



**ASEAN
University
Network**



HANDBOOK

Legal Studies Program

Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University

Legal Studies Program

Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University



FOREWORD

In order to achieve the Vision and Mission of Legal Studies Program, Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University, it is certainly needed the unity of direction and movement towards the effectiveness of the learning process. Therefore, a guidance is needed for all *academics civitas*.

This Study Program Handbook contains a description that needs to be known, both by students and stakeholders, which includes teaching staff and supporting staff at the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University, curriculum and learning process and related to the implementation of “Three Works of Higher Education” (Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi) at the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University.

This Study Program Handbook was published on 1 August 2002 and underwent a revision in line with the improvement of the curriculum and adapted to the latest data developments.

Considering the importance of this Study Program Handbook for the success of student studies, any parties involved in this learning process should understand and implement the applicable provisions therein.

Hopefully, this Study Program Handbook is useful for the smoothness and quality improvement of the carrying out of the Legal Program at the beloved Faculty of Law of Hasanuddin University.

Makassar,
D e a n,

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	i
FOREWORD	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
TABLE LIST	vii
CHAPTER I: HISTORY, VISION, MISSION AND EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	
A. Brief History of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University	1
B. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Values, and Objectives and Achievement Strategy of Legal Study Program, Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University	9
1. Vision	9
2. Mission	9
3. Objective	9
4. Values	10
5. Educational Philoshophy	11
CHAPTER II: ORGANIZATION OF FACULTY OF LAW, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY	
A. Faculty Leaders	13
B. Faculty Senate	17
C. Quality Assurance Taskforce	19
D. Study Program	20
E. Department	21
F. Law Laboratories	24
G. Administrative Section	25
H. Facilities and Infrastructure	27
I. Student Organization	28
J. Reading Room	34
K. Periodical Publishing	35
L. Supporting Institution	37
M. Alumni Association of Faculty of law Hasanuddin University	37
CHAPTER III: CURRICULUM	
A. Curriculum of Legal Study Program	39
B. Distribution of Courses of Legal Study Program Based on Distribution per Semester	44
C. Distribution of Specialization Courses	51

CHAPTER IV: ROADMAP OF RESEARCH

A. Introduction	59
B. The Study of Legal Science	61
C. The Roadmap Concept	65
D. Goals and Objectives of Research Roadmap of Legal Science	66
E. SWOT Analysis	67
F. Research Agenda of Legal Study Program	69
G. Potential of Supporting Facilities and Funds	69
H. Closing	70

CHAPTER V: EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

A. Understanding of Credit Semester System	72
B. Objectives of Credit Semester System	73
C. New Student Admission	73
D. Registration	74
E. Administrative Registration	74
F. Academic Registration	75
G. Academic Advisory	77
H. Filling of Study Plan Card	80
I. Change of Academic Study Plan	81
J. Student Identity Card	82
K. Achievements and Academic Scholarship	83
L. Academic Leave	84
M. Academic Sanctions	84
N. Grade and Study Burden	84
O. Assessment of Academic Ability	85
P. Achievement Index	87
Q. Evaluation of Successful Studies	87
R. Evaluation of the End of Semester	88
S. Evaluation of the Sustainability of Study	88
T. The Carrying Out of the Semester	89
U. Student Community Service	89
V. Final Exam /Thesis	90
W. Yudisium and Graduation	91
X. Diploma	92
Y. Degree	92

APPENDIXES

LIST OF CHARTS AND TABLES

List of Tables

Table 1: Data of Academic Staff Based on Education Qualification	8
Table 2: Data of Academic Staff Based on Position Qualification	9
Table 3: Data of Supporting Staff Based on Education Qualification	26
Table 4: Data of Supporting Staff Based on Employee Status	27
Table 5 Data of the Available References Related to Legal Studies Program	35
Table 6: New and Old Curriculum Structure	40
Table 7: Distribution of Courses Number	41
Table 8: List of Courses	42
Table 9: Distribution of Courses at the First Semester	44
Table 10: Distribution of Courses at the Second Semester	44
Table 11: Distribution of Courses at the Third Semester	45
Table 12: Distribution of Courses at the Fourth Semester	45
Table 13: Distribution of Courses at the Fifth Semester	45

Table 14: Distribution of Courses at the Fifth Semester	46
Table 15: Distribution of Courses at the Seventh Semester	46
Table 16: Distribution of Courses at the Eight Semester	46
Table 17: Distribution of Courses at the Odd Semester	47
Table 18: Distribution of Courses at the Even Semester	49
Table 19: Courses of Civil Law Concentration	52
Table 20: Courses of Criminal Law Concentration	52
Table 21: Courses of Constitutional Law Concentration	53
Table 22: Courses of Administrative Law Concentration	53
Table 23: Courses of Islamic Law Concentration	54
Table 24: Courses of Agrarian Law /Customary Law Concentration	54
Table 25: Courses of Business Law & Economics Law Concentration	55
Table 26: Courses of Environmental Law Concentration	55
Table 27: Courses of International Law Concentration	56
Table 28: Courses of Maritime Law Concentration	57

Table 29: Courses of Law, Society and Development Concentration	57
Table 30: Courses of Legal Practitioner Concentration	58
Table 31: Academic Advising Process	78
Table 32: Guidelines of the Range of Credit Units that can be Programmed by Students Each Semester	85
Table 33: List of Grades Conversion	86

CHAPTER I

HISTORY, VISION, MISSION, AND EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

A. **Brief History of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University**

Faculty of Law was officially established on March 3, 1952 based on the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 3399 / Kab, dated January 30, 1952 under the name of Faculty of Law and Community Knowledge. Initially, the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics, and Faculty of Medicine are a branch of the Faculty of Law and Community, Faculty of Economics, and Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia. These three faculties then became the forerunner to the birth of Hasanuddin University on September 9, 1956.

The successful establishment of the Faculty of Law and Community Knowledge at that time, can not be separated from the strong efforts of the college fighters who are members of the Higher Education Institution in Makassar led by JE Tatengkeng and friends, and received full support from both local leaders and leaders of political parties in Sulawesi at the time.

The first Dean of the Faculty of Law and Community Knowledge held by Prof. Mr. Djokosoetono, where at that time the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University is still a part of the Faculty of Law University of Indonesia. After Prof. Mr. Djokosoetono, the next dean is Prof. Mr. C. De Heern, then continued by Prof. Drs. G. H. M. Riekerk. In 1956 under the Leadership of Prof. Drs. G. H. M. Riekerk (1955-1958), Faculty of Law no longer a branch of the Faculty of Law University of Indonesia, but has stood alone as the Faculty of Law and Public Knowledge under the auspices of Hasanuddin University. Thus, the Dean of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University in the following order:

1. Prof. Drs. G. H. M. Riekerk (1955-1958)
2. Mr. Sutan Mohamad Syah (1958-1959)
3. Prof. Dr. Ph. O. L. Tobing (1959-1961)
4. Mr. Sutan Mohamad Syah (1961-1962)
5. Prof. Tahir Tungadi, S.H (1962-1964)



6. Mustamin Dg Matutu, S.H (1964-1967)
7. Ridwan Saleh Mattayang, S.H, (1969-1971)
8. Prof. Mr. Dr. Andi Zainal Abidin Farid (1971-1973)
9. Mustamin Dg Matutu, S.H (1973-1975)
10. Prof. Tahir Tungadi, S.H (1975-1977)
11. Prof. Agnes M. Toar, S.H., MCL (1977)
12. Mansyur Djuana, S.H (1977-1980)
13. Prof. Dr. S. R. Noor, S.H (1980-1986)
14. Prof. Dr. Achmad Manggau, S.H (1986-1988)
15. Dr. Kadir Sanusi, S.H..M.S (1988-1994)
16. Prof. Dr. Achmad Ali, S.H., M.H (1994-2002)
17. Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak, SH., MH (2002-2006)
18. Prof. Dr. Syamsul Bachri, SH., MS (2006 - 2010)
19. Prof. Dr. Aswanto, S.H., M.H., DFM (2010 - 2014)
20. Prof. Dr. Farida Patittingi, S.H., M. Hum (2014- Present)

Currently, the Faculty of Law of Hasanuddin University is led by Prof. Dr. Farida Patittingi, S.H., M.Hum. (Dean), and assisted by prof. Dr. Ahmadi Miru, S.H., M.H. (Vice Dean for Academic and Development Affairs), Dr. Syamsuddin Muchtar, S.H., M.H. (Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources Affairs), and Prof. Dr. Hamzah Halim, S.H., M.H. (Vice Dean for Student and Alumni Affairs).

Based on the Rector Regulation of Hasanuddin University No. 25000 / UN4.1 / OT.10 / 2016 on the Working Organization of the Faculties and Schools of Hasanuddin University, the Faculty Organization is equipped with a Quality Assurance Taskforce led by a chairman who is under and responsible to the Dean. Currently, the Quality Assurance Taskforce of the Faculty of Law is chaired by Prof. Dr. Irwansyah (Chairman), S.H., M.H. and Dr. Hasbir, S.H., M.H. (Secretary).

Faculty of Law manages 8 (eight) Departments as the element of academic at Legal Studies Program, namely:

1. Department of Civil Law
2. Department of Criminal Law



3. Department of Constitutional Law
4. Department of International Law
5. Department of Administrative Law
6. Department of Basic Laws
7. Department of Procedural Law
8. Department of Law, Society, and Development

Legal Studies Program of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University has been accredited with grade A by National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN PT) based on BAN-PT Decree No.019 / BAN-PT / Ak-XV / S1 / VII / 2012. Numbers of Faculty of Law Lecturers are 90 people with an education qualification consists of 66 Doctor (S3), 24 Masters (S2). Lecturers who have occupied the position of Professor are 33 people, namely:

1. Prof. Dr. Aminuddin Salle, S.H., M.H.
2. Prof. Dr. Syamsul Bachri, S.H., M.S.
3. Prof. Dr. Abdul Razak, S.H., M.H.
4. Prof. Dr. Aminuddin Ilmar, S.H.,M.H.
5. Prof. Dr. Musakkir,S.H.,M.H.
6. Prof. Dr. Andi Sofyan,S.H,M.H.
7. Prof. Dr. Ir. Abrar Saleng,S.H.,M.H.
8. Prof. Dr. M.Guntur Hamzah,S.H.,M.H.
9. Prof. Dr. M. Syukri Akub, S.H., M.H.
10. Prof. Dr. Muhadar,S.H.,M.S.
11. Prof. Dr. Djafar Saidi,S.H.,M.H.
12. Prof. Dr. Muh.Yunus,S.H.,M.Si.
13. Prof. Dr. Faisal Abdullah,S.H.,M.H.
14. Prof. Dr. Achmad Ruslan, S.H., M.H.
15. Prof. Dr. Andi Pangerang, S.H., M.H., D.F.M.
16. Prof. Dr. Aswanto, S.H., M.S., D.F.M.
17. Prof. Dr. Abd. Hamid Awaluddin, S.H., M.A., LL.M.
18. Prof. Dr. Ahmadi Miru,S.H.,M.H.



19. Prof. Dr. Said Karim, S.H., M.Hum.
20. Prof. Dr.M. Arfin, S.H.,M.H.
21. Prof. Dr. Anwar Borahima, S.H., M.H.
22. Prof. Dr. Irwansyah, S.H., M.H.
23. Prof. Dr. Marten Arie, S.H., M.H.
24. Prof. Dr. Muh.Ashri,S.H.,M.H.
25. Prof. Dr. Suriyaman Mustari Pide, S.H., M.H.
26. Prof. Dr. Juajir Sumardi, S.H., M.H.
27. Prof. Dr. Farida Patittingi, S.H., M.Hum.
28. Prof. Dr. Slamet Sampurno, S.H., M.H. DFM.
29. Prof. Dr. Marwati Riza, S.H., M.Si.
30. Prof. Dr. S.M. Moor, S.H., M.H.
31. Prof. Dr. Marcel Hendrapati, S.H., M.H.
32. Prof. Dr. Judariksawan, S.H., M.H.
33. Prof. Dr. Hamzah Halim, S.H.,M.H.

Furthermore, the names of Faculty of law Lecturers Hasanuddin University are arranged alphabetically:

1. A. Suriyaman M.P. Prof.Dr. S.H.,M.Hum
2. Abd. Asis, Dr. SH.,MH
3. Abdul Hamid, Prof.Dr.SH., MA., L.L.M
4. Abdul Maasba Magassing, Dr. SH., MH.
5. Abdul Razak, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
6. Abrar, Prof.Dr.Ir.SH.,MH
7. Achmad Ruslan, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
8. Achmad, SH.,MH
9. Ahmadi Miru, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
10. Aidir Amin Daud, Dr.SH.,MH
11. Amaliyah, SH.,MH
12. Aminuddin Salle, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH



13. Aminuddin, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Hum.
14. Amir Ilyas, Dr.SH.,MH
15. Andi Pangerang, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH.,DFM
16. Andi Sofyan, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH.
17. Andi Syahwiah A. Sapiddin, SH., MH
18. Andi Tenri Famauri, Dr.SH.,MH
19. Anshori Ilyas, Dr.SH.,MH
20. Anwar Borahima, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
21. Ariani Arifin, SH.,MH
22. Aswanto, Prof.Dr.SH.,MS.,D.F.M
23. Audyna Mayasari, SH.,MH
24. Aulia Rifai, SH.,MH
25. Birkah Latif, SH.,MH.,LL.M
26. Dara Indrawati, Dr.SH.,MH
27. Dian Utami Mas Bakar, SH.,MH
28. Eka Merdekawati Djafar, SH.,MH
29. Faisal, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Si
30. Fajlurrahman, SH.,MH
31. Farida Patittingi, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Hum
32. Fauzia P. Bakti, SH., MH.
33. Fitri Pratiwi, SH.,MH
34. Haeranah, Dr. SH.,MH
35. Hamzah, Prof. Dr. SH.,MH
36. Harustiati Andi Muin, Dr.SH.,MH
37. Hasbir, Dr.SH.,MH
38. Hijrah Adhyanti Mirzana, SH.,MH
39. Iin Karita Sakharina, Dr.SH.,MA
40. Irwansyah, Prof. Dr.SH.,MH
41. Ismail Atrip, SH.,M.Kn.
42. Juajir Sumardi, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH



43. Judhariksawan, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
44. Kahar, Dr.SH.,M.Hum
45. Kasman Abdullah, SH.,MH.
46. Laode Abd.Gani, Dr.SH.,MH
47. Laode Muh. Syarif, Dr.SH.,LL.M
48. Arfin, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
49. Ramli Rahim, SH.,MH
50. M. Syukri Akub, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
51. Marcel Hendrapaty, Prof. Dr. SH.,MH
52. Marthen Arie, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
53. Marthen Napang, Dr.SH.,MH.,M.Si.
54. Marwah, SH.,MH
55. Marwati Riza, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Si
56. Maskun, Dr.SH.,LL.M
57. Mohammad Aswan, SH., M.Kn.
58. Mohammad Ilham Arisaputra, Dr. SH., M.Kn.
59. Muh. Guntur, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
60. Muh. Hasrul, Dr. SH.,MH
61. Muh. Yunus, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Si.
62. Muhadar, Prof.Dr.SH.,MS
63. Muhammad Ashri, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
64. Muhammad Basri, SH.,M.Hum
65. Muhammad Djafar Saidi, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
66. Muhammad Said Karim, Prof.Dr.SH.,M.Hum
67. Muhammad Zulfan, SH.,MH
68. Musakkir, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
69. Mustafa Bola, Dr.SH.,MH
70. Naswar, SH.,MH
71. Nur Azisa, Dr. SH.,MH
72. Nurfaidah Said, Dr.SH.,M.Hum.,M.Si



73. Oky Deviany, Dr.SH.,MH
74. Padma D.Liman, Dr.SH.,MH
75. Rastiawaty, SH.,MH
76. Ratnawati, Dr.SH.,MH
77. Romi Librayanto, Dr.SH.,MH
78. Ruslan Hambali, SH.,MH
79. Sabir Alwy, Dr.SH.,M.S
80. Sakka Pati,Dr. SH.,MH
81. Slamet Sampurno Soewondo, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH.,DFM
82. Sri Susyanti Nur, Dr.SH.,MH
83. Sudirman Saad, Dr.SH.,MH
84. Syamsuddin Muchtar, Dr.SH.,MH
85. Syamsuddin Muhammad Noor, Prof.Dr.SH.,MH
86. Syamsul Bachri, Prof.Dr.SH.,MS
87. Trifenny Widayanti, SH.,MH
88. Winner Sitorus, Dr.SH.,MH.,LL.M
89. Wiwie Heryani, Dr.SH.,MH
90. Zulkifli Aspan, Dr.SH.,MH

The following is the data of Lecturers qualification of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University based on education level and rank.

Table 1:
Data of Faculty of Law Lecturers Based on Education Qualification
No. Education Strata and Qualification Total Percentage (%)

No.	Education Level and Qualification	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Doctoral Level (S3)	66	70,97
2	Master Level (S2)	24	29,03
Total		90	100



Table 2:
Data of Faculty of Law Lecturers Based on Employee Qualification

No.	Employee Qualification	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Professor	33	36,67
2	Associate Professor	22	24,44
3	Assistant Professor	23	25,56
4	Teaching Assistant	12	13,33
	Jumlah	90	100

B. Vision and Mission Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University

1. Vision

Center for Human Development and Legal Study that is reliable, innovative, and cultured quality Based on Indonesian Maritime Continent.

2. Mission

- a. Developing innovative law study and skills based on the Indonesian maritime continent.
- b. Developing a model of learning in the form of a reliable law student character.
- c. Providing a conducive and qualified learning environment.
- d. Disseminating the law study for the benefit and solving of law in society.

C. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Values, And Graduates Profile of

1. Vision

Center for Human Development and Legal Studies Based on Indonesian Maritime Continent.

2. Mission

- a. Developing graduates with character and noble intentions.



- b. Organizing innovative learning.
- c. Developing Innovative Legal Science and based on Indonesian Maritime Continent.
- d. Disseminating Legal Science for the benefit of society.

3. Purpose

- a. Producing bachelor of law having character and noble morality.
- b. Producing qualified, innovative, professional, and having national and international competitive bachelor of law.
- c. Producing innovative and Indonesia maritime continent-based legal studies.
- d. Utilization of legal studies for the benefit of society.
- e. The implementation of effective and efficient governance based on information technology.
- f. The creation of a conducive and qualified learning environment.

4. Values

In order to realize the above objectives, Legal Studies Program, Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University follow a value system assuring the freedom of adaptive-creative self-development of the integrality of its insights, the usefulness of its role and the diversity of its existence. The value system is a pillar of the process as well as a commitment to the development orientation having a quality culture in all forms of movement towards progress that can motivate every individual or group that always seek improvement and completion in carrying out the mission.

The governance of educational/learning mission requires a number of quality cultural attitudes that include:

- a. Integrity: represents honest (*lempu*), brave (*warani*), responsible and firm in the stance (*getteng*).
- b. Innovative: a combination of intelligence (*macca*), creative, quality-oriented, self-directed, and pioneering.
- c. Catalytic: represents courage, determination, dedication, and competence.
- d. Wisdom: the manifestation of mutual respect (*sipakatau*), reminding each other (*sipakainge*) and mutually glorifying (*sipakalebbi*).



In the effort of organizing the mission of education / learning requires a number of quality cultural attitudes that include:

1. Having a holistic insight in viewing every problem.
2. Prioritizing accuracy, which is always being consistent in principle, critical, and firm-persevering, tenacious that is very appropriate with maritime values.
3. Giving the ultimate appreciation to honesty, that is systematic, objective and responsible.
4. Upholding the four dimensions of human excellence, namely truth, kindness, beauty and wholeness.
5. Goals and Achievement Strategies

Legal Studies Program, Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University has several goals as follows:

1. Qualified graduates, having highly relevance and professionalism, reliable and innovative skills in accordance with the needs and changes and development of legal practice in the community.
2. The creation of an academic atmosphere that is always evolving through improving the performance of academic resources (students, lecturers, and supporting staff) in carrying out taCSU in the field of education, research, and community service.
3. Strong internal management system so as to ensure the sustainability and health of the organization to face changes and challenges of progress at national and international level.
4. Optimal utilization of all facilities and infrastructures resources and all academic ability of lecturers and supporting staff in generating revenue for the sustainability of the faculty as an education system that produces qualified and superior products (Revenue Generating Unit: Legal Laboratory (Legal Drafting and Contract Drafting Unit, Legal Clinic and the Legal Aid and Consultation Unit), Intellectual Property Rights Centers, and Law Book Store).
5. High efficiency and productivity in managing sources of funding from various sources with modern management system that ensures continuous quality change (the conformity of budget funds with specific needs of each department /unit).



6. Strong leadership commitment in adopting policies and regulations that can support the acceleration of change in facing the opportunities and challenges of development.
7. The establishment of a culture of quality assurance and accountability in all education management sectors as the responsibility of the Study Program to the community as stakeholders and graduate users (making Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) as well as monitoring and evaluation).

To achieve these objectives, both on the goal and the strategy of achievement it will be prepared a Strategic Plan of Legal Study Program or Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University period 2016-2020, which is expected to serve as systematic, integrated and programmed guidelines and with clear performance benchmark. However, it can also be a blue print or grand design policy of the Development and Transformation Effort of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University for the 2016-2020 periods.

5. Educational Philosophy

The educational philosophy of LSP educates students with a holistic knowledge of the law, insight, critical, and character in order to be physically and a spiritually plenary person who can solve legal problems on a national and global scope based on the values of Indonesian Maritime Continent, namely integrity that is a reflection of the local values of honesty, bravery, responsibility, and firm in their stance; innovative that is a reflection of local values of intelligence, creative, quality oriented, self-reliant, and catalytic pioneering, reflecting local values of courage, determination, dedication and competence; and wisdom that is a reflection of the value of local values of mutual respect, reminding each other and glorifying each other. The LSP seeks to inculcate students with the above qualities through both formal and informal education that extends from the classroom environment to a larger institutional culture outside the classroom.



CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF FACULTY OF LAW HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University is an academic element that performs the main and functions of Hasanuddin University existing under the Rector. The management of the Legal study program is fully implemented by the Faculty. The Organization of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University consists of:

- A. Dean
- B. Vice Dean
- C. Faculty Senate
- D. Quality Assurance Taskforce
- E. Study Program
- F. Department
- G. Laboratory
- H. Administrative Section

A. Faculty Leaders

Dean

Prof. Dr. Farida Patittingi, S.H., M.Hum.
NIP. 196712311991032002



The Dean has the duty and authority:

- a. To lead the management of education, research and community service;
- b. To Develop a Strategic Plan of Faculty containing the translation program of Strategic Plan of Hasanuddin University;
- c. To lead the management of academic supporting activities within the Faculty;



- d. To lead the execution and service of academic and general administration within the Faculty;
- e. To build and develop the competence of lecturers and academic supporting staff;
- f. To propose the opening, change and closing of study program, departments and faculties;
- g. To propose the appointment and/or dismissal of the Vice Dean, the Head of the Quality Assurance Taskforce, the Head and the Secretary of the Department, the Head of the Study Program and the Head of the Laboratory and other elements of leadership to the Rector;
- h. To compile, implement, control and develop academic quality standards within the Faculty;
- i. To build and develop student potential; maintaining and fostering security, order and magnificence within the Faculty;
- j. To cooperate with government agencies, private institutions and communities, both domestic and overseas, upon the approval of the Rector;
- k. To submit reports on the implementation of the *Tri Dharma (Three Works)* of Higher Education to the Rector each year and at the end of the term of office; and
- l. the Carrying out of other assigned by the Rector.

In performing its duties the Dean is assisted by 3 (three) Vice Deans, each of whom is divided into Vice Dean for Academic and Development Affairs, Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources, Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni.



Vice Dean for Academic and Development:

Prof. Dr. Ahmadi Miru. S.H., M.H.

NIP. 19610607 198601 1 003

Vice Dean for Academic and Development Affairs, performs the Dean's duties and is responsible for the achievement of academic and development performance. The following are the details of the Vice Dean for Academic and Development:



- a. The formulation of programs and activities in accordance with the strategic plan, policy and management system that has been established in the academic and development fields at the Faculty level;
- b. The coordination of program and activities performance for academic and development;
- c. The supervision, controlling and evaluating the performance of academic and development activities;
- d. The control of quality standard of academic and development fields at Faculty level;
- e. The preparation of annual reports of academic and development activities at the Faculty level as the Vice Dean's accountability to the Dean; and
- f. The carrying out other assigned by the Dean.

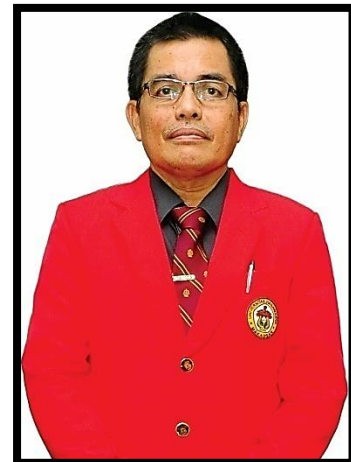
Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources:

Dr. Syamsuddin Muchtar. S.H., M.H.

NIP. 19631024 198903 1 002

Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources undertakes the Dean's duties and is responsible for achieving the performance of the planning, finance and resource fields.

The following are the details of Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources:



- a. The formulation of programs and activities in accordance with the strategic plans, policies and management systems that have been established in the field of planning, finance and resources at the Faculty level;
- b. The Coordination of the performance of programs and activities in the fields of planning, finance and resources;
- c. The supervising, controlling and evaluating the performance of planning, finance and resource activities;
- d. The control of quality standards in planning, finance and resources;
- e. The preparation of annual report on planning, finance and resource activities at the Faculty level as the Vice Dean's accountability to the Dean; and
- f. The carrying out of other assigned by the Dean.

Vice Dean for Student and Alumni Affairs:

Prof. Dr. Hamzah Halim, S.H., M.H.

NIP. 19731231 199903 1 003

Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni performs the duties of Dean and is responsible for the achievement of student affairs and alumni.

The following are the details of the Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni:

- a. The formulation of programs and activities in accordance with the strategic plan, policies and management system that have been established in the field of student and alumni at the Faculty level;
- b. The coordination of the performance of programs and activities in the field of student affairs and alumni;
- c. The supervision, controlling and evaluating the performance of student affairs and alumni activities;
- d. The control of quality standards in the field of alumni and alumni at the Faculty level;
- e. The carrying out of other assigned by the Dean.



B. Senate Faculty

The Senate Faculty is based on Rector Decree No. 25000/UN4.1/OT.10/2016 Concerning Organization and Working Procedures of Faculty and School of Hasanuddin University. It is an important element to perform the function of consideration and academic supervision at Faculty level whose membership consists of lecturers with the title of Professor, Vice Deans, Heads of Departments, and delegates from each Department. The organization structure of the Senate Faculty consists of one Chairman, one Secretary, and Members.

The duties and authorities of the Senate Faculty as governed in the Rector Decree No.25000/UN4.1/OT.10/2016 consist of:

1. Providing consideration for the Strategic Plan, the Annual Work Plan, and Budget of the Faculty;
2. Providing consideration to academic norms proposed by the Dean;
3. Providing consideration to candidates for Vice Dean, Chairman of Quality Assurance Unit, Chairman and Secretary of Department, Head of Legal study program, Head of Laboratory, and other element leaders to Rector;
4. Supervising the implementation of academic norms and codes of ethics of academicians;
5. Providing consideration to the academic provisions formulated and proposed by the Dean on the following matters:
 - a. Setting the curriculum of study program;
 - b. Granting title of honors;
 - c. Awarding academic awards; and
 - d. Proposal for the opening, change, and the closing of a study program.
6. Supervising the implementation of “tri dharma” (three works) activities;
7. Supervising and evaluating the learning process achievement, research, and community service.
8. Providing consideration and suggestions for improvement of the learning process, research and community service to the Dean.



9. Supervising the implementation of academic freedom, freedom of academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy.

C. Quality Assurance Unit

Chairman: Prof. Dr. Irwansyah, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: Dr. Hasbir, S.H., M.H.

The Quality Assurance Taskforce of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University, has the duty of planning, implementing, controlling and developing the academic quality assurance system of the Faculty and Study Program in line with the internal quality assurance system of Hasanuddin University and responsible for the improvement of quality in a planned and sustainable manner.

Quality Assurance Taskforce Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University has the function of:

1. Formulating an academic quality policy that is in line with the academic quality policy of Hasanuddin University, in order to achieve the academic performance targets of the Faculty and Study Program;
2. Formulating and developing the academic quality standards in line with the quality standards of Hasanuddin University;
3. Implementing the academic and management quality standards in line with the quality standards of Hasanuddin University;
4. Formulating the academic quality manuals that are in line with the Hasanuddin University quality manual;
5. Developing the monitoring system and the evaluation of academic quality based on information system;
6. monitoring and evaluating the quality assurance activities;



7. Submitting the monitoring and evaluation report along with its recommendation in writing to the Dean;
8. Conducting an analysis on a follow-up of monitoring and evaluation activities;
9. Providing recommendations for improvements to achieve the goals of the Faculty and Study Program; and
10. Conducting other duties provided by the Dean.

D. Legal study program

Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University Legal study program has a duty to conduct educational and learning activities which has the curriculum and specific learning methods in one type of academic education, professional education and/or vocational education. Law Studies Program Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University is led by 1 (one) Chairman. The duties and authority of the Head of Legal study program of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University are to:

1. Arrange, develops, and update the curriculum and the teaching materials;
2. Conduct learning activities;
3. Arrange the course team teaching with the approval of the Chairman of the Department;
4. Nurture student activities that are under their authority;
5. Nurture and encourage students to engage in scientific and/or sports and art activities;
6. Arrange and update the results of self-evaluation and its appendix (Borang in Bahasa);
7. Report the result of learning evaluation to the dean
8. Conduct education quality assurance;
9. Encouraging the academic atmosphere so as to improve the performance and achievement of students and educators;
10. Coordinate the filling progress of student study plan cards and their academic advisors via online;
11. Provide consulting services for students;



12. Conduct an alumni tracer study to determine the relevance of graduates with the curriculum;
13. Establish the competency standards and number of students to be received each year with the Head of Department; and
14. Coordinate research activities and community service.

E. Departments

There are 8 (eight) departments at Legal Study Program Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University which supports the implementation of academic activities of Study Program in one or several branches of science/knowledge and technology, on the type of academic education, professional education and /or vocational education.

The departments are led by a Head of Department who is elected from the lecturer in each department and is directly responsible towards the Dean. In performing their duties, the Head of Department is assisted by Secretary. The following are the 8 (eight) Departments of the Legal Study Program Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University, as well as each Head of Department and Secretary:

1. Basic Law Department

Head of Department: Dr. Zulkifli Aspan, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: M Basri, S.H., M.H.

2. Procedural Law Department

Head of Department: Prof. Dr. Slamet Sampurno, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: Dr. Muh. Hasrul, S.H., M.H.

3. Administrative Law Department

Head of Department: Prof. Dr. Marthen Arie, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: Ariani Arifin, S.H., M.H.

4. International Law Department

Head of Department: Dr. Iin Karita Sakharina, S.H., M.A.

Secretary: Dr. Laode Abdul Gani, S.H, M.H.



5. Civil Law Department

Head of Department: Dr. Winner Sitorus, S.H., M.H. LLM.

Secretary: Dr. Kahar Lahae, S.H., M.H.

6. Criminal Law Department

Head of Department: Prof. Dr. Muhadar, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: Dr. Amir Ilyas, S.H., M.H.

7. Constitutional Law Department

Head of Department: Prof. Dr. Marwati Riza, S.H., M.Si

Secretary: Muhammad Zulfan, S.H., M.H.

8. Law, Society, and Development Department

Head of Department: Dr. Wiwie Heriyani, S.H., M.H.

Secretary: Dr. Ratnawati, S.H., M.H.

The duty of the Head of Departments are outlined in the job description as follows:

1. Supporting the realization of vision and mission of faculty and vision and mission of Hasanuddin University;
2. Assisting Faculty in realizing the strategic plan of faculty and Hasanuddin University;
3. Arranging work programs
4. Managing human resources, facilities, and infrastructure that support the learning process;
5. Preparing an Annual Performance Budget Plan together with the Head of Legal study program;
6. Supporting the Study Program in terms of availability of resources to plan, conduct, develop and update the curriculum;
7. Arranging lesson plans and the allocation of teaching staff for the necessities of the Study Program together with the Head of Study Program;
8. Conducting the election of Head and Secretary of the Department and to recommend the candidate for the Head of Study Program and the head of the laboratory;
9. Enforcing lecturer code;



10. Providing a recommendation on a candidate for the Head of Study program to be appointed by the Rector through the Dean;
11. Establishing the requirements and the number of students to be accepted with the Head of Study Program;
12. Supporting the conduct of research activities and community services; and
13. Reporting the activities of the Department to the Dean.

The duty of the Secretary of Department are outlined in the job description as follows:

1. To support the performance of the Head of Department duties in planning, implementing, developing, controlling and evaluating academic activities within the Department;
2. To assist the execution of administrative functions and duties within the Department; and
3. To conduct other taCSU assigned by the Head of Department.

F. Law Laboratory

Head of Laboratory: Prof. Dr. Anwar Borahima, S.H.,M.H.

The duties of Law Laboratory of The Legal study program consist of planning, conducting and facilitating educational activities, research and community service activities. The duties and authority of the Head of Laboratory are to:

1. Arrange an activity plan and laboratory development
2. Manage the implementation of research activities in order to support courses and the tri dharma of university;
3. Provide recommendations on the results of research in order to support courses and the tri dharma of university;
4. Guide student in practice and research; and
5. Implement quality assurance of laboratory activities.

Law Laboratory of the Legal Study Program Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University consists of 3 (three) divisions:



1. Legal Clinic consisting of:

a. Clinical Legal Education (CLE) consisting of:

- 1) Civil Law Clinic;
- 2) Criminal Law Clinic;
- 3) Anti-Corruption Clinic; and
- 4) Public Service Clinic (Environmental Law Clinic).

b. Pre Clinic (Non-CLE) includes:

- 1) Moot Court;
- 2) Legal Drafting;
- 3) Counseling and Advocacy (Law Street);

2. Consultation and Legal Aid Division (UKBH) includes:

- 1) Legal Assistance;
- 2) Legal Counseling;
- 3) Advocacy.

3. Training Division includes:

- 1) Mediation Training;
- 2) Training of Prospective Advocates (Special Education of Advocate Profession).

G. Administrative Division

The administrative division is the technical implementer of administrative duties and functions within the Faculty. The Administration Division is headed by the Head of Division who is responsible to the Dean.

Head of Administration Division : Kamaruddin DM., STP.

The administrative division consists of 4 (Four) Sub Sections, namely:

1. Sub Division of Education

Has the duty and function of carrying out administrative support of education and responsible for the creation of effective and efficient education administration and services.

Head of Sub Division: Rini Anggraeni, S.Kom.



2. General Sub Division and Equipment

Has the duty and function of carrying out general administrative support and equipment and is responsible for the creation of effective and efficient implementation of public service and equipment.

Head of Sub Division: Laode Omo, S.Sos., MM.

3. Sub Division of Finance and Personnel

Has duties and functions of carrying out financial and personnel administration support and responsible for the creation of effective and efficient implementation of financial and staff administration and services.

Head of Sub Division: Suryadi Batjo, S.Sos.

4. Sub Division of Student Affairs and Alumni

Has duties and functions of implementing student and alumni administration support and responsible for the creation of effective and efficient student and alumni administration and services.

Head of Sub-Section: H. Abd. Hakim, S.T.

**Table 3:
Data of Education Personnel at Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University
Based on Education Level**

Num.	Type of Education Personnel	Number of Education Personnel with Latest Education						Total
		Master	Bachelor	Diploma 4	Senior High School / Vocational High School	Junior High School	Elementary School	
1.	Librarian	1	-	-	-	-	-	1



2.	Administration	3	16	1	27	-	-	47
3.	Others	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Total		4	16	1	27	2	4	54

Table 4:
Data of Supporting Staff at the Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University
Based on the Status of Personnel

Num.	Status	Gender		Total	Class				Total
		M	F		I	II	III	IV	
1.	Civil Servant	28	5	33	3	13	15	2	34
2.	Non Civil Servant	17	4	21	-	-	-	-	-
Total		45	9	54	3	13	15	2	34

H. Facility and Infrastructure

1. Building A consists of 2 floors. 1st floor consists of Accreditation Room, Professor's Room, Seminar/Examination Room, Senate Faculty Secretary Room, Secretariat Room of Dharma Wanita Faculty of Law, 11 (Eleven) Secretariat Rooms for Student Organizations and a Reading Room. 2nd floor consists of 8 (Eight) Department Rooms, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Manggau, SH., MH Hall.
2. Building B consists of 3 (three) floors, each consisting of 5 (five) rooms which function as a lecture room.
3. Building C consists of 2 (two) floors. 1st floor consists of Laboratory Room (Which includes a Head of Laboratory Room, Computer Laboratory Room, Head of Clinic Room, Head of Legal Aid and Consultation Unit Room and Consultation and Mediation Room), Journal Room Manager and Moot Court Room 1. The 2nd floor is the Baharuddin Lopa Hall.



4. Building D consists of 2 (two) floors. 1st floor consists of HNR-01 Room, Consultation Room, Lecturer's Lounge and Warehouse. 2nd floor consists of Moot Court 2 (Harifin A. Tumpa Hall) and Prof. Dr. H. M. Laica Marzuki, SH. Video Conference Room.
5. Building E consists of 3 (three) floors. 1st floor consists of Main Lobby, Head of Study Program Room for Master of Legal Studies, Head of Study Program Room for Doctoral of Legal Studies, Quality Assurance Taskforce, Head of Study Program Room for Master of Notary, Head of Study Program Room for Administrative Law, IT Room, Archive Room, Administration Room, Head of Administration Room and Treasury Room. 2nd floor consists of: Dean Room, Vice Dean for Academic and Development Room, Vice Dean for Planning, Finance and Resources Room, Vice Dean for Student and Alumni Affairs Room, Student Waiting Room, IT Technician Room, Dean Staffs Room, Examination Room, Seminar Room, Master of Notary Lecture Room, and Doctoral of Legal Studies Lecture Room. 3rd floor consists of 4 (four) Lecture Room, Cleaning Service Room, Faculty Senate Room, Prof. Mr. Dr. Andi Zainal Abidin Farid Doctoral Promotion Hall, and Meeting Room of Doctor Program Examiner.

I. Student Organization

1. The Foundation for Student Development

- a. The Law No. 20 of 2003 Concerning National Education System.
- b. The Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia No. 0457/U/1990 Concerning General Guidelines of Student Organizations in Higher Education.
- c. The Pattern of Student Development issued by the Directorate of Institutional Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education.
- d. The Rector Decree No. 1595/UN4/05.10/2013 Concerning Student Order in side Campus of Hasanuddin University.
- e. The Rector Decree No. 16890/UN4/KP.49/2013 Concerning Student Code of Ethics of Hasanuddin University.



- f. Vision, Mission, and Objectives of Hasanuddin University. and
- g. Vision, Mission, and Objectives of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University.

2. Basic Policy of Student Guidance and Development Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University

- a. Guidance and development of student affairs at the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University is an integral part of a national education system that complements curricular activities.
- b. The basic policy of the guidance and development of student affairs at the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University refers to the Vision, Mission, Strategic Plan, and Objectives of Hasanuddin University Faculty of Law, as well as Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Value as stated in Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) of Hasanuddin University.

3. Strategy of Student Guidance and Development of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University

- a. To conduct consolidation of student organizations and develop the programs of student organizations with attention to aspects of relevance, quality, quantity, performance, and service quality.
- b. To increase student motivation and participation in intracurricular and extracurricular activities.
- c. To increase the active role of students within national and international scientific competition, increasing reasoning, science, and research.
- d. To improve the quality of leadership and management guidance, social awareness and environmental sustainability, interest, and talent as well as independence in students activities.
- e. To improve cooperation and interaction between students with lecturers in educational activities, research and community service.



- f. To improve the development of healthy campus life and conducive to physical and mental health including ethical and moral students guidance.
- g. To improve the relationship between students, students, and alumni, in the development of academic quality and conducive campus life.
- h. To improve the facilities and infrastructure which support student affairs/student organization, including the development of communication and information network.
- i. To Consider balance and proportionality between intellectual spirits (IQ), emotional intelligence (EQ), and spiritual intelligence (SQ) in Guidance and development of student activities.

4. Student Organization at Higher Education

- a. A student organization in the university is a ride and means of self-development of students towards the expansion of insight and increased intellect, skill and integrity of a strong personality.
- b. Activities conducted by the Student Organization are extra-curricular activities that include reasoning and science, interests, talents, and passions as well as for the improvement of welfare of students in the university, as integral departments in the national education system, as the completeness of curricular activities.

5. Form of Student Organization at Faculty of Law

- a. Students Organization at Faculty of Law consist of:
 - 1. Student Representative Council (DPM)
 - 2. Student Executive Board (BEM)
 - 3. Student Family Court (MKM)
- b. To accommodate the distribution of interests, talents, and passions of the students including the area of reasoning, science, and research, Student Activities Units (UKM) are formed in level Faculty, which consist of:
 - 1. Law Student Publishing Institution (LPMH)
 - 2. Scientific Reasoning and Writing Institution (LP2KI)
 - 3. Goddess of Justice Art Workshop (BSDK)
 - 4. Karate-Do Gojukai



5. Mushallah Student Group (MPM)
6. Football
7. Basketball
8. Asian Law Students Association (ALSA)
9. Nature Lover (CAREFA)
- c. External UKM: Radical Anti-corruption Movement Organization (Garda Tipikor), Hasanuddin Law Study Center (HLSC), International Law Students Association (ILSA), Institution of Constitutional Debate (LedHak), Student Forum for Legal study program of State Administration (FORMA-HAN)

6. Student Organization Activities

- a. Student organization activity is a planned and integrated extracurricular activity in the form of an annual work program, which supports and completes curricular activities in achieving the goals of higher education at Hasanuddin University.
- b. Student organization activities are developed so that students are able to face global competition, based on national insight, democratization, and human rights.
- c. Student Organization Activities consist of:
 1. Reasoning, science, and research;
 2. Interest, talent, and passion (sports, art, and culture)
 3. Welfare;
 4. Community service;
 5. Environmental awareness; and
 6. Religion and mental coaching (religious).

7. Student Services and Affairs

- a. Non-Academic Guidance Services
 1. Guidance and Counseling at the Faculty of Law rest on the Academic Advisor under the coordination of the Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni. In addition, Hasanuddin University has also provided Guidance and Counseling Unit. Guidance and Counseling are given to students in the hope that the process of study can run smoothly and the results of the study can also be increased.



2. Place of worship, in the form of Baitul Hakiem Mosque residing in Faculty of Law. For LSP students 2016, Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni had proclaimed a mandatory prayer movement in the congregation at Dhuhur and Azhar prayer and also the reading and writing Al-Qur'an for 1 (one) year.
- b. Academic Service
1. Tutorial assistance is generally done on new students in the beginning of adaptation process and introduction of the campus. This activity is coordinated by the student's senate under the direction and supervision of Vice Dean for Student Affairs and Alumni.
 2. The orientation of study is aimed at new students in the form of Student Legal Development (PMH). This activity consists of 3 (three) phase, PMH I, PMH II, PMH III, and PKR Program (Religious Character Building) conducted by Mushallah Student Lovers (MPM) Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University. This activity aims to provide a preliminary understanding of the adaptation process within the campus environment, as well as the introduction of student institutions and activities, and leadership and management coaching. The PMH activity refers to the rules set by the University and the Faculty. PMH is intended as a concrete step in realizing the vision of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University in creating Alumni with character, mentality and strong integrity.
 3. Academic tutorial assistance, such as: engaging students in English language skills evaluation, providing information systems such as internet facilities, documentation centers and legal information networks, scientific journals to complete structured assignments and final assignments.
 4. Information and career guidance, such as job vacancy information received by the faculty informed through the faculty information boards; working with alumni and legal professional institutions through training/lawyers courses, contract drafting, and advocacy.

8. Student Regulations



- a. Rector Decree No. 16890/UN4/KP.49/2012 dated 30 January 2013 on Hasanuddin University Student Code of Ethics.
- b. Rector Decree No. 1595/UN4/05.10/2013 dated 30 January 2013 on Campus Life Code of Conduct for Hasanuddin University Students.

J. References Room (Reading Room)

1. Reading Room

In order to support the teaching and learning process at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University has provided a reading room for the entire academic community. The library is expected to assist students in obtaining teaching materials of law from various sources, between textbooks, teaching textbooks, trade books, Theses, Dissertation, Research Reports, various national and international publication, and other legal materials.

2. Legal Documentation and Information Center

Provide facilities in the form of legal databases and legislation, books, journals, print media and other legal documents and regulate their use in the implementation of study programs (education), research and community service in the field of law.

**Table 5:
Recapitulation Data for Total Availability of References Relevant
With Legal Studies Program Faculty of Law**

Type of References	Number of Titles	Number of Copy
Textbooks	3.600	3.600
Accredited national journal	112	
International journal	24	
Proceeding	9	
Skripsi	3.152	-
Thesis	187	-



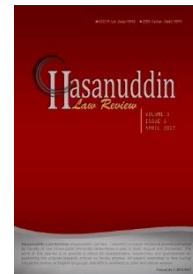
Dissertation	67	-
TOTAL	7.151	3.600

K. Periodical Publishing

In the development of law studies, communication, and information facilities for students and lecturers of the Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University, publications are provided in the form of periodical publications or scientific journals. This media is open for access for students and lecturers to publish the results of their work either in the form of research reports, conceptual works, book reviews, which can be published in the journal. The availability of periodical publication media will be able to stimulate and motivate lecturers to continue to work on and to improve their spirit of research, so as to support the development of law in all fields.

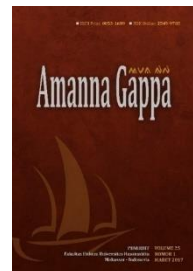
The Faculty of Law has periodical publications of 3 (three) scientific journals, namely:

1. **Hasanuddin Law Review (HALREV)** is an internationally reputable scientific journal published by the Faculty of Law of Hasanuddin University. HALREV has been indexed by Directory Open Access Journals and is listed on the Harvard University e-Library. Published 3 times a year in April, August, and December.



ISSN Print: 2442-9880 | ISSN Online: 2442-9899. Nationally Accredited Journal by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher education of the Republic of Indonesia No.32a/E/KPT/2017.

2. **Amanna Gappa Journal** is a scientific journal of Hasanuddin University Faculty of Law published primarily since 1993. Following the development trend of journal management, Amanna Gappa is now being managed electronically.

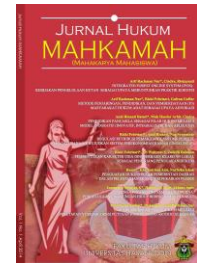


ISSN Print: 0853-1609 | ISSN Online: 2549-9785.



3. **Student Law Journal** (Student Masterpiece/Mahakarya Mahasiswa) is a scientific journal run by Hasanuddin University Law School Faculty. The Journal of Mahkamah first appeared in 2014.

ISSN Print: 0853-1609.



All three (3) scientific journals in the field of law have opened opportunities for the academic community to publish their works and also as a medium of communication and information among lawyers and scientists in the field of law.

L. Supporting Institutions

In order to support the teaching and learning process at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University has established several study centers especially for the development of studies in certain legal areas. The study centers consists of:

1. Center for Anti Corruption Studies (Pankas);
2. Center for Constitutional Studies;
3. Center for Prosecutorial Studies;
4. Center for Empowering Legislative Drafting (CELDIS);
5. Center for Human Rights Studies, Conflict Resolution, and Peace;
6. Center for Research on Societies Studies;
7. Center for Maritime Studies;
8. Center for Consumer Protection Studies;
9. Center for Economic and Development Law Studies;
10. Center for Humanitarian and Refugee Studies;
11. Center for Informatics and Telematics Studies; and
12. Center for Health Legal Studies.

M. Alumni Association of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University

Alumni Association of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University became one of the units of the entire Alumni of Hasanuddin University, which is the Commissioner of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University. The presence of Alumni Association is



important in order to establish relationships and build information networks that are very necessary for alumni, especially information in the world of work. In addition, of recruitment for alumni who have succeeded in the framework of guidance to new alumni, especially to anticipate the current fierce competition.

Chairman of the Alumni Association of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University:

Dr. H.Syahrul Yasin Limpo, S.H., M.Si., M.H.

Secretary of Alumni Association of Faculty of law of Hasanuddin University:

Prof. Dr. Hamzah Halim, SH, MH.



CHAPTER III CURRICULUM

A. The Curriculum of Legal study program of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University 2016.

1. Competency-Based Curriculum

The curriculum is based on the elements of competence that can deliver the learners to achieve the main competencies, supporting competencies, and other competencies as an expected method of inquiry.

2. Competency

A set of smart actions, full of responsibilities possessed by a person as a condition to be deemed capable by the community in carrying out taCSU in a particular field of work.

3. Indonesia National Qualification Framework (KKNI)

A working framework that tackles competency-qualification skill that is able to match, equalize and integrate between the field of education and the field of work training and experience in the context of providing job competence recognition in accordance with the structure of work in various sectors.

4. Concentration

A group of subjects performs a specific legal material that must be programmed students in accordance with his or her interests. This concentration's lecture is also related to the thesis topic that will be chosen by the students.

**Table 6:
Structure of the Old and New Curriculum**

Old Curriculum Structure

NUM.	COURSES TYPE	NUMBER OF COURSES	CSU
	NATIONAL CURRICULUM	21	66
1.	INSTITUTIONAL CURRICULUM: UNIVERSITY COMPULSORY COURSES	8	24
2.	FACULTY COMPULSORY COURSES	20	47



NUM.	COURSES TYPE	NUMBER OF COURSES	CSU
3.	ELECTIVE COURSES	04	08
	TOTAL	53	145

New Curriculum Structure

NUM.	COURSES TYPE	NUMBER OF COURSES	NUMBER OF CSU
1.	UNIVERSITY COMPULSORY COURSES	9	21
2.	FACULTY COMPULSORY COURSES	38	114
3.	ELECTIVE COURSES	5	10
	TOTAL	52	145

Recapitulation

NUM.	WEIGHT OF CREDITS (CSU)	NUMBER OF COURSES	CSU
1.	WEIGHED 4 CSU	11	44
2.	WEIGHED 3 CSU	20	60
3.	WEIGHED 2 CSU	20	40
4.	WEIGHED 1 CSU	1	1
	TOTAL	52	145

**Table 7:
Number of Courses Distribution**

DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES EVERY SEMESTER			
NUM.	SEMESTER	TOTAL	CSU
1	I (FIRST)	8	20



DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES EVERY SEMESTER			
NUM.	SEMESTER	TOTAL	CSU
2	II (SECOND)	7	20
3	III (THIRD)	6	20
4	IV (FOURTH)	7	19
5	V (FIFTH)	7	20
6	VI (SIXTH)	8	21
7	VII (SEVENTH)	7	17
8	VIII (EIGHT)	2	8
	TOTAL	52	145

WEIGHT OF COURSES AFTER CURRICULUM REVISION

1. Total of Courses: 52
2. Weight of CSU:
 - 4 CSU: 11 Courses
 - 3 CSU: 20 Courses (Number of Faculty Courses)
 - 2 CSU: 20 Courses (14 Faculty Courses)
 - 1 CSU: 1 Course.
3. The Weight of University's Courses CSU is 21 CSU (7 Courses x 2 CSU + 1 Course x 3 CSU + 1 Course x 4 CSU).
4. Concentration Compulsory Courses: 6 CSU (must be in accordance with the chosen concentration).
5. Concentration Elective Courses: 4 CSU (selected in accordance with the title of the thesis that has been submitted).



**Table 8:
List of Courses Legal Studies Program**

UNIVERSITY'S COMPULSORY: 19 Credit Semester Unit

NO	Name of Courses	CSU
1	Civic Education	2
2	Insights of Maritime Social Cultural	2
3	Insights of Science and Technology	2
4	Religion	2
5	Pancasila	2
6	Indonesian	2
7	English	2
8	Basic Scientific Pattern (Law of the Sea)	3
9	Student Community Service	4
	TOTAL	21

FACULTY'S COMPULSORY: 114 Unit Credit Semester

NO	NAME OF COURSES	CSU
10	Introduction to Legal Science	4
11	General Theory of State	3
12	Introduction to Indonesian Law	3
13	Customary Law	3
14	Constitutional Law	4
15	Criminal Law	4
16	Civil Law	4
17	Agrarian Law	3
18	Administrative Law	4
19	International Law	4
20	Islamic Law	3
21	Commercial Law	3
22	Environmental Law	3
23	Civil Procedural Law and Civil Court Practice	4
24	Criminal Procedural Law and Criminal Court Practice	4
25	Administrative Court Procedural Law and Administrative Court Practice	4



NO	NAME OF COURSES	CSU
26	Religion Court Procedural Law	3
27	Contract Drafting	3
28	Legislative Drafting	3
29	Research and Legal Writing Methodology	3
30	Philosophy of Law and Professional Ethics	3
31	Criminal Acts in Codification	3
32	Obligation Law	3
33	Tax Law	3
34	State Financial Law	3
35	International Treaty Law	3
36	Intellectual Property Law	3
37	Contemporary Islamic Law	3
38	Constitution Law	2
39	Constitutional Court Procedural Law	2
40	Law and Human Rights	2
41	Criminology	2
42	Introduction to Sociology of Law	2
43	Diplomatic Law and International Relationship	2
44	Labor Law	2
45	Psychology of Law	2
46	Co Curricular	1
47	Thesis	4
	TOTAL	114

CONCENTRATION COURSES

NO	NAME OF COURSES	CSU
48	Concentration Compulsory Courses (C1)	2
49	Concentration Compulsory Courses (C2)	2
50	Concentration Compulsory Courses (C3)	2
51	Concentration Elective courses (E1)	2
52	Concentration Elective courses (E2)	2
	TOTAL	10



A. Distribution of Legal Study Program Courses based on Distribution each Semester

**Table 9:
Distribution of Courses at Semester I**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	101B1114	Introduction to Legal Science	4	1
2	102B1113	General Theory of State	3	1
3	103B1113	Introduction to Indonesian Law	3	1
4	110B1313	Customary Law	3	1
5	011U0032	Civic Education	2	1
6	007U0032	Insights of Maritime Social Cultural	2	1
7	008U0032	Insights of Science and Technology	2	1
8	187B1101	Co Curricular	1	1
		TOTAL CSU	20	

**Table 10:
Distribution of Courses at Semester II**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	106B1224	Criminal Law	4	2
2	107B1324	Civil Law	4	2
3	114B1524	Constitutional Law	4	2
4	001U0032	Islamic Religion Education	2	2
	002U0032	Catholic Religion Education		
	003U0032	Protestant Religion Education		
	004U0032	Hindu Religion Education		
	005U0032	Buddha Religion Education		
	006U0032	Confucius Religion Education		
5	012U0032	Pancasila	2	2
6	009U0032	Indonesian	2	2
7	010U0032	English	2	2
		Total CSU	20	



**Table 11:
Distribution of Courses at Semester III**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	211B1313	Agrarian Law	3	3
2	208B1313	Islamic Law	3	3
3	212B1414	Administrative Law	4	3
4	215B1614	International Law	4	3
5	226B1313	Obligation Law	3	3
6	223B1213	Criminal Acts in Codification	3	3
		TOTAL CSU	20	

**Table 12:
Distribution of Courses at Semester IV**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	204B1123	Research and Legal Writing Methodology	3	4
2	209B1323	Commercial Law	3	4
3	213B1423	Environmental Law	3	4
4	221B1623	Basic Scientific Pattern: Law of the Sea	3	4
5	230B1423	Tax Law	3	4
6	234B1522	Constitution Law	2	4
7	239B1822	Introduction to Sociology of Law	2	4
		TOTAL CSU	19	

**Table 13:
Distribution of Courses at Semester V**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	316B1713	Contract Drafting	3	5
2	320B1714	Civil Procedural Law and Civil Court Practice	4	5
3	325B1212	Criminology	2	5
4	327B1313	Intellectual Property Law	3	5
5	333B1513	State Financial Law	3	5
6	336B1613	International Treaty Law	3	5
7	482B1172	Constitutional Court Procedural Law	2	5
		TOTAL CSU	20	



**Table 14:
Distribution of Courses at Semester VI**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	317B1724	Criminal Procedural Law and Criminal Court Practice	4	6
2	318B1723	Legislative Drafting	3	6
3	328B1133	Contemporary Islamic Law	3	6
4	481B1173	Religion Court Procedural Law	3	6
5	331B1422	Labor Law	2	6
6	338B1622	Diplomatic Law and International Relationship	2	6
7		Concentration (C1)	2	6
8		Concentration (C2)	2	6
		TOTAL CSU	21	

**Table 15:
Distribution of Courses at Semester VII**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	405B1113	Philosophy of Law and Professional Ethics	3	7
2	419B1714	Administrative Court Procedural Law and Administrative Court Practice	4	7
3	422B1112	Law and Human Rights	2	7
4	440B1812	Psikologi Hukum	2	7
5		Concentration (C3)	2	7
6		Concentration (E1)	2	7
7		Concentration (E2)	2	7
		TOTAL CSU	17	

**Table 16:
Distribution of Courses at Semester VIII**

NO	CODE OF COURSES	NAME OF COURSES	CSU	SEMESTER
1	499U0034	Student Community Service	4	8
2	493B1134	Thesis	4	8
		TOTAL CSU	8	



**Table 17:
Distribution of Concentration Courses at Odd Semester**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
1	Advocacy and Legal Aid	COMPULSORY	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
2	Alternative Dispute Resolution	COMPULSORY	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
3	Code of Ethics Court	ELECTIVE	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
4	General Election Law	COMPULSORY	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
5	Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah	COMPULSORY	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
6	Sengketa Ketatanegaraan & Yudicial Review	ELECTIVE	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
7	Hukum Pemilihan Kepala Daerah	ELECTIVE	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
8	Law and Development	COMPULSORY	2	Law, Society, and Development
9	Law and Society	COMPULSORY	2	Law, Society, and Development
10	Law and Economic	ELECTIVE	2	Law, Society, and Development
11	Law and Social Structure	ELECTIVE	2	Law, Society, and Development
12	Criminal Acts beyond Codification	COMPULSORY	2	CRIMINAL LAW
13	Corruption and Money Laundering Criminal Acts	COMPULSORY	2	CRIMINAL LAW
14	Criminal Customary Law	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
15	Economic Criminal Law	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
16	Criminal Law of Child Protection	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW



NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
17	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
18	Guarantee Law	COMPULSORY	2	CIVIL LAW
19	Consumer Protection Law	COMPULSORY	2	CIVIL LAW
20	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW
21	Contract Law	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW
22	International Law of the Sea	COMPULSORY	2	MARITIME LAW
23	Carriage Law	COMPULSORY	2	MARITIME LAW
24	Waters Agrarian Law	ELECTIVE	2	MARITIME LAW
25	Environmental Impact Analysis and Environmental Licensing	COMPULSORY	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
26	Pollution and Environmental Destruction Law	COMPULSORY	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
27	Spatial Law	ELECTIVE	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
28	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
29	Shariah Economic	COMPULSORY	2	ISLAMIC LAW
30	Islamic Banking Law	COMPULSORY	2	ISLAMIC LAW
31	Islamic Philosophy of Law	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
32	Islamic Insurance Law	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
33	International Organization Law	COMPULSORY	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
34	Humanitarian and International Crime Law	COMPULSORY	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
35	International Economic Law and International Trade Law	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW



NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
36	Air and Space Law	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
37	Telecommunication and Informatics Technology Law	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
38	International Law of the Sea	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
39	Hukum Investasi & Pasar Modal	COMPULSORY	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
40	Pengantar Hukum Ekonomi	COMPULSORY	2	HK. EKOBIS
41	Economic Law and International Trade	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
42	Carriage and Insurance Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
43	Alternative Dispute Resolution	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
44	Waters Agrarian Law	COMPULSORY	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
45	Land Tenure and Land Arrangement Law	COMPULSORY	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
46	Family and Inheritance Customary Law	ELECTIVE	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
47	Land Administration and Land Reform Law	ELECTIVE	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
48	Hukum Administrasi Kepegawaian	COMPULSORY	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
49	Licensing Law	COMPULSORY	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
50	Investment Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW



NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
51	Spatial Law	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
52	Administrative Law of Public Service	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

**Table 18:
Distribution of Concentration Courses at Even Semester**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
1	Legal Audit and Legal Opinion	COMPULSORY	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
2	Legal Finding and Legal Reasoning	ELECTIVE	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
3	Seminar on Contemporary Issues	ELECTIVE	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
4	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2	LEGAL PRACTITIONER
5	Law of State Institution	COMPULSORY	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
6	Public Policy Law	ELECTIVE	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
7	Procurement of Goods and Services Law	ELECTIVE	2	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
8	Sociology of Law	COMPULSORY	2	LAW, SOCIETY, AND DEVELOPMENT
9	Anthropologie of Law	ELECTIVE	2	LAW, SOCIETY, AND DEVELOPMENT
10	Law and Politics	ELECTIVE	2	LAW, SOCIETY, AND DEVELOPMENT
11	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2	LAW, SOCIETY, AND DEVELOPMENT
12	Corporation Crime	COMPULSORY	2	CRIMINAL LAW
13	Health Law	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
14	Penitentiary Law	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
15	Forensic Medical	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
16	Fishery Criminal Acts	ELECTIVE	2	CRIMINAL LAW
17	International Private Law	COMPULSORY	2	CIVIL LAW
18	Banking and Finance Institution Law	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW



NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
19	Natural Resources Law	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW
20	Inheritance Law of Civil Code	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW
21	Bankruptcy Law	ELECTIVE	2	CIVIL LAW
22	Coastal and Small Islands Law	COMPULSORY	2	MARITIME LAW
23	International Environmental Law	ELECTIVE	2	MARITIME LAW
24	Fishery Criminal Acts	ELECTIVE	2	MARITIME LAW
25	Environmental Disputes Settlement	COMPULSORY	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
26	Forestry Law	ELECTIVE	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
27	International Environmental Law	ELECTIVE	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
28	Mining Law	ELECTIVE	2	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
29	Islamic Family and Heritage Law	COMPULSORY	2	ISLAMIC LAW
30	Islamic Criminal Law	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
31	<i>Zakat and Wakaf</i> Law	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
32	Sahriah Business Contract	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
33	<i>Usul Fiqh</i>	ELECTIVE	2	ISLAMIC LAW
34	International Environmental Law	COMPULSORY	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
35	International Human Rights	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
36	Refugee Law	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
37	Comparative Legal System	ELECTIVE	2	INTERNATIONAL LAW
38	Corporate Law	COMPULSORY	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
39	Banking and Finance Institution Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
40	State Owned Company Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW



NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU	CONCENTRATION
41	Bankruptcy Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
42	Competition Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
43	Securities Law	ELECTIVE	2	ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS LAW
44	Housing, Settlement, and Apartment Law	COMPULSORY	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
45	Land Registration and Procurement	ELECTIVE	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
46	Agrarian Disputes	ELECTIVE	2	AGRARIAN/CUSTOMARY LAW
47	Public Policy Law	COMPULSORY	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
48	Forestry Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
49	Mining Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
50	Procurement of Good and Service Law	ELECTIVE	2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Courses of Multi Concentrations

Course of multi concentrations is a course that becomes a course in some concentrations, either as a compulsory or elective course of concentration

NUMBER	NAME OF COURSES	CONCENTRATION	STATUS
21	Bankruptcy Law	Civil Law	Elective
41		Economic and Business Law	Elective
34	International Environmental Law	International Law	Compulsory
23		Maritime Law	Elective
27		Environmental Law	Elective



44	Waters Agrarian Law	Agrarian/Customary Law	Compulsory
24		Maritime Law	Elective
18	Banking and Finance Institution Law	Civil Law	Elective
39		Economic and Business Law	Elective
36	Economic Law and International Trade Law	International Law	Elective
41		Economic and Business Law	Elective
23	International Environmental Law	Maritime Law	Compulsory
38		International Law	Elective

B. Distribution of Concentration Courses

Concentration Courses: **10 CSU** (6 CSU Compulsory and 4 CSU Elective)

1. Civil Law Concentration

**Table 19:
Courses of Civil Law Concentration**

No.	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Guarantee Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Consumer Protection Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	International Private Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Contract Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Inheritance Law of Civil Code	ELECTIVE	2
6	Banking and Finance Institution Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Bankruptcy Law	ELECTIVE	2
8	Natural Resources Law	ELECTIVE	2
9	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2



2. Criminal Law Concentration

Table 20:
Courses of Criminal Law Concentration

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Criminal Acts beyond Codification	COMPULSORY	2
2	Corruption and Money Laundering Criminal Acts	COMPULSORY	2
3	Corporation Crime	COMPULSORY	2
4	Criminal Law of Child Protection	ELECTIVE	2
5	Penitentiary Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Customary Criminal Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Fishery Criminal Acts	ELECTIVE	2
8	Economic Criminal Acts	ELECTIVE	2
9	Health Law	ELECTIVE	2
10	Forensic Medical	ELECTIVE	2
11	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2

3. Constitutional Law Concentration

Table 21:
Courses of Constitutional Law Concentration

No.	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Local Government Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Local Government Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	General Election Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Constitutional Dispute and Judicial Review	ELECTIVE	2
5	Head of Region Election Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Procurement of Goods and Services Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Public Policy Law	ELECTIVE	2



4. Administrative Law Concentration

Table 22:
Courses of Administrative Law Concentration

No.	NAME OF COURSE	STATUS	CSU
1	Licensing Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Employment Administrative Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Public Policy Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Forestry Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Spatial Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Mining Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Investment Administrative Law	ELECTIVE	2
8	Administrative Law of Public Service	ELECTIVE	2
9	Procurement of Goods and Services Law	ELECTIVE	2

5. Islamic Law Concentration

Table 23:
Courses of Islamic Law Concentration

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Shariah Economic	COMPULSORY	2
2	Islamic Family and Heritage Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Islamic Banking Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Islamic Criminal Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Shariah Business Contract	ELECTIVE	2
6	Islamic Insurance Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Usul Fiqh	ELECTIVE	2
8	Islamic Philosophy of Law	ELECTIVE	2
9	Zakat and Wakaf Law	ELECTIVE	2



6. Agrarian/Customary Law Concentration

Tabel 24:
Courses of Agrarian/Customary Law Concentration

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Housing, Settlement, and Apartment Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Land Tenure and Land Arrangement Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Waters Agrarian Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Land Registration and Procurement	ELECTIVE	2
5	Family and Inheritance Customary Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Agrarian Disputes	ELECTIVE	2
7	Land Administration and Land Reform Law	ELECTIVE	2

7. Economic and Business Law Concentration

Table 25:
Courses of Economic and Business Law Concentration

No.	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Introduction to Economic Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Investment and Capital Market Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Corporate Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Banking and Finance Institution Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Competition Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Bankruptcy Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Economic Law and International Trade	ELECTIVE	2
8	State Owned Company Law	ELECTIVE	2
9	Securities Law	ELECTIVE	2
10	Carriage and Insurance Law	ELECTIVE	2
11	Alternative Dispute Resolution	ELECTIVE	2



8. Environmental Law Concentration

**Table 26:
Courses of Environmental Law Concentration**

No.	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Pollution and Environmental Destruction Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Environmental Impact Analysis and Environmental Licensing	COMPULSORY	2
3	Environmental Disputes Settlement	COMPULSORY	2
4	Spatial Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2
6	Forestry Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Mining Law	ELECTIVE	2
8	International Environmental Law	ELECTIVE	2

9. International Law Concentration

**Table 27:
Courses of International Law Concentration**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	International Environmental Law	COMPULSORY	2
2	Humanitarian and International Crime Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	International Organization Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	Economic Law and International Trade	ELECTIVE	2
5	International Human Rights	ELECTIVE	2
6	Telecommunication and Informatics Law	ELECTIVE	2
7	Refugee Law	ELECTIVE	2
8	Air and Space Law	ELECTIVE	2
9	International Law of the Sea	ELECTIVE	2
10	Comparative Legal System	ELECTIVE	2



10. Maritime Law Concentration

**Table 28:
Courses of Maritime Law Concentration**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	International Law of the Sea	COMPULSORY	2
2	Coastal and Small Islands Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Carriage Law	COMPULSORY	2
4	International Environmental Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Waters Agrarian Law	ELECTIVE	2
6	Fishery Criminal Acts	ELECTIVE	2

11. Law, Society, and Development Concentration

**Table 29:
Courses of Law, Society, and Development Concentration**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Law and Development	COMPULSORY	2
2	Sociology of Law	COMPULSORY	2
3	Law and Society	COMPULSORY	2
4	Anthropologie of Law	ELECTIVE	2
5	Law and Legal Structure	ELECTIVE	2
6	Law and Politics	ELECTIVE	2
7	Law and Economy	ELECTIVE	2
8	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2



12. Legal Practitioner Concentration

**Table 30:
Courses of Legal Practitioner Concentration**

NO	NAME OF COURSES	STATUS	CSU
1	Legal Audit and Legal Opinion	COMPULSORY	2
2	Advocacy and Legal Aid	COMPULSORY	2
3	Alternative Dispute Resolution	COMPULSORY	2
4	Code of Ethics Court	ELECTIVE	2
5	Legal Finding and Legal Reasoning	ELECTIVE	2
6	Seminar on Contemporary Issues	ELECTIVE	2
7	Legal Clinic	ELECTIVE	2



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH ROADMAP

A. Introduction

The Legal study program holds a higher education oriented towards the development of Legal Science. Legal study program must be able to improve the quality of education and give a contribution towards developments, through the development of legal science research that can produce quality graduates while also providing benefits to the overall development.

In the National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, the target of law development to be achieved in 2015-2019 is: "(1) Increasing the quality of law enforcement in the context of the handling of various criminal acts, establishing an efficient, effective, transparent, and accountable criminal and civil law system for justice seekers and vulnerable groups, supported by a professional law enforcement officers with integrity; and (2) The realization of respect, protection, and fulfillment of rights to justice for the citizens".

Meanwhile, the purpose of developing national law is to realize the national legal system that reflects the ideals, soul, spirit, and social values that live in Indonesia. The National Legal System (SHN) includes: (1) Substance of Law, both written and unwritten as well as constitutional habits; (2) Legal Structure which includes legal institution and law enforcement apparatus; and (3) Legal Culture reflecting the perspective, attitude, and behavior of the society towards national law.

Legal issues concerning the implementation of the national legal system in the RPJMN includes Legal Substance, specifically, the occurrence of overlapping and inconsistency of legislation. There are regulations that still overlaps, inconsistent, and contradict towards equivalent regulations, between central and local regulations, and between lower regulations and higher one. The lack of clear formulation of laws and regulations has resulted in difficulties in its implementation in the field or generates many interpretations resulting in inconsistencies. Implementation of the Law is hampered by its implementing regulations. Legal Structure, specifically the lack of institutional independence of the law, especially in law enforcement agencies that bring great



consequences in the legal system, the intervention of judicial power, and a non-transparent and open judiciary system. Legal culture, an occurrence of degradation of legal culture in the community, which characterized by an increase in apathy, along with the decreasing level of public appreciation both to the substance of law and to the existing legal structure. Therefore an effort to harmonize the substance of the law, legal institutions, and legal counseling to the vast community is needed.

As directed at National Research Agenda, Law research is focused on justice aspect as a reinforcement towards 6 (six) main focus of the research: i.e 1) Development of Food Security; 2) Creation and utilization of new and renewable energy sources; 3) Technology Development and Transportation Management; 4) Information and Communication Technology; 5) Defense and Security Technology; and 6) Health and Medicines Technology, with the common goal of providing legal certainty, strength of legal institutions, and standardization. In order to achieve these targets, it is necessary to do an evaluation mapping and, a legal and structured research plan. This will be outlined in the Roadmap of Research Legal study program for the next 5 (five) years.

B. Legal Studies

1. Purpose of The Law

The role of law in the current era within the development of society, especially in the ongoing era of the development of information and technology is considered to be an increasingly important existence by the public, especially the people who longed for the law to take a more active role in conducting law enforcing in various matters relating to law enforcement ("rechtstoepassing"). The fundamental problem according to the author, lies in the inadequate mastery of legal concepts and theories, and also the lack of a true understanding of the role of law in society.

The law is often abandoned and even denied when society assumes that the goal of society has been achieved and/or even more ironically, deemed to be no longer needed when a problem can be solved through a forum. In fact, essentially, society requires a set rules of law that can always maintain order and further provide legal certainty, benefit, and justice. The problem of order, certainty, benefit, as well as legal justice can only be



realized through a consciously defined law to regulate and direct the behavior of the people to an orderly and fair life. The importance of the existence of law in governing and directing the community cannot be separated to the problem of the legal objective itself, that is to create order within the society. One of the problems that are often encountered in the application or enforcement of the law in the community is the occurrence of norm contradiction. Between the enacted law, and law accepted by the society. Viewed from a certain point, the law can be seen as a kind of social rule among other social rules. Nevertheless, the law is not necessarily included in the study of the social sciences because the legal science is closely related to issues of behavioral assessment of society. So the law is not necessarily can only be studied from the perspective of social science, but the law also has its own character that distinguishes it from social science characters. In other words, the law can not only be examined on the basis of social science but also must be studied normatively with respect to the question of judgment.

2. Development of Legal Science

Implementation of legal science comes from the term which develop in the Netherlands "*rechtsbeoefening*", and is closely related to the issue of national legal development that is not independent but also related to the development of other fields, such as in the field of political, economic, social and cultural,also defense and security. From the interaction between these factors, a national legal system is expected to be formed.

Within the literature, a differentiation is conducted towards Legal Science over two aspects of execution, which is the execution of legal science in theoretical and the execution of Legal Science in practical application. An execution of legal science by theory is an act of reason or thought to gain intellectual mastery of the law. In other words, an execution of legal science by theory is a scientific understanding of the law through systematic, logical, and rational methodical assessment. While the execution of legal science in a practical application can be interpreted as an activity related to the realization



of the law in reality ("*dassein*") within the concrete life of society, through the activities of legal formation ("*rechtsvorming*") and the application of law ("*rechtstoepassing*").

In general, legal scientists agree that there is a close relationship between the development of national law with the development of legal science, both theoretically and practically. According to them, there are four things that must become the world concern, the creation of a legal culture, the availability of adequate legal materials, professional legal apparatus, and also a quality and adequate legal facilities. Of the four components, each of them must support each other through legal interaction.

The development of a legal system, especially the national legal system, have been through intensive legal interaction. So that if one component out of four is not working, for example, the lack of support of the legal culture of the society will interfere with the process of legal interaction in the community. With the non-creation of legal interaction in law development, especially legal science, will ultimately have an effect on the development of the national legal system that will be built and developed to lead adevelopment of dynamic and independent national law.

The existence of the national legal system is, of course, becoming increasingly important in the current era of globalization which requires the suitability of regulations, the accuracy of implementation, and legal certainty. Therefore, the established national legal system must be able to anticipate as early as possible the opportunities and challenges created in that era, so that the established national legal system can emerge as a national identity. It can even serve as a framework for the foundation and direction in the development of national law through a theoretical and practical legal assessment.

The position of legal matter as one of the basic components of the national legal system leads to the necessity of a continuous theoretical legal execution so as to produce dynamic legal material. In that sense, we yearn for a legal material that can correspond to or anticipate the symptoms of community development. The public demand for justice and legal certainty in the legal process within the community requires the legal readiness to regulate it so that the law no longer always staggered to follow the direction of the development of society. The existence of the demands from people who expect that in the legal process within the community can create justice and legal certainty would require



an integrated legal execution. In that sense, both theoretical and practical execution must support each other synergistically. There should be no legal development only done from the theoretical side only, while the development of legal practice is ignored. This will create a gap both in the level of legal application and in the level of the legal application within the community. It is not only a critical legal study is required, but there's also a necessity for a legal study that is integrated and continuous. Therefore, it takes a harmonious cooperation between legal academicians and legal practitioners to fill each other in various aspects of the law, both from theoretical side and from practical aspect as well. They can only be constructed well on the basis of actual and accurate information obtained through research.

C. Roadmap Concept

In general, the roadmap is defined as an existing (or present) chart in the research map. More popular way, however, the roadmap has turned into a new verb containing a description of a development planning process. The roadmap is a collection of descriptions of plans, ideas, resources, objectives, and means of achieving the objectives of a product, subject of a study or a project. The roadmap has become a concept formulation that contains a broad view of the future of a particular field or field that is selected based on collective knowledge and is a future imagination formulated by a group of intelligent people as a controller of a renewal in a certain field. The main functions of the roadmap are:

1. To formulate a consensus among decision makers about what will be done and needed in future development.
2. Used as a reference in decision-making, which is needed for future development.
3. Contains a framework for development and coordination at each decision-making level.

The general roadmap is usually presented in the form of images that connect the components of resources, formulation, objectives, way of achieving the goals and a plan for the time that is required. The general form of the roadmap composed of four layers, the first layer that provides the description of “resources” or provides answers to "know-



how" questions. The second layer contains information on how to “deliver” the first layer to achieve the purpose of "know-what". The third layer contains the “purpose” of "know-why" which contains information about markets, customers, competitors, environmental situations, industry, business, tendency, controllers, threats, goals, milestones, and strategies as the goal of planning. The fourth layer contains a description of when the goal is achieved "know-when" and is the goal of targeted planning, achieved as a function of time.

Temporal roadmap preparation analysis is usually in a form of retrospective and prospective analysis. A retrospective analysis is to find out how to achieve a given target, whereas a prospective analysis shows the process of technological development until the emergence of new targets. The process of making a complete roadmap is generally based on a combination of retrospective and prospective studies.

D. Goals and Target of Legal Science Research

The purpose of the preparation on the research roadmap of Legal study program and Legal study program of State Administration are:

1. To identify and analyze the capabilities and weaknesses of Legal study program and Legal study program of State Administration in the field of research.
2. To formulate and providedirection for the preparation of a strategy and implementation of research development within the environment of Legal study program and Legal study program of State Administration.
3. To encourage the consensus of an improvement of all academicians in improving the quantity and quality of research.
4. To Support the achievement of institutional vision and mission through research activities.

The target of the preparation on the research roadmap of Legal study program are:

1. To make research as a daily climate in academic activities.
2. To encourage the implementation of research activities of students and lecturers.



3. To encourage the promotion of scientific publications in local, national, regional and international circles.
4. Making the Legal study program and Legal study program of State Administration to become a productive research institute, progressively, and respected.
5. Making research of Legal study program and Legal study program of State Administration as one of supporting component to achieve institutional vision and mission.

E. SWOT Analysis

Internal Analysis

Strenght :

1. Having human resources (lecturers) with an adequate academic qualification, which majority of is in a productive age so as to support research activities.
2. Human Resources (lecturer) of Legal Study Program has a wide spectrum of expertise.
3. Legal study program has 5 (five) scientific journals published periodically as a means of publication on the research results.

Weakness :

1. The Unavailability of research funds, allocated specifically to both faculty and university.
2. A non-organized communication network and research cooperation, both with the internal and external institution of campus.
3. The unavailability of institutional research in the Legal study program that can accelerate a broader range of legal studies.

External Analysis

Opportunity :

There are various funding sources (grant) for research, that can be accessed by third parties.



Threat:

1. The emergence of other institutions that provide research services.
2. A demand for improvement in the quality and quantity of research as a basis for the development of legal science.
3. An Increase in knowledge and legal awareness of the community at a very rapid rate in response to legal developments at regional, national and global levels.

F. Research Agenda of Legal Study Program

The research agenda of Legal Study Program is divided into 2 (two) main parts:

1. Roadmap of Bottom-Up Research (Basic Science)

- a. Exploration and evaluation of legal principles
- b. Exploration of the values of living law within the society.
- c. Research on Basic Theory (Theory of Law)

2. Roadmap of Top-Down Research**a. Normative (Legal Certainty)**

- 1) Harmonization and Synchronization of Legislation
- 2) Study of Legal documents
- 3) Study of Court Judgment
- 4) Agreement

b. Empirical / Sociological (Justice)

- 1) Effectiveness of the implementation of legislation
- 2) Law Enforcement
- 3) Legal Responsiveness (the suitability of legal substance to the development and the real demands of society)
- 4) Renewal and Legal Development



G. Potential of Supporting Facilities And Funds

Research roadmap is supported by the existence of Law Laboratory and a Library (Reading Room). Specifically, research funds are not yet available. However, the current research of lecturers and students still prioritizes for the submission of research proposals to a center funding researcher projects through research institutions, as well towards institutions outside educational institution.

H. Closing

1. Conclusions

Increasing the quantity and quality of research in the field of legal science requires a fairly long process. This process can only be achieved efficiently and effectively if systematically prepared and planned carefully. This can be achieved by preparing a research roadmap. This roadmap consists of 5 (five) stages where each stage contains a main program, main activities, and work indicators that act as an indicator of whether or not an activity is achieved. A well-structured and systematic roadmap, which the process will be pursued in accordance with the predetermined achievement, it is expected that the next five years, the research atmosphere in the environment of Legal Study Program will go according to the expectations, and can determine a clear research orientation based on the actual condition at that time.

2. Recommendation

The purpose of the preparation of a roadmap can be achieved optimally if a various effort were done to support it. The efforts that can be done, are:

1. To disseminate the information (socialization) of the roadmap to all academic members of Legal Study Program.
2. Establishing a working team (taskforce) for the improvement and implementation of Roadmap.
3. By classifying groups of expertise to support the focus of research.
4. Encouraging the improvement of the quality of human resources, including lecturers, employees, and students.



5. Creating an effort for the availability of research support facilities in the form of research units, as well as research fund for a group of experts.
6. Encouraging the improvement of quality and quantity of research by lecturers and students.
7. Improving the quality of scientific publication facilities of Legal Study Program.
8. Strive for the creation of information networks and research collaboration with internal and external institutions of the campus.
9. Monitoring the implementation of research roadmap of Legal Study Program.
10. Evaluating each stage of the activity for a future improvement.



CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

A. Definition of Semester Credit System (SKS)

Education at Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University is performed based on Semester Credit System (SCS or SKS), where the burden of education and its success, is shown by a credit unit. Based on the Academic Regulation of Hasanuddin University Number 1870/H04/P/2009 it is stated that Semester Credit System is a system of education implementation by using credit units of a semester (credits) to show a student study load, lecturer workload, learning experience, and program implementation burden.

The characteristics of the semester credit system are, (1) each course is given the price/weight called the credit score. (2) the number of credit scores for all courses is not always the same. (3) The amount of credit score for each subject is determined on the basis of the amount of effort to complete the tasks stated in the lecture/face-to-face activities in the classroom, practicum, field lecture, and other tasks.

Each course has a credit amount that weighs between 1,2,3, and 4 credits. The number of credits per course does not determine the importance of a course, but to serve as an overview of the scope, the depth of material to be discussed, and the time required to master the course. The amount of credits for a course for the lecturers means the burden and time it took to prepare the material, to deliver it, and to conduct an evaluation of it. For students, it means the amount of burden and time for activities that must be carried out, in order to be declared to pass the course.

For example, the Introduction to Legal Science course weighs 4 credits. It means the amount of time and expense of each week is: 4x50 minutes for a face-to-face interaction in class, 4 x 60 minutes for unscheduled structured academic activities (for paper making or other assignments), and 4x60 minutes of independent activities.

B. Purpose of Semester Credit System (SCS or SKS)

In general, for higher education institutions to meet the needs and demands of development, it is necessary to present a varied and flexible education programs. Through



this method, the students will be given more possibility to set and manage their curriculum and teaching-learning strategy, to get the best result, according to the plan and condition of each learner.

It specifically aims, (1) to provide opportunities for learners to intensify their learning activities in order to complete the study in the shortest time possible. (2) to provide an opportunity for learners to take courses that are appropriate to their interests, talents, and abilities.(3) to provide the possibility that an educational system with varied inputs and outputs is implemented.(4) to facilitate the adjustment of the curriculum over time with the rapid development of knowledge/science and technology today.(5) to provide the possibility for the evaluation system of student learning progress can be conducted optimally.

C. New Student Acceptance

The acceptance procedure of new students in Law Faculty of Hasanuddin University is conducted in an integrated and centralized manner, implemented by Rectorate of Hasanuddin University every year based on Academic Regulation of Hasanuddin University CHAPTER V Article 16.To be a student (Faculty of Law) Hasanuddin university, prospective students can choose several ways prepared for it, which is:

1. The SNMPTN way, a joint selection of entry with a study of students learning the potential that is done through file selection based on learning achievement.
2. The SBMPTN way, conducted nationally through written examination.
3. Non-subsidized selection way, (Independent) where file selection, written test, and interviews are conducted.
4. The performance tracking system of sport, arts and science achievement which done through file selection and interviews based on national achievements in sports, arts, and science (POSK).



D. Registration

Students may only take the exam if they have attended lectures from the courses listed in the KRS, whereas to attend the lecture, the students must be registered as participants of academic activities. Students may only register themselves as participants in academic activities after applying for an administration registration to obtain their status as a student. Thus, the registration activities performed by the students consist of (a) administrative registration and (b) academic registration.

E. Administrative Registration

Administrative registration is conducted every semester, with the aim to gain a status as an active student. This registration is carried out at the end of the previous semester with the following conditions:

- a. Preparation of a study plan by choosing courses to be taken in one semester,
- b. The selected courses are:
 - Courses that are offered in the relevant semester.
 - Eligible subjects which can be selected if the course of its prerequisites has been followed.
For example, General Theory of State is a prerequisite subject for Constitutional Law. Thus, students who will follow the course of Constitutional Law must first graduate from the course of General Theory of State.
 - It is not allowed to choose two or more courses scheduled on the same day and hour.
- c. The selected course must be included in the Study Plan Card (SPC) with the approval of the Academic Advisor (AA).
- d. A Study Plan Card signed by an Academic Advisor should be submitted to the Education Sub Division. Failure to submit within the specified period of time by the academic calendar could eliminate the eligibility of students as participants of academic activities (not registered as participants of the course and examinees).
- e. Students are required to follow all academic activities of the courses that have been selected and included in the Study Plan Card.



- f. Change to Study Plan Card in the form of cancellation and replacement the courses should be made no later than the end of the second week of the current semester.
- g. Cancellation or replacement the courses shall be made with the approval of an Academic Advisor. Replacement courses are required to have the same course credit or less than the course credit of the replaced subject.
- h. In terms of cancellation or replacement a course, a student must take at least 12 credits. Administrative registration and academic registration schedule will be determined in the academic calendar issued every academic year.

G. Academic Advisor (AA)

Every student who has registered will then program the courses and a number of other academic and nonacademic considerations; they are facilitated by an Academic Advisor who has been assigned by the Dean to carry out the advisory task.

In academic regulations, it is stated that an Academic Advisor is a lecturer who in addition, carry out the function of *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* (Three Works of Higher Education comprising Education, Research, and Community Service) also assigned to guide the students appointed by the decree of the Dean. Academic advisory tasks, including:

1. Nurturing and mentoring a number of students into academic life to become an academic citizen.
2. Mentoring the study development of his/her supervised students until the completion of studies.
3. Introducing the students to their rights and obligations.
4. Mentoring students to overcome academic difficulties they face, if necessary, by asking for guidance and counseling.
5. Guiding the students in terms of filling the Study Plan Card (KRS) and giving his/her recommendation for the scholarship candidates.

In conducting advisory duties, an Academic Advisor always coordinates with the Department and the staff of the Academic Division, in order to clarify and expedite all the academic processes for the student concerned. For the students requiring counseling



assistance, academic advisors may recommend a consultation to specified counseling staff.

Some counseling tasks related to the student guidance by an Academic Advisor, including:

1. Providing guidance and counseling of various basic skills to students, especially those experiencing learning difficulties.
2. Providing consultation to students who are experiencing emotional/psychological difficulties and who need a counseling/consultation in an effort to solve their personal problems so that they continue to study.
3. Assisting academic advisors who need help in guiding/ encouraging/mentoring students to overcome difficulties.

Table 31:
Academic Counseling Process Applied to Legal Study Program
Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University

No	Subject	Description
1	The Purpose of the Counselor	Counseling toward students in order to assist study planning during the study period, also to provide an insight to determine the options to which Department will be selected. In addition, counselors also provide learning strategies, especially in making and completing the course tasks, and interaction patterns that do not interfere with academic activities that can still be completed on time with an optimal Cumulative Grade Point Average / CGPA (IPK).
2	Implementation of Counseling	The implementation of scheduled counseling, especially at the time of filling the Study Plan Card (KRS) until the publication of official Study Plan Card for the current semester, this should be conducted for at least 2 meetings with the academic advisors in average. However, counseling is also conducted at any time when the student in question faces academic problems, such as grades problem, and others.



No	Subject	Description
3	The Issues Discussed in Counseling	<p>The problems encountered in counseling generally regarding the study plan and decision to choose the Department.</p> <p>One of the frequent issues faced by Academic Advisors is the actual topic or material that will be written in the final research later. Since the number of titles is considered, not actual and repetitive. This triggers the intensity of mentoring by Academic Advisor.</p> <p>Another frequent issue that also common is how to organize intra and extracurricular activities in order to synergize and maximize both activities, which has certain impacts on student behavior and the demand of development of knowledge/science and technology.</p>
4	Difficulty in Counseling and Efforts to Overcome Them	<p>The classic problem faced in each semester's counseling is that students generally re-register and pay their tuition at the end of time, affecting the schedule, time, and intensity of counseling. It is not rare that few students have not filled the Study Plan Card with various conventional reasons such as their parents have not sent the tuition fee, their hometown are remote, and so on.</p> <p>To overcome these obstacles, the role of Academic Advisors becomes fundamental, especially in fostering student commitment to completion, consistency, and respect for time. Also, the Study Program needs to be firm on any delays by giving sanction in form of semester credit system (SKS) reduction that should be programmed.</p>
5	Benefits of Counseling for Students	<p>Direct benefits obtained by students in the guidance of an academic advisor from the beginning they can understand management system of higher education which based on Semester Credit System (SKS), which sometimes makes students to be misled and late because at the beginning they have not yet understood the system.</p>



No	Subject	Description
		With the guidance, each course can be planned well in every semester. Generally, students are only concerned with the maximum amount of credit per semester to quickly complete their study, thus ignoring the academic moral values that must also be considered. The ideal study orientation besides timely completion is also to produce an excellent GPA.

H. Filling the Study Plan Card (SPC)

To fill the Study Plan Card, a student needs a number of materials, which consist of:

1. The list of Academic Advisors that includes the name of the student in it.
2. Documents that must be prepared in the process of filling the Study Plan Card:
 - a. Certain copies of Study Plan Card (SPC).
 - b. Most recent Study Results Card (SRC).
 - c. Course Cancellation Card
 - d. Course Schedule offered in the following semester
 - e. Consultation/monitoring counseling card

One of the most important aspects concerned in the process of filling a Study Plan Card is that the courses should not be held within the same period of time and indeed the schedule has been designed not to inflict the students planning their study in a relatively short time.

Some guidelines to consider in filling out the Study Plan Card including:

1. Determining of the course plan is done with the guidance of an Academic Advisor.
2. For new students, to fill the Study Plan Card is first done in the package as the course credit is already set.
3. Determining the next study plan by the achievements in the previous semester reported on the Study Results Card (SRC).
4. The amount of credit that can be programmed in the next semester is determined by the Grade Point Average (GPA) that has been achieved.



5. Study Plan Cards that have been approved by the Academic Advisor directly submitted to the Academic Sub Division of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University to be processed into the list of course of participants and to be reported to the Academic Administrative Bureau (AAB) of Hasanuddin University.

I. Change of Study Plan

Even though the student has filled the Study Plan Card correctly, there is still a possibility for a change within a certain time limit due to some rational and objective considerations. The change of study plan is intended to replace a course with another or to cancel one of the courses that have been programmed. Changes to the study plan may be made if:

1. There is a change of schedule that causes a clash between the courses.
2. Courses that have been programmed are rejected because they have not met the pre-conditions that have been set.
3. Programmed courses cannot be executed or canceled with certain considerations.

Any change or cancellation made within the specified time limit with the approval of the Supervisor or Academic Advisor and directly processed in the academic administration. The effective period of the academic process that includes lectures, seminars, and practicum have been well scheduled in accordance with applicable rules. Lecturers are expected to always coordinate with the academics as a facilitator for the implementation of well materialized academic activities.

J. Student Card

Any student who passes the selection into the university and has re-registered and fulfilled all other administrative requirements is entitled to get student card that serves as an ATM card. To produce the student card, Hasanuddin University cooperates with Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) for student matriculation through National State Universities Entrance Selection and Joint Entrance Selection of State Universities, as well with Bank Negara Indonesia 1946 for the matriculation through non-subsidy, both with Achievements and partnership path.



The process of handling student card from the beginning is done by providing a form issued by Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Negara Indonesia 1946. After the form is filled, it must be approved by the Hasanuddin University Academic Bureau which is handled by a special officer. After that, Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) and Bank Negara Indonesia 1946 will process it further to issue the Hasanuddin University Student Card which the student card can function as an ATM.

K. Achievement and Scholarship

Hundreds of Students of Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University each year receive scholarships from various parties or sponsors that is concerned with resource development and the improvement of the quality of education.

The most important academic achievement is seen from the quality of learning as evidenced by the high Grade Point Average (GPA) achieved by the student in concern. In addition, the students are also declared to have good achievement through the works having students characteristic, such as winning a scientific competition, on a local, national, and international level; winning English Law Debate Competition, also successfully winning the Moot-Court Competition and so on. For students who have those achievements, they can be proposed by the Faculty Officials to be awarded a scholarship.

The amount of the scholarship depends on the sponsor and in addition to the scholarship provided, it is also usually tied up with the bonds of service, where if a student successfully completes their study, they can be directly accepted to work on institutions that provide the scholarship.

L. Academic Leave

For students who are unable to attend education for certain reasons, may apply for academic leave in written to the Rector, no later than 2 weeks before the following semester begins. Student, who's their academic leave application is granted, are exempted from tuition payments and their leave periods are not taken into account in the study period. For students who are on still their first or second semester, and who is currently receiving scholarships, are not allowed for academic leave.



M. Academic Sanctions

For students who violate the academic regulations will be subject to sanctions set out in specific regulation. Application of sanctions toward students who commit violations of academic and campus rules is stipulated Rector's Decree.

N. Score and Study Load

Study load is the number of credits which required to be passed during the study period. The study period is the period where the student needs to complete the study load by following the education process of the study program. Under the applicable provisions, to be declared that student has completed the education (Bachelor of Law), they must pass at least 145 credits (including co-curricular). The number of credits can be collected in less than 8 semesters and at most, within 14 semesters.

With the available study load and study period, the student will have the study load between 12-24 credits per semester, depending on the amount of Grade Point (GP) achieved. For new students, in the first year (Semester I and II) the study load and courses to be followed is programmed in a packaged manner. For the third semester and so on, the number of credits that can be programmed is determined by the amount of GP obtained in the previous semester.

Table 32:
**Guidance in Determining the Range of Number of Credits
that Can Be Programmed by Students Each Semester**

No.	GP of last semester	Number of credits can be programmed
1.	> 3,0 -4,00	21-24
2.	> 2,0 -3,00	18-20
3.	> 1,0 -2,00	15-17
4.	0,0-1,00	12-14

O. The Assessment of Academic Ability

Basic assessment of academic ability, as follows:

1. Assessment of a subject is determined through a structured task component, midterm exam, and final exam of the semester.



2. Assessment of the structured activities, in assessing the academic ability for the course on the semester, is conducted for at least 2 (two) times, in the midterm exam and the final exam of the semester.
3. Assessment through midterm exam will be held in the schedule by the academic calendar, which is in the middle of the lecture process with the percentage of 50% of lecture material has been presented well.
4. Assessment through final exam will be conducted in the schedule of the academic calendar, with the minimum of lecture or face-to-face attendance within 80% and the material has also been presented well for at least 80% of all material programmed.
5. The final score is shown with the letters obtained, after converting the numeric score, which as follows :

**Table 33:
List of Grade Conversion**

Numeric Grade	Quality Grade	Conversion Grade
> 85	A	4,00
81 – 85	A ⁻	3,75
76 – 80	B ⁺	3,50
71 – 75	B	3,00
66 – 70	B ⁻	2,75
61 – 65	C ⁺	2,50
51 – 60	C	2,00
45 – 50	D	1,00
< 45	E	0,00

Assessment of learning outcomes is represented by letter A, A⁻, B⁺, B, B⁻, C⁺, C, D, and E each through a conversion of numbers is 4, 3,75, 3,5, 3, 2,75, 2,5, 2, 1 and 0. Grade A up to D is declared as passing grades, while grade E is declared as not passing. Passing grades cannot be repeated in the next semester except in the following cases;

1. Grade D can be repeated in the next semester.
2. Grade C can be repeated with the following conditions:
 - a. Has passed at least 110 credits with a GPA of <3.00
 - b. Can only be repeated once.



Besides grade A to E, there is also grade K (empty) and grade T (postponed). Grade K is given to a student who resigned legally and in writing upon the approval of the Dean. Grade T is a postponed grade because not all the academic tasks are completed by the student in time. The time limit for the validity of grade T is one month commencing from the date of the final exam of the course concerned. If the student does not complete the task within that time limit, the grade changes automatically to E.

The components used in determining the final grade consist of :

1. Attendance in lecturing activities
2. Successful in completing structured and independent tasks.
3. Midterm exam score.
4. The final exam score.

P. Grade Point (GP)

Beside to determine the number of credits that can be taken for the semester, GP is a means to determine the success rate of students in completing their study load, for each semester, called the Grade Point Semester (GPS) and for the entire semester that has been completed, called the Grade Point Average (GPA). GPS is calculated from the test scores and credits weight of each course listed in in Study Plan Card with the following formula:

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\text{Sum } (N \times K)}{\text{Sum } K}$$

K = The amount of credit weight of the course.

N = The letter score after its converted to a number.

GPA is calculated from whole grades that pass in the whole followed semesters by using the above formula, provided that:

- a. Each course has only one grade
- b. Grade E, K, and T are not included in the calculations.



Q. Evaluation of Successful Studies

The successful study of the student is declared by a Grade Point (GP) written with numbers. This evaluation of success is conducted at least every semester in each year. In the period of study, the academic evaluation will be possibly conducted consisting of:

- a. Mid-term test (mid-test) which held in mid-semester (after learning activity which lasts 8 weeks). The type of midterms exam is left entirely to the teacher to choose the best way.
- b. The final test of the semester (final test) is held at the end of the semester in accordance with a predefined schedule. Students are only entitled to take the examination of subjects listed in Study Plan Card. The final exam of the semester is conducted in a writing examination.

R. Semester Final Evaluation

Evaluation at the end of each semester in either odd numbered semester or even numbered semester covers all courses that are programmed in that semester. The results of this evaluation are used primarily as a standard for the student in programming their courses next semester, according to GP achieved.

S. Evaluation of Sustainability Studies

This evaluation is conducted for students with certain conditions, such as:

1. To a student who dropped out of the study by resigning on his or her own initiative or for academic reasons. For students who resign on their own initiative must first submit a statement in writing.
2. If the student who is evaluated at the end of semester 4 (four) does not reach the GPA of minimum 2.00 calculated from at least 48 credits that have been passed, then he or she is declared to be dropped out of the study for academic reasons.
3. If at the 8th-semester evaluation the student has not passed more than 96 credits with the GPA score of 2.00, then the student will be given a written warning by the Dean.
4. Two semesters before the end of the study period, the Dean will convene a stern warning to students whose study period only remained for 2 semesters.



5. Students who do not complete their study in 14 semesters will be declared as a drop out student.

T. Administration of the Semester

The learning process is held through the distribution of semesters consisting of odd semesters and even semesters in each year. Odd semesters are held around August - January and even semesters are held around February - June.

U. Student Community Service (KKN)

Student Community Service (KKN) is a curricular activity undertaken by undergraduates and it is programmed over a period of time. In its practice, KKN is conducted into three forms, such as the Regular one, the Profession, and the Partnership one.

Regular KKN is the one which conducted regularly by the Center of Management and Development of the Student Community Service (P2KKN) Hasanuddin University. It is regularly implemented in an integrated manner for all faculties from Hasanuddin University, including students of the Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University, in cooperation with local governments and elsewhere in a number of areas in South Sulawesi for 2 months.

Profession KKN is an activity conducted by the Faculty of Law of Hasanuddin University whose program of activities are entirely following the design of programs that established by the partner institutions in coordination with P2KKN.

Legal Profession KKN is an option for the Law Faculty Students of Hasanuddin University in addition to the Regular KKN. In its practice, Legal Profession KKN is in partnership with a number of legal institutions in the region to jointly carry out this activity either in the form of apprenticeship or in the form of legal socialization to the community (street law).

The requirements to take Student Community Service (KKN) according to the academic regulations of Hasanuddin University are consist of :

1. The students need to program it in their Study Plan Card completely and legitimately.



2. Student has completed at least 110 credits
3. The student who takes the Student Community Service may double the courses with only in the provision for the course of repetitions (grade K, E, and D) of 12 credits including Student Community Service.

V. Final Project/Undergraduate Thesis

The final project or final examination of the study program is the closing exam of the study on the undergraduate program which is carried out in the form of a thesis/comprehensive exam. This test is implemented if the student has fulfilled a number of very strict requirements such as:

1. The students have programmed it in their Study Plan Card for the current semester.
2. The students have already passed a Research Proposal Seminar (research proposal) which stated that he or she can conduct the research.
3. The Students need to submit a written application to the Study Program
4. The students have passed all the components of the course until they achieve a minimum of 141 credits (in addition to thesis/final project).
5. The students have completed the final thesis guidance as evidenced by the approval of the supervisor sheet by the supervisor.
6. The students have completed all the tuition payments during the study period.
7. Student met a number of other administrative provisions.

The administration of the final project/thesis is the authority of each Department in coordination with Sub Division Education Faculty of Law Hasanuddin University.

W. Yudisium and Graduation

Final project/thesis for students who have fulfilled all academic and administrative requirements will be declared graduated with a certain predicate. And if the student is declared as not passing, then he or she need to reprogram for final exam/thesis. The bachelor's degree (yudisium) predicate is included in the academic transcripts determined under the GPA as follows :

1. GPA 2.00 - 2.75: Satisfactory,



2. GPA 2.76 - 3.50: Very Satisfactory, provided that the thesis exam grade of at least B,
3. GPA 3.51 - 4.00: Cum Laude, with the maximum duration of the study, is a minimum duration of study plus 1 year and the grade of thesis exam is A.

Each academic year held a graduation for a 4 (four) times, which are held in September, December, March, and June. The graduation is conducted centrally and comprehensively for all faculties with a number of requirements that must be fulfilled by each graduate.

X. Certificate

Any student who have completed the final examination and passed a certain Yudisium is entitled to obtain a certificate which issued officially by Hasanuddin University signed by the Rector and Dean of Law Faculty of Hasanuddin University. The administration of this certificate is done after all requirements are fulfilled, such as the revision and the bindery of the thesis have been done as well as other requirements.

Y. Degree

Students who graduated from Legal study program will hold a Law Degree. In the certificate, they will be written with the Bachelor of Law degree.

