.	Legal Anthropology	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
20.	Sociology of Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
21.	Telematics Law	BK-2, BK-3, BK-6	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
22.	Basic Natural Sciences	BK-1	x	x							
23.	Law and Human Rights	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	

[illegible]

No	Course	Study Materials	CPL (%)								
			CPL-1	CPL-2	CPL-3	CPL-4	CPL-5	CPL-6	CPL-7	CPL-8	CPL-9
	STUDY INTEREST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LAW										
52.	Licensing Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
53.	Environmental Administrative Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
54.	Law and Public Policy	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
55.	Law on Authority and Discretion	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
56.	Spatial Planning Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
57.	Legal Aspects of Government Cooperation	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
58.	State Apparatus Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
59.	Comparison of State Administrative Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
60.	Immigration Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
61.											
62.	STUDY INTEREST INTERNATIONAL LAW										
63.	International Criminal Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
64.	International Organization Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
65.	International Civil Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
66.	International Treaty Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
67.	International Environmental Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
68.	Diplomatic and Consular Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
69.	Humanitarian Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
70.	International Dispute Resolution Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
71.	State Territorial Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
72.											
73.	STUDY INTEREST CONSTITUTIONAL LAW										
74.	Relations between State Institutions	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
75.	Rule of law and democracy	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
76.	Presidential Institution Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	

No	Course	Study Materials	CPL (%)								
			CPL-1	CPL-2	CPL-3	CPL-4	CPL-5	CPL-6	CPL-7	CPL-8	CPL-9
77.	Law on the People's Representative Council	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
78.	Village Administration Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
79.	Press Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
80.	Election Law	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
81.	Judicial Power	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
82.	Comparison of Constitutional Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
83.											
84.	STUDY INTEREST CIVIL LAW										
85.	Banking Law and Financial Services Institutions	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
86.	Law on Guarantees and Debt Settlement	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
87.	Corporate Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
88.	Contract Law and the Development of Commercial Contracts	BK-2, BK-4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
89.	Sharia Economic Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
90.	Investment and Capital Market Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
91.	Anti-Monopoly and Business Competition Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
92.	Insurance Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
93.	Customary Civil Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
94.		BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
95.	STUDY INTEREST CRIMINAL LAW										
96.	International Criminal Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
97.	Criminology	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
98.	Criminal Justice System	BK-2, BK-3		x	x		x	x		x	
99.	Criminal Offenses Outside the Criminal Code	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
100.	Crimes Against Natural Resources	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	

No	Course	Study Materials	CPL (%)								
			CPL-1	CPL-2	CPL-3	CPL-4	CPL-5	CPL-6	CPL-7	CPL-8	CPL-9
101.	Corruption Offenses	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
102.	Juvenile Criminal Law	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
103.	Corporate Crime	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
104.	Victimology	BK-2		x	x		x	x		x	
105.											
106.	MINAGT STUDY LITIGATION										
107.	Customary Law-Based Dispute Resolution System	BK-3, BK-4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
108.	Corruption Criminal Justice System	BK-3		x	x		x				
109.	Alternative Dispute Resolution	BK-2, BK-4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
110.	Military Justice System	BK-3		x	x		x				
111.	Tax Court System	BK-3		x	x		x				
112.	Quasi-Judicial System	BK-3		x	x		x				
113.	Fisheries and Maritime Judicial System	BK-3		x	x		x				
114.	Commercial and Intellectual Property Dispute Justice System	BK-3		x	x		x				
115.	Industrial Relations Court System	BK-3		x	x		x				
116.	MBKM										
117.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Exchange, • Internship/Industrial Practice, • Research • Entrepreneurship • Independent Study/Project, • Village Projects, • Humanitarian Projects, • Teaching at School. 	BK-4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

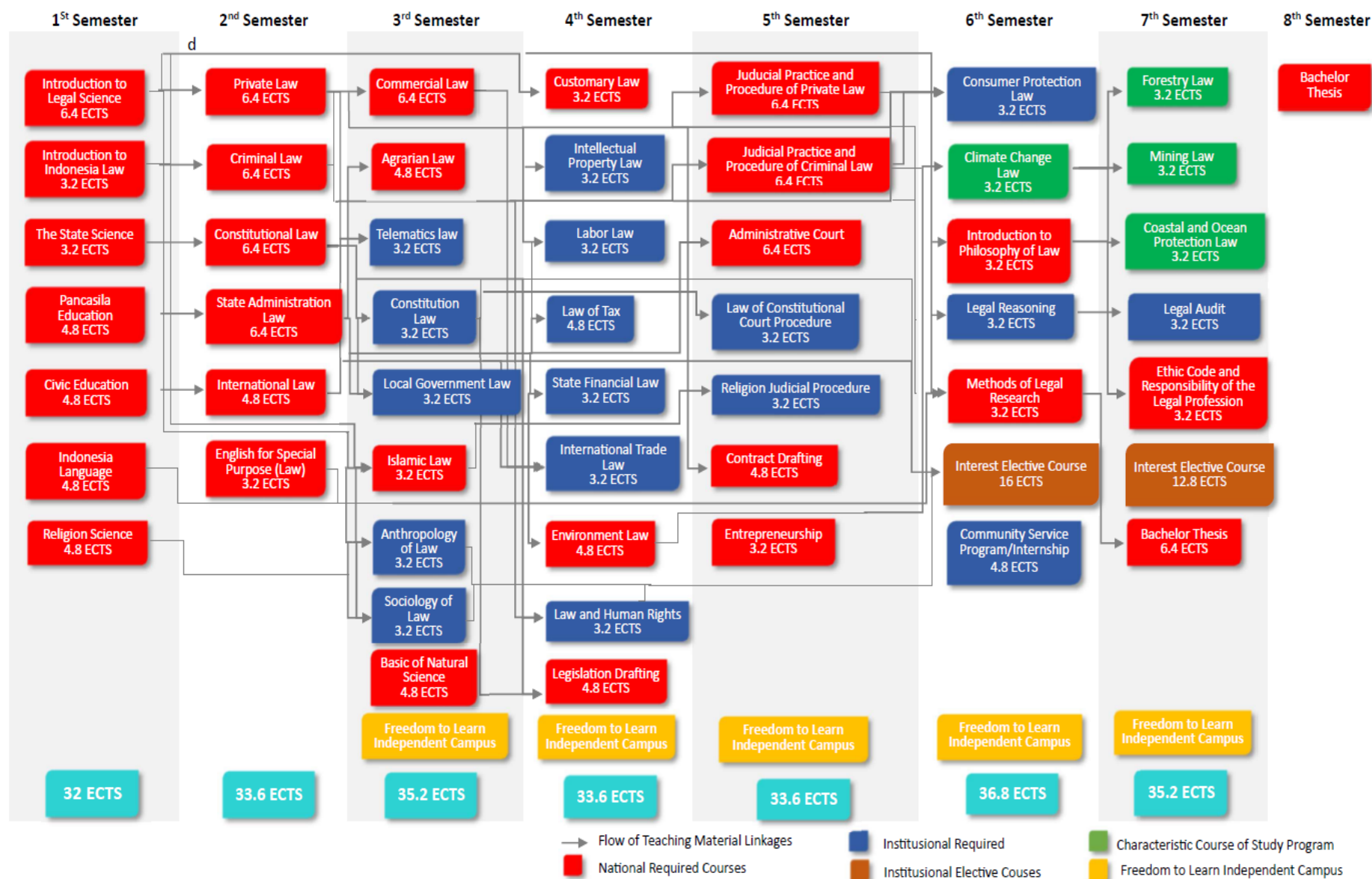
I. Creation of Matrix, Curriculum Map, and Study Period.

The following is the curriculum map for the Bachelor of Law Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, presented in a matrix format along with the study duration.

Semester	Credit	LEARNING PROGRAM IN THE STUDY PROGRAM									MBKM PROGRAM	
											Other Universities	Non-Higher Education Institutions
1	2	3									4	5
VIII	2 ≤	Elective Courses									✓ Student Exchange (Full Credit Transfer) ✓ MBKM Research 59841 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ MBKM Entrepreneurship 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits)	✓ MBKM Internship 59840 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ MBKM Research 59841 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBK 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ MBKM Village Project 59844 minutes (equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ Humanitarian Project MBKM 59845 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Teaching at School MBKM 59846 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS)
		2 ≤ SKS										
VII	22	200801602W0039	200801602W0040	200801602W0041	200801602W0042	200801602W0043	200801604W0044	4 Elective Courses			✓ Student Exchange (Full Credit Transfer) ✓ MBK Research 59841 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ MBK Entrepreneurship 59842 minutes	✓ MBKM Internship 59840 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ MBK Research 59841 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBK 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ MBKM Village Project 59844

											(Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS)	minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Humanitarian Project MBKM 59845 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Teaching at School MBKM 59846 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS)
		2 credits	2 credits	2 SKS	2 credits	2 credits	4 credits	8 credits				
VI	23	20080 1602W 0034	20080 1602 W003 5	20080 1602 W003 6	20080 1602 W003 7	20080 1602 W003 8	MU00 00603 W007	5 Electiv e Course s			✓ Student Exchange (Full Credit Transfer) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBKM 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits)	✓ MBKM Internship 59840 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBKM 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS)
		2 credits	2 credits	2 credits	2 credits	2 credits	3 credits	10 credits				
V	21	20080 1604W 0027	20080 1604 W002 8	20080 1604 W002 9	20080 1602 W003 0	20080 1602 W003 1	20080 1603 W003 2	20080 1602 W003 3			✓ Student Exchange (Full Credit Transfer) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBKM 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 credits) ✓ Independent Study/Project	✓ MBKM Internship 59840 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Entrepreneurship MBKM 59842 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS) ✓ Independent Study/Project MBKM 59843 minutes (Equivalent to 22 SKS)

CURRICULUM MAP OF UNDERGRADUATE LAW STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF LAW, MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY



J. Semester Learning Plan (SLP)

Courses are conducted based on the semester learning plan through a total of 16 meetings for courses with a weight of 2 and 3 credits, and 32 meetings for courses with a weight of 4 credits. Courses are conducted online or offline using lecture and discussion methods. The Semester Learning Plan (SLP) is developed in accordance with Article 12 of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation No. 53 of 2023. The SLP is developed per course and must include at least:

1. a list of learning outcomes assigned,
2. learning strategies and methods to achieve the formulated learning outcomes,
3. assessment or evaluation of the achievement of learning outcomes.

The Semester Learning Plan (SLP) for a course in a study program at Mulawarman University must include at least:

1. A list of CPLs assigned to the course.
2. The formulation of Course Learning Outcomes (CPMK) for each assigned CPL. The formulation of CPMK is more specific than CPL and can be measured/observed.
3. A description of the sub-CPMK that elaborates on the CPMK. The description of the sub-CPMK must be measurable/observable. The elaboration of the CPMK into sub-CPMK must be coherent and consistent.
4. Mapping the relevance between CPL-CPMK-sub-CPMK. The form of relevance should not be merely a check or cross mark, but rather a percentage of the assessment weight.
5. Learning analysis is a learning flow stage based on the sub-CPMK structure to achieve CPMK. The CPMK structure can be arranged as follows:
 - Hierarchical. For example, if you must learn skill A first in order to learn skill B, then the arrow between skill A and B is an upward (vertical) arrow.
 - Procedural. For example, to master skill C, students should learn skill B (skill B is easier than skill C). The arrow between skill C and skill C is a horizontal arrow.
 - Grouping. The grouping structure consists of several skills, but these skills are not interdependent. These skills are depicted in a single box.
 - Combination. This structure contains a combination of hierarchy, procedural, or grouping.
6. Description of learning materials that have accommodated the integration of Mulawarman University's PIP and the integration of Research/Community Service (PKM). The integration of research/PKM must refer to the reports/publications of the course lecturers (must be listed in the references).
7. Description of teaching materials based on sub-CPMK, including sources for these materials. Description of learning forms/methods (including media) and learning experiences to achieve sub-CPMK. Mulawarman University Rector Regulation No. 5 of 2023/ . 38 paragraph 3 recommends the following learning models: Mall Group Discussion, Simulation/Demonstration, Case Study/Case Method, Cooperative Learning, *Contextual Instruction* (CI), *Problem-Based Learning* (PBL), *Discovery Learning*, *Project-Based Learning* (PjBL), Production-Based Training, Inquiry

Learning, and Collaborative Learning. The Mulawarman University Law Undergraduate Program itself implements learning methods through discussion, PBL, *case studies*, and *team-based projects* or PjBL.

A complete semester learning plan is made for each course and is the responsibility of the teaching team for the relevant course.

8. Details of the indicators of success for achieving sub-CPMK include assessment techniques and their weightings. The assessment techniques for sub-CPMK indicators may follow one of the assessment schemes established in the Rector's Regulation of Mulawarman University No. 5 of 2023 on the Implementation of Education and Teaching, Research, and Community Service, Article 46(2). The scheme in question is as follows (if not yet fully implementing OBE):

Scheme	Quis	Midterm	Final Exam	Project	Case Study/Assignment	Field Practicum	Affective
1	0	15	25	25	25	0	10
2	10	10	20	25	25	0	10
3	0	15	20	20	20	15	10
4	10	10	20	15	15	20	10
5	0	15	25	15	15	20	10
6	0	10	25	0	15	40	10
7	0	10	25	30	25	0	10
8	10	15	20	0	15	30	10

9. Bibliography. The reference list is written using numbers. If there is integration of research/PKM, then the bibliography should include articles that have been published from that research/PKM.

The above scheme obliges lecturers and students to apply case studies and group projects to achieve the qualifications and competencies of graduates as stated in the CPL to produce quality graduates in line with the expected graduate profile.

- K. Implementation Plan for Maximum 3 (Three) Semesters of Study Outside the Program
The implementation of the right to study for a maximum of three (3) semesters outside the study program is carried out periodically through the MBKM (Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka) program and independent internships conducted by the Faculty of Law. Student exchange programs have been conducted at the national level, as well as through inter-university schemes, such as those carried out by the study program with the Faculty of Law at Brawijaya University, Lambung Mangkurat University, Trunojoyo University, and Borneo Tarakan University. Student exchange activities can be undertaken by students who are in their third semester or above with a full credit system of up to 20 credits through a conversion and recognition process. Based on evaluations, IKU adjustments, and funding aspects, off-campus learning activities for students will be more focused on internship activities.

L. Quality Assurance Mechanism

The quality assurance mechanism for education in the Law Program at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, is implemented in the PPEPP cycle, which includes planning, implementation, evaluation, control, and improvement. This mechanism is applied to educational, research, and community service activities carried out in accordance with the quality manual accessible at the following link: <https://fh.unmul.ac.id/page/read/dokumen-sistem-penjaminan-mutu>