Decision of the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee

4th Meeting on November 26, 2021

PROGRAMME ACCREDITATION

Project Number:	21/011 Cluster 1
Higher Education Institution:	Universitas Diponegoro
Location:	Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia
Study Programmes:	Bachelor of Law (BLP), Sarjana Hukum
	Master of Law (MLP), Magister Hukum
	Bachelor of Communication Science (BCP), Sarjana Ilmu Komunikasi
Type of Accreditation:	Initial accreditation

The FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee have taken the following decision:

According to § 7 (6) in conjunction with § 9 (1) of the FIBAA General Terms and Conditions within the framework of procedures for the award of the FIBAA Quality Seal for Programmes from January 1, 2021, the study programmes are accredited with two conditions.

Period of Accreditation: November 26, 2021 to November 25, 2026

Conditions:

- Condition 1:
  The University provides a Diploma Supplement to the graduates including a description of the national (higher) education system and an ECTS grading table (see chapter 3.2).
  The condition is fulfilled.
  The decision was made by the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee on September 28, 2022.

- Condition 2:
  The University implements an evaluation form that collects student feedback about the workload for each course (see chapter 5).
  The condition is fulfilled.
  The decision was made by the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee on November 30, 2022.

Proof of meeting these conditions is to be supplied by August 25, 2022.

The FIBAA Quality Seal is awarded.

Assessment Report

Higher Education Institution (HEI):
Universitas Diponegoro in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Study programmes:
Bachelor of Law (BLP)
Master of Law (MLP)
Bachelor of Communication Science (BCP)

Qualification awarded on completion:
Bachelor of Law: Sarjana Hukum
Master of Law: Magister Hukum
Bachelor of Communication Science: Sarjana Ilmu Komunikasi

General Information on the Study Programmes

Brief description of the study programmes

Bachelor or Law (BLP):
The BLP is a 4-year-long undergraduate academic programme that prepares for careers in legal professions as professional legal experts such as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legal consultants, and government officials. The objectives of the BLP are to provide a quality legal educational process and enable law graduates to have moral-based competitive and comparative advantages (local, national and global). Since 2019, the BLP also runs an international undergraduate programme[1] in English.

Master of Law (MLP):
The MLP is a 2-year-long graduate academic programme that prepares for careers as academicians, lawyers, police officers, soldiers, prosecutors, judges, state civil servants, CEOs, and entrepreneurs. The objectives of the MLP are to realize the defined vision and mission by (1) graduating qualified and excellent graduates in developing and restoring legal science, (2) implementing the quality learning process and producing graduates having competitive and comparative advantages, and (3) resolving legal problems in society and solving the complexity of legal problems through scientific thinking.

Bachelor or Communication Science (BCP):
The BCP is a 4-year-long undergraduate academic programme that prepares for careers in the communication fields, e.g. in Journalism and Mass Media, Public Relations, Corporate Communication, Marketing Communication, Advertising, and in research. The BCP has two concentrations, which are *Multimedia Journalism* and *Strategic Communication*. The expected learning outcomes in the (BCP) are: (1) to achieve mastery of communication skills, (2) to achieve capability to identify and to solve communication problems in adherence to professional code of ethics, (3) to achieve capability to design and to conduct communication research project, (4) to achieve capability to manage professional work in the field of media and journalism, (5) to achieve capability to design, to execute, and to evaluate communication programmes, and (6) to achieve capability to make use of various communication technology advancements in communicating and collaborating with other parties. Since 2018, the BCP also runs an international undergraduate programme in English.

Type of study programme:
Bachelor programmes (Law, Communication Science) and Master programme (Law)

Projected study time and number of ECTS credits / national credits (SKS) assigned to the study programmes:
Bachelor of Law Programme – 4 years, 230.4 ECTS credits / 144 national credits
Master of Law Programme – 2 years, 67.2 ECTS credits / 42 national credits
Bachelor of Communication Science Programme – 4 years, 232 ECTS credits / 145 national credits

Mode of study:
Full-time

Didactic approach:

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[1] IUP is a track which uses English as the language of instruction to enable graduates to be successful in the competitive global labour market.

Study programmes with obligatory class attendance

Double/Joint Degree programme:
Bachelor of Law, Bachelor of Communication Science: Not Available
Master of Law: Optional

Scope (planned number of parallel classes) and enrolment capacity:
Bachelor of Law – 12 classes, 800 students (on yearly average)
Master of Law – 2 classes, 120 students (on yearly average)
Bachelor of Communication Science – 4 classes, 180 students (on yearly average)

Programme cycle starts in:
Summer semester (August)

Initial start of the programmes:
Bachelor of Law – 1957
Master of Law – 1982
Bachelor of Communication Science – 1967

Type of accreditation:
Initial accreditation

Procedure

A contract for the initial accreditation of the Bachelor of Law - Sarjana Hukum (Bachelor of Law/Legal Law Bachelor), Master of Law - Magister Hukum (Master of Law), and the Bachelor of Communication Science – Sarjana Ilmu Komunikasi (Bachelor of Communication Science) was made between FIBAA and the Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP) on February 16, 2021. On July 05, 2021, the HEI submitted a self-evaluation report, which included a detailed description of the programmes and further documents in order to prove that the criteria for programme accreditation are met.

At the same time, FIBAA appointed a review panel[2]. The HEI has agreed with the chosen experts. The panel consisted of:

Dr. Nurul Barizah
Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
Head of Quality Assurance Board; Former Dean of Faculty of Law and Vice Dean for Academic Affairs
(Jurisprudence, International Trade Law and WTO, International Intellectual Property Law, International Law, International Dispute Resolution)

Prof. Dr. Birgit Stöber
BSP Business & Law School, University of Applied Sciences, Germany
Professor of Communication Management
(Communication Science, Communication Management, Cultural Studies, Political Communication and Public Affairs, Media Competence, Public Relations and Business Journalism, Corporate Social Responsibility and Communication)

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Voegeli
University of Hamburg, Germany
Professor em. for Civil and Commercial Law
(Family Law, Sociology of Family Law, Family Policy, General Civil Law, Competition Law, European and International Business Law)

Ute Walter
Law Firm - Fachanwaltskanzlei Alte Elbgaustrasse, Hamburg, Germany
Lawyer
(Specialist for Family Law, Inheritance Law, Company Law, Tax Law)

Edgar Wiener
Free University of Berlin, Germany
Student of Law (State Examination)

FIBAA project manager:
Anja Gleissner

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[2] The names are presented in alphabetical order.

The assessment is based on the self-evaluation report, amended by further documents, as requested by the panel, and an online conference (because of the Covid-19 pandemic). The online conference took place on August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, 2021 with representatives of UNDIP via the video conferencing tool *Zoom*. At the end of the online conference, the panel has given a short feedback on its first impressions to representatives of the HEI.

The assessment report based on this was delivered to the HEI for comment on November 5, 2021. The statement on the report was given on November 09, 2021 and has been taken into account in the report at hand.

Summary

The Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP), the Master of Law Programme (MLP), and the Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP) offered by Universitas Diponegoro fulfil the FIBAA quality requirements for bachelor and master programmes and can be accredited by the Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation (FIBAA) for five years starting on November 26, 2021 and finishing on November 25, 2026 under conditions. The programmes are in accordance with the national and the European Qualification Frameworks and the European Standards and Guidelines in their applicable version valid as of the time of the opening of the procedure, and with the Bologna Declaration.

The panel members identified need for improvement regarding the following aspects *Study and exam regulation* and *Quality assurance and quality development* with respect to contents, processes and outcomes[3]. They recommend the accreditation on condition of meeting the following requirements:

- Condition 1:
  The University provides a Diploma Supplement to the graduates including a description of the national (higher) education system and an ECTS grading table (see chapter 3.2).

- Condition 2:
  The University implements an evaluation form that collects student feedback about the workload for each course (see chapter 5).

Proof of meeting these conditions is to be submitted by August 25, 2022.

Furthermore, the quality requirements that have not been fulfilled – Internationality of faculty and internationality of the student body (see chapter 3.4) – are not asterisk criteria and therefore do not lead to a condition. The measures the HEI takes to solve the identified problems are to be considered during the re-accreditation.

The panel members also identified several areas where the programmes could be further developed:

<u>For all programmes</u>
- The panel recommends restructuring the curricula and combining courses into modules so that in examinations the students not just focus on repeating knowledge, but also focus on its application, on problem-solving, and increase their analytical skills (see chapter 3.1).
- In order to maintain the level and to promote the language level of English of the lecturers, the panel recommends thinking about further promotion and qualification measures among the teaching staff (see chapter 3.4).
- The panel recommends that the number of international faculty as well as the number of faculty who have international work, study, or research experience should be increased (see chapter 3.4).
- The panel recommends increasing the number of international students, especially the number of international full-time students (see chapter 3.4).

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[3] These aspects are asterisk criteria which means that they are essential for the study programmes.

- The panel recommends making the academic guidebooks more user friendly by revising them and adding graphic overviews of the curricula, as well as revising the guidebooks regarding the correct use of the English language (see chapter 5).

For the law programmes
- For the law programmes, the panel recommends revising the course descriptions to contain competence oriented outcomes (see chapter 3.2).

For the Bachelor of Law Programme
- For the BLP, the panel recommends to put more emphasis on the core subjects and to move the more specialised courses to the elective courses (see chapter 3.1).
- The panel recommends giving more credits for the Bachelor thesis and for the Capstone module as well as for the internship in the BLP (see chapter 3.2).

For the Bachelor of Communication Science Programme
- In order to more strongly implement researched-based faculty, the panel recommends that UNDIP should employ more professors in the BCP (see chapter 4.1).

The measures that the HEI takes in order to implement the recommendations of the panel members will have to be considered during the re-accreditation.

There are criteria in which the programmes exceed the quality requirements:
- Student support by the faculty (see chapter 4.1)
- Career counselling and placement service (see chapter 4.5)

For the overall assessment of the programmes, please refer to the quality profile at the end of this report.

List of Tables

Information on the Institution

Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP) is one of the oldest public universities in Indonesia and was established on January 09, 1957. It is located in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. Currently, Universitas Diponegoro has eleven faculties, one postgraduate programme, and one vocational school with 56,461 students in total. Since the enactment of the Government Regulation Number 52 of 2015, UNDIP holds the status of Legal Entity State University (PTNBH[4]).

According to the *4 International College & Universities (4ICU) UniRank*, UNDIP was part of the top three universities in Indonesia in 2021, and according to *Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking (WUR)* 2021, UNDIP was ranked fourth among nine universities in Indonesia, and was ranked 1001-1200 internationally. In addition, the *QS World University Rankings* ranked UNDIP 801-1000 in 2020.

UNDIP has a strong commitment to improve the quality of education towards global standards by continuously improving the quality of education for its students, increasing the quantity and quality of research and scientific publications, and contributing to society through community services. Therefore, its vision is that "Universitas Diponegoro is to become an excellent research university" nationally and internationally by being in the Top 500 of the QS World University Rankings. To realise this vision, UNDIP set the following goals:
- Organise education to enable graduates to become excellent and competitive.
- Conduct research-based publications as well as community services that produce publications, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), textbooks, policies, and technologies, which are effective and efficient by prioritising local culture and resources.
- Developing professionalism, capability, and accountability in a good university governance, and independence in the administration of higher education.

In order to internationalise, UNDIP is opening international class programmes in various study programmes, allocating scholarship opportunities for applicants from abroad through the *Diponegoro Master Scholarship programme* (DISS) and the *Diponegoro Exchange Experience Programme* (DEEP), and is also cooperating with leading universities in the world to facilitate UNDIP's students to study abroad and vice versa.

In terms of quality assurance, most of the study programmes have been nationally accredited with an 'A' rating by the National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN-PT[5]). Endeavours to maintain and improve quality are carried out continuously through internal audits conducted at the study programmes, faculty, and university level (cf. self-evaluation report p. 3).

According to UNDIP, the Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP) is one of the study programmes in the Faculty of Law that is awarded an 'A' accreditation rating from the BAN-PT. The undergraduate programme started in 1957, and is therefore one of the oldest law study programmes. In 2019, the BLP opened an International Undergraduate Programme (IUP). In 2021, Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings (WUR) ranked the BLP UNDIP as the third best study programme in Indonesia. The vision of the BLP is "to become a

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[4] Perguruan Tinggi Nasional Berbadan Hukum
[5] Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi

research-based world-class study programme to produce professional, moral, and progressive-minded legal scholars based on the values of Pancasila[6] in 2025" (cf. self-evaluation report p. 4).

Established in 1982, the Master of Law Programme (MLP) is one of the leading master's degree programmes and part of the Faculty of Law and is awarded an 'A' accreditation rating from the BAN-PT. The MLP curriculum is designed for students to master legal knowledge and practice at Level 8 of the National Qualifications Framework for Indonesia (KKNI[7]). Fields of study that prospective students are interested in are Criminal Law Reform Studies, Economic and Business Law Studies, State Law Studies, International Law Studies, and Legal Studies. UNDIP states that the MLP programme has graduated many students who have a good reputation at the national and international level according to the graduate profile determined by the MLP. Furthermore, the MLP has experience in organising collaborative programmes in the field of education with well-known university partners abroad in the form of Double Degree Programmes and Sit-In Programmes for students. The MLP also has some international students from several countries registered as MLP students (cf. self-evaluation report p. 4).

The Bachelor of Communication Science Programme (BCP) was founded in 1967 and is one of the study programmes in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. The BCP has been maintaining its status of a high-quality communication science programme, and has achieved the 'A' accreditation rating from the BAN-PT for the last 30 years ever since the national accreditation rules applied to the BCP in the early 1990s. The BCP has a curriculum design with two majors that are also called concentrations, which are *Multimedia Journalism* and *Strategic Communication*. The graduates of the BCP are prepared to be professionals in the communication fields, such as in Journalism and Mass Media, Public Relations, Corporate Communication, Marketing Communication, Advertising, and as researchers in communication and social sciences in general. Aside from fostering teaching and learning programmes, the BCP is also continuously advancing its research programmes and actively developing community outreach programmes. In carrying out these programmes, the BCP persistently develops its networks with national and international institutions in its endeavours to achieve the vision to be an internationally reputable higher education institution (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 4-5).

Statistical data[8] and evaluation results

The three study programmes gather data on as well as evaluate the number of applicants, success rate, dropout rate, the average duration of study, and the average grade of the final degree. The evaluation is carried out and discussed in the faculty working meetings during which the curricula are also reviewed.

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[6] Pancasila is the official, foundational philosophical theory of Indonesia. It is composed of five principles and contends that they are inseparable and interrelated: Belief in God, Humanity, Unity of Indonesia, Democracy and Social Justice.
[7] Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional untuk Indonesia
[8] The dropout rate is calculated by counting the number of students who were unable to finish their studies in the given study period of seven years in the Bachelor programmes and four years in the Master programme according to the government rules, or who exit from the programmes at any point within the period of seven or four years. Meanwhile, the success rate is calculated by counting the number of students who were able to finish their studies without considering the duration of the studies.

In the MLP, the opening of a special research class programme and a special class for international programmes is in planning. In the BCP, the interest of prospective students and the number of applicants has shown an increasing trend. The BCP plans to continuously strengthen internationalisation efforts by admitting more international students, establishing credit transfer and exchange programmes to more overseas university partners, as well as establishing a number of Double Degree programmes.

Table 1: Statistical Data Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
# Study Places		653	865	850
# Applicants	∑	8270	9073	10540
	f	4052	4446	5586
	m	4218	4627	4954
Application rate		1266%	1049%	1240%
# First-Year Student	∑	597	768	869
	f	338	411	483
	m	259	357	386
Rate of female students		0.57	0.54	0.56
# Foreign Students[9]	∑	2	12	33
	f	0	7	25
	m	2	5	8
Rate of foreign students		0.34%	2%	4%
Percentage of occupied study places		91%	89%	102%
# Graduates	∑	514	459	372
	f	289	293	211
	m	225	166	161
Success rate		82,24%	83,61%	76,86%
Dropout rate		4%	2,37%	0,0%
Average duration of study		4.07	3.96	4.12
Average grade of final degree		3.43	3.51	3.50

Table 2: Statistical Data Master of Law Programme (MLP)

		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
# Study Places		150	150	150
# Applicants	∑	106	152	243

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[9] The number of the foreign students consists of full-time, exchange, and summer course students.

	F	47	65	112
	M	59	87	131
Application rate		71%	101%	162%
# First-Year Student	∑	95	131	123
	F	43	56	56
	M	52	75	67
Rate of female students		0.45	0.43	0.46
# Foreign Students	∑	0	0	4
	F	0	0	0
	M	0	0	4
Rate of foreign students		0%	0%	3%
Percentage of occupied study places		63%	87%	82%
# Graduates	∑	105	114	92
	F	47	53	34
	M	58	61	58
Success rate		90.50%	98.28%	96.80%
Dropout rate		*9.5%*	*1.72%*	*3.20%*
Average duration of study		2.32	2.1	2.15
Average grade of final degree		3.80	3.76	3.74

Table 3: Statistical Data Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
# Study Places		100	155	151
# Applicants	∑	5927	5449	7,662
	f	3344	3160	4367
	m	2628	2289	3295
Application rate		5927.00%	3515.48%	5074.17%
# First-Year Student	∑	182	155	214
	f	135	111	147
	m	47	44	67
Rate of female students		74%	72%	69%
# Foreign Students	∑	3	0	2
	f	1	0	1
	m	2	0	1
Rate of foreign students		2%	0.00%	1%
Percentage of occupied study places		182.00%	100.00%	141.72%
# Graduates	∑	108	102	64
	f	85	75	41
	m	23	39	23
Success rate		85.52%	92.36%	91.72%
Dropout rate		14.48%	7.65%	8.28%
Average duration of study		4.5	4.5	4.5
Average grade of final degree		3.7	3.5	3.5

Appraisal:

The panel notices that the number of applications generally exceeds the available study places of the study programmes, especially in the BCP. In the MLP the available study places have not been filled in the last three years. The panel encourages UNDIP to come up with appropriate measures to increase the number of students in the MLP. Although some steps have been taken to increase the number of international students such as launching the International Undergraduate Programme (IUP) in the BLP and the BCP, the number is still very low. Here, the panel sees great need for improvement. The panel welcomes the plans to continuously strengthen internationalisation efforts by admitting more international students, establishing credit transfer and exchange programmes to more overseas university partners, as well as establishing a number of Double Degree programmes in the BCP and suggests also including the other two study programmes in the internationalisation plans.

Programme Description and Appraisal in Detail

1   Objectives

1.1   Objectives of the study programmes (Asterisk-Criterion)

<u>Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)</u>

The objectives of the BLP are to provide a high quality legal education and to enable law graduates to have moral-based competitive as well as comparative advantages on a local, national, and global level. The world-class competitiveness is in line with the National Qualifications Framework for Indonesia (NQFI/KKNI) and the National Higher Education Standards (SN Dikti[10]).

The National Qualifications Framework for Indonesia (NQFI/KKNI) sets the undergraduate qualification standard at the level 6 of the NQFI, which are applying, examining, making designs, and utilising science and technology in solving procedural problems. To attain level 6 of the NQFI, the BLP establishes Expected Learning Outcomes (ELO) consisting of attitude, knowledge, general as well as specific skills in the curriculum that each course is aiming to achieve. In most of the BLP courses, the priority lies on achieving learning outcomes on knowledge as well as specific skills. The learning outcomes in the aspect of knowledge are:

- mastering theoretical concepts about
  - the characteristics, structure, and theory of legal science;
  - sources, principles, and legal norms;
  - the Indonesian national legal system and the history of its development;
- mastering basic knowledge about the history and theoretical aspects of Indonesian Positive Law, including Civil Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, State Administrative Law, International Law, Customary Law, and Islamic Law;
- mastering the principles, norms, and procedures for solving problems or legal cases through legal reasoning and application of the legal discovery method, which is the basis for the formulation of several elementary legal documents in the form of at least legal memoranda documents, legal documents for proceedings, legal documents for contracts, and legal documents with regulative function such as company regulations and administrative act;
- mastering and applying research methods logically and critically and being able to do legal writing clearly and correctly;
- mastering general concepts of legal philosophy, legal sociology, and comparative law to understand law in a contextual, systemic, and comprehensive manner.

Additionally, the learning outcomes in the aspects of specific skills are
- being able to formulate the concept of solving legal problems or cases by applying juridical thinking methods based on theoretical knowledge and the positive law about the source, principles, and legal norms from various scopes of the Indonesian Positive Law as the basic skills to carry out legal profession;

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[10] Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi

- being able to formulate ideas logically, critically, and argumentatively in the field of law and communicate them orally and/or in writing, especially in the academic community following academic ethics;
- being able to make appropriate, academic, as well as independent decisions with integrity, behaving responsibly when solving legal problems and cases, and being able to cooperate with peers;
- being able to be fair, ethical, law-abiding, and care about the social environment in designing and implementing laws. The overall graduates learning outcomes set by the BLP indicate that the parameters determined are under the Indonesian national qualification framework for undergraduate study programmes.

The process of preparing a curriculum leading to graduate learning outcomes is carried out by involving stakeholders both internal, such as lecturers, staff members, as well as students and external, such as alumni, and third parties. The objectives of the BLP to achieve *The Seven Stars* graduate profile are stated in the curriculum and consist of law policy maker, law problem solver, negotiator, entrepreneur, communicator, professional, and leader. The undergraduate programme is designed to train and educate qualified students so that they can practice in legal professions as professional legal experts such as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legal consultants, and government officials, either at the national or international level (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 9-10).

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

The objective of the MLP is to realise the defined vision and mission by
- graduating qualified and excellent graduates in developing and restoring legal science;
- implementing the quality learning process, and graduating students who are having competitive and comparative advantages;
- resolving legal problems in society and solving the complexity of legal problems through scientific thinking.

The strategy to carry out the MLP objectives is in line with the obligations stipulated by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to achieve the Three Pillars of Higher Education (TPHE/TPT[11]) that are based on Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education.

In addition, the goal of the establishment of the MLP is to enable graduates to become highly competitive based on the NQFI at level 8, which is the level to be achieved by graduates of master study programmes, and the National Higher Education Standards (NHES/SNPT[12]). To attain this level, the MLP determines ELOs in the curriculum consisting of attitudes, knowledge, general skills, and specific skills. Each course in the curriculum is aimed at achieving these learning outcomes. In most of the MLP courses, the emphasis of the learning outcomes is on the aspects of knowledge and specific skills.
The learning outcomes related to knowledge aspects are
- mastering legal theory and legal philosophy profoundly and comprehensively as the basis of critical thinking toward the development and application of the positive law in Indonesia;

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[11] *Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi*
[12] *Standar Nasional Perguruan Tinggi*

- mastering the fields of criminal law reform, economic and business law, state law, and international law comprehensively as the development of the fundamental law and applied law;
- mastering scientific thinking in developing legal and applied science;
- mastering normative or sociological legal research methods either with inter- or multidisciplinary approaches;
- mastering scientific publication techniques.

The learning outcomes related to specific skills aspects are
- being able to formulate the concept of solving legal problems through the development of legal knowledge and positive law as well as carrying out legal reasoning;
- being able to formulate argumentative and creative ideas in the field of law and/or positive law;
- being able to master mediation and negotiation skills as an alternative means of resolving disputes outside the court;
- being able to master the language of the law, legal communication, and IT systems to support the development of legal knowledge and its application;
- being disciplined, either independently or collaboratively, and to produce research products, which are part of the research roadmap in the field of the Indonesian Law and/or Positive Law.

The profiles of MLP graduates are legal reformer, legal researcher, and legal professional (legal drafter, policy maker, legal official, legal officer, legal advisor, and legal problem solver). The MLP graduates have become professionals in their respective fields, including academicians, lawyers, police officers, soldiers, prosecutors, judges, state civil servants, CEOs, and entrepreneurs (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 10-11).

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The ELOs in the Bachelor of Communication Programme curriculum are:
- to achieve mastery in communication skills;
- to achieve the capability to identify and to solve communication problems in adherence to the professional code of ethics;
- to achieve the capability to design and to conduct communication research projects;
- to achieve the capability to manage professional work in the field of media and journalism;
- to achieve the capability to design, to execute, and to evaluate communication programmes;
- to achieve the capability to make use of various communication technology advancements in communicating and collaborating with other parties.

Derived from these learning outcomes, the qualification objectives for the BCP graduates are to become:
- Strategic Communication Professionals who are capable to design, to execute, and to manage projects in the field of strategic/persuasive communication, such as business/social/political marketing communications, advertising, Public Relations, Corporate Communication, and Broadcasting in adherence to the professional code of ethics;

- Journalists and Content Creators who are capable to design and to produce journalism as well as other creative contents that can be disseminated through multimedia and digital platforms and further to become digital entrepreneurs.
- Researchers/Analysts who are capable of conducting communication research projects with the use of various research methods - both qualitative and quantitative approaches - and who are capable of communicating the research results in scientific forums and scientific journals.

With these qualification objectives, the graduates of the BCP are expected to be able to work both in profit and non-profit organisations.

These BCP qualification objectives are also in accordance with the NQF, which is regulated based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12/2012 and the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) No. 73/2013. Following the NQF, the BCP sets the qualification standard at level 6, which states to have the ability to apply, study, make designs, and utilise science and technology in solving procedural problems (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 11-12).

In addition to the qualifications objectives based on the NQF, the graduates of the BCP are also trained to have personal competence and soft skills in accordance with the qualifications formulated by Diponegoro University within the *COMPLETE* framework, which consist of:
- Communicator: ability to communicate in verbal and in writing,
- Professional: ability to work according to principles and to uphold the code of ethics,
- Leader: adaptive, responsive to the environment, proactive, and cooperative,
- Thinker: able to develop critical thinking, lifelong learning, and to be a researcher,
- Entrepreneur: strong work ethic, entrepreneurial skills, innovative, and independent,
- Educator: able to become agents of change.

For all programmes

The programmes continuously update their qualification objectives by observing the development of the industries globally and nationally. These updates also follow UNDIP's graduate qualification standards, which undergo an annual review and curriculum evaluations every five years in which the learning outcomes of the graduates are evaluated through curriculum workshops at the faculty level. In every annual curriculum review, the programmes also receive input from industrial partners, professional associations, alumni, and current students. Further, UNDIP provides formal guidelines as well as a standardised format for curriculum documents for each study programme to use. Both are constantly updated to ensure that there is consistency in the standard of competency of graduates at the national, university, and study programme levels. Every change in the curriculums is documented in detail and published on the websites.

Appraisal:

During the online conference, the panel learned from students and alumni that graduates have good chances on the labour market. This confirms that the objectives of the programme at hand meet the expectations of employers. The qualification objectives are explained and convincingly presented in relation to target group, targeted professional fields, and societal

context of the discipline. They embrace academic proficiency, comprehensive employability, as well as the development of the individual student's personality. The subject-specific and extra-curricular qualification objectives and skills to be acquired correspond with the aspired level at graduation. They take into account the requirements of the national qualifications framework of Indonesia.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.1* Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			x[13]		

1.2 International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

The BLP has an International Undergraduate Programme to attract students from other countries to study at Universitas Diponegoro with lectures being held in English. In the last two years, this programme has successfully organised a Summer Course Programme for international students from several countries and has had Student Exchange Programmes with overseas campuses, such as the Student Exchange Programme Fall 2021 in collaboration with Universiteit Leiden in the Netherlands.

In addition to the IUP, the BLP has developed an internationally-oriented curriculum which is grouped as International Law and is managed by the International Law Department. This department offers 15 international perspective-related courses taught by international law expert lecturers. The courses taught are e.g. International Law, International Criminal Law, International Maritime Law, International Treaties Law, International Organization Law, Humanitarian Law, Diplomatic and Consular Law, and International Environmental Law. Besides the International Law Department, other departments also offer courses with international perspectives, such as the course International Private Law. Further, as part of the faculty's policy, the Dean always encourages and supports lecturers to study abroad, to publish articles in reputable international journals, to be a presenter at international conferences, and to be a guest lecturer at universities overseas. Periodically, the Faculty of Law UNDIP holds international conferences, such as the *International Conference on Law, Economic & Governance* (ICOLEG), attended by BLP lecturers and students as participants. The Faculty of Law UNDIP also has a newly pioneered international journal named Diponegoro Law Review and Masalah-Masalah Hukum (Legal Issues) which also serves as a forum for national and international authors to publish scientific articles in the field of law.

The students of the BLP are also actively involved in international organisations, such as the *Asian Law Student Association* (ALSA) *Local Chapter UNDIP*, promoting international topics in academic and non-academic fields. BLP students are encouraged to gain an international view within the academic atmosphere which is supported by the regular invitation of

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[13] All programmes

international visiting lecturers. A total of 18 visiting lecturers between 2018 and 2021 from Malaysia, Australia, Austria, and the Netherlands taught at the BLP. Students benefit learning from the many international experiences shared in their lectures which have helped them as graduates in their positions e.g. as diplomats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassadors, permanent representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, or lawyers (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 12-13).

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

The MLP supports the full-time studies of international students by offering scholarship programmes provided by DIMAS, UNDIP Scholarships, and Darmasiswa admission channels. One student studied full-time at the MLP in 2018, another one in 2019, and three students in 2020. The students are from Timor Leste, Rwanda, Madagascar, Palestine, and Papua New Guinea.

The strategies to strengthen the international orientation to improve the skills of the graduates so that they are able to work at the international level, both in the private and public sectors include:

- The Implementation of International Law Studies
  The goal of the implementation of the International Law Studies is to accommodate the development of science, especially in the field of international law. Referring to the 2017 MLP Curriculum, some courses in the International Law Studies are in accordance with the MLP Guidebook including International Law and Finance, Law and Utilization of Air and Space Resources, Economic Law and Policy, International Trade Law, Maritime and Trade Law, International Trade Dispute Resolution, Regional Law and Economic Cooperation, Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, International Law and Indonesian Foreign Policy, Capita Selecta International Criminal Law, Capita Selecta Law and Human Rights, Migrant Labour Law and National Policy as well as Negotiation and Contract Drafting.
- The Implementation of the Visiting Lecture Programme at MLP
  The MLP regularly invites international lecturers from well-known universities. Its purpose is to enrich the scientific knowledge of the MLP students so that they gain different legal perspectives, either from an international point of view or get to know legal comparisons aspects from other countries. Several international lecturers were invited by the MLP from:
    - Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
    - Canberra University, Law School, Australia
    - Flinders University, College of Business, Government, and Law, Australia
    - Youngsan University, South Korea
    - Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
    - International Institute for Middle East and Balkan Studies Department for Strategic Studies on Asia, Austria
    - Flinders University Law School, Australia
- The participation of MLP lecturers and students in various international scientific activities
  MLP lecturers and students actively participate in international scientific activities such as scientific conferences and joint research, and also contribute to reputable international scientific publications. Periodically, the Faculty of Law UNDIP organises the International Conference on Law, Economic, and Governance (ICOLEG) which is

one of the scientific forums at an international level for the academic community, students, and lecturers. The MLP also published scientific legal journals e.g. Law Reform, a Law Journal as well as the Journal of Indonesian Legal Development[14], both of which have been nationally accredited (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 13-14).

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The strengthening of international orientation in the BCP to become a reputable higher education institution with national and international networks is reflected in the vision and mission statements of the university, the faculty, and the study programme. One of the early internationalisation efforts at the BCP was the curriculum benchmarking 2005 – 2007 with the Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Arizona State University which was supported by the US Department of State. This curriculum benchmarking provides the initial foundation for the formation of two majors in the BCP curriculum, *Journalism* and *Strategic Communication*. The internationalisation endeavour was then continued through a number of different strategies, namely

- by developing international collaborations that provide opportunities for international academic activities and learning experiences. The BCP has signed MoUs with a number of universities for the Credit Transfer System (CTS) programme, summer school, exchange programme, and other academic activities. One example is the BCP's participation in the European Union Support to Higher Education in the ASEAN Region (SHARE) programme for outbound and inbound student mobility to Europe and several ASEAN countries.

- by creating the IUP for international students to study and also gain their degree in the BCP. This programme has admitted international students from Madagascar and Sudan in 2020. The admission of international students in the BCP is supported by scholarships provided by UNDIP, called the UNDIP Scholarship Programme.

- by supporting BCP lecturers to gain international qualifications from universities overseas. A number of BCP lecturers graduated from universities abroad, such as the USA, Australia, and the Philippines. Since 2019, UNDIP has been providing scholarships for lecturers to study overseas. Currently, there are lecturers who are studying in the UK and in Germany.

- by providing professional development programmes for the lecturers to gain international certifications. The BCP has sent lecturers to take part in teaching certification programmes in English, such as the Cambridge TKT Certification of Content, Language, Integrated Learning programme, and the English Medium Instruction certification programme (EMI - ASIA University, Taiwan) (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 14-15).

Appraisal:

The study programmes offer the possibility for students to take international aspects into account through cooperation opportunities with foreign HEIs. The panel welcomes the establishment of the IUP in the two Bachelor's programmes as well as the opportunity for the MLP students to take part in the Double Degree Programme e.g. with the *University of Wisconsin - Madison (USA).* To become more international, the panel sees room for

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[14] Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia

improvement regarding the increase of the number of international faculty (cf. recommendation chapter 3.4).

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.2* International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)			x		

1.3 Positioning of the study programmes

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

According to UNDIP, the BLP has been established more than 60 years ago as its first study programme and is contributing to educating legal experts in developing law in Indonesia. The BLP is the flagship study programme of UNDIP due to the high interest of employers of law graduates from the BLP and of prospective students who wish to study in the BLP. These two factors are responsible for the growth of the BLP and led to the plan to continue the development into one of the leading programmes in both Universitas Diponegoro and of the law colleges in Indonesia. The number of interested candidates who would like to study in the BLP every year exceeds the available study spaces (see table 1). In 2019, the BLP was ranked at the top at receiving registrations nationally in the field of social sciences and humanities on the State University National Entrance Examination (SBMPTN) – an entrance examination which is a part of new student admissions in higher education institutions nationwide.

The BLP holds focus group discussion (FGD) activities and invites alumni to identify and analyse the overall graduate job market each year. The results of the FGD are considered for the preparation of the study programme curriculum and graduate profiles. In addition to the annual FGD, the BLP continuously conducts an alumni tracer programme to find out if alumni are working the fields that match their skills. The goals and objectives of the BLP are written down in the university and faculty strategic plans that are periodically prepared for five years and adjusted to the targets per year.

The curriculum of the BLP is taking the market demand into consideration thus trying to minimise the number of graduates not to be recognised by the job market. Some of the graduate students have been assigned e.g. to serve as the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Constitutional Justice and Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Head of the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN), Director and Deputy of the Pancasila Ideology Development Agency, Indonesian Ambassador, Legislative Member, Commissioner of General Election Commission (KPU), National Police Commission, Ad Hoc Judge, and Corruption Crime Judge. Further, many graduates are working as law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and lawyers. In addition, some graduates are working as lecturers at public and private universities in Indonesia as well as in the banking and corporate sectors (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 15-17).

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

As one of the leading master study programmes in UNDIP, the MLP always strives to achieve the targets set by the faculty or university. The performance indicators set for the MLP are evaluated periodically to ensure the achievement of predetermined targets. The number of prospective students from several regions throughout Indonesia and abroad to take part in the selection process increases significantly every year (see table 2). The MLP wants to maintain the reputation of its good academic quality and also prevent a decrease in interest from prospective students. That is also why the curriculum is always updated regularly and why further the MPL invites expert lecturers whose expertise in their fields is well-known nationally and internationally. These lecturers have gained experience in academics and practice by holding several important strategic positions in various government sectors. Additionally, well-known legal practitioners are teaching in the MLP. Another important factor is the support of adequate facilities and infrastructure for everyone which makes the study programme inclusive and therefore various groups can be accepted to continue their studies in the MLP.

According to UNDIP, based on the results of a survey, employers are satisfied with the MLP graduates in terms of their basic abilities compared to graduates from similar study programmes from other universities in Indonesia. Employment opportunities for MLP graduates are e.g. lecturers at various state and private universities, law enforcement professionals such as (ad hoc) judges, attorneys, lawyers, police officers, state civil servants, researchers in research institutions, legislative members, and members of the military. Government agencies and private companies assign their employees to continue studying at the MLP (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 17-18).

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The Bachelor of Communication Programme in UNDIP was established in 1967. According to UNDIP, the BCP is one of the top 10 communication programmes in Indonesia, and is also one of the most popular programmes among high-school graduates. Aside from this, the BCP has a large number of alumni working across various communication professions, in numerous government agencies and private institutions, and in profit-oriented and non-profit organisations. Further, the BCP has always been able to attract a high number of applicants each year as shown in table 3. Thus, the BCP holds a strong position in the educational market. The main competitors of the BCP are communication programmes in other national state universities. With the growing number of applicants each year and the availability of employment for the graduates in the job market, the BCP answers both prospective students' demands and employers/industrial demands. The BCP is positioned as one of the programmes to fulfil the demand in social science and humanities education. Hence, the BCP fits UNDIP's profile to enable graduates to become excellent and competitive and who are able to contribute to the development of science, technology, arts, culture, and education at a national and international level. This is in line with UNDIP's mission to be the state education institution that actively contributes in educating nations' future generations.

Apart from the popularity of the programme among applicants, the BCP also has a strong positioning in terms of curriculum. The curriculum offers the two majors Strategic Communication and Multimedia Journalism, and has a clear linkage with the careers in the job market. The content of the curriculum is continuously reviewed and evaluated with the involvement of professionals, alumni, employers, and industrial partners, which ensures that it is up to date and highly relevant to the employers.

BCP graduates generally find employment in the field of journalism and broadcasting, such as in print/online media, radio broadcasting, TV broadcasting company, marketing communication, Public Relations, advertising agencies, event organiser/management, and other communication related fields. The typical jobs of these graduates at the entry level are reporters, account executives, Public Relations officers, branding strategist staff, sales teams, marketing research teams, etc. Public Relations jobs usually can be found both in private and government institutions. There are a considerable number of graduates who become government workers or civil employees upon their graduation. To monitor whether the graduates find adequate employment, a graduate survey which is organised at the university level, called Tracer Study, is continuously conducted (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 18-19).

Appraisal:

The reasons given for the positioning of the study programmes in the educational market are plausible. The panel acknowledges the fact that the application figures exceed by far the study places that especially the BCP can offer.

As far as the positioning of the programmes in the job market is concerned, the arguments in support of graduate employability on the basis of the stated qualification objectives are sufficiently presented. The future fields of employment for graduates are plausibly set forth. Also, the University analyses the job market for graduates on a continuous basis and comprehensively incorporates the results in the study programmes. The faculties regularly track the chances of graduates on the job market in contact with the alumni network. The study programmes are integrated into the HEI's overall strategic concept. The study programmes' qualification goals are in line with the HEI's mission and strategic planning. The panel welcomes UNDIP's concept of internationalisation by opening up the IUP, and allocating funds to send students and staff abroad.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market			x		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates („Employability")			x		
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			x		

2   Admission

The Ministry of National Education provides an admission guideline for new undergraduate students that must be followed by state universities in Indonesia. There are several paths for undergraduate candidates to apply, namely the *National Selection for State University* (SNMPTN[15]), the *Joint Entrance Test for State University Admission* (SBMPTN[16]), the *High Achieving Student Selection* (SBUB), and the *Independent Selection* (UM). Candidates interested in a Master's degree - the requirement for a Master's Programme is a Bachelor Degree - can apply via the *Independent Selection* for postgraduate. Professional experience is not mandatory for undergraduate applicants, while in a postgraduate programme, applicants may have professional experiences. The requirements for national and international student admission are reflected by the strategic objectives of the study programmes to obtain the best candidates who will complete their studies successfully. For the registration process, applicants are required to have complete documents, such as a diploma or school graduation certificate, report cards, ID Card (KTP), and Family Card (KK).

UNDIP officially regulates the admission requirements in the document 'Regulation of the rector of Universitas Diponegoro number 1 of 2020 on new student admission at Universitas Diponegoro'. The University has several student admission selection paths for undergraduate students:

- National Selection for State University Admission (SNMPTN)
  This option is implemented and managed nationally by the Higher Education Entrance Test Institute (HEETI/LTMPT) under the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. Selection is made based on the results of academic achievements and/or portfolios.
- Joint Entrance Test for State Universities (SBMPTN)
  This option is carried out by the HHEETI as well and is based on the results of the Computer Based Examination (CBE) test scores.
- High Achieving Student Selection (*Seleksi Bibit Unggul Berprestasi*/SBUB)
  This option is based on non-academic portfolio/talent achievements possessed by prospective participants. Talent selection aims to develop the participants' abilities by providing them assistance in talent training and providing access to join national and international competitions.
- Independent Selection (UM) for the Undergraduate Programme
  This assessment is based on report cards and CBT exams organized by UNDIP. The decision-maker and board members for the selection of admission are the rector, vice-rectors, Dean, and members of the quality assurance team.

For the International Undergraduate Programme (IUP), a track which uses English as the language of instruction, the goal is to enable graduates to become globally competitive. Interested candidates can register via the UNDIP website. The admission requirements for the IPU are:

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[15] Seleksi Nasional Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri
[16] Seleksi Bersama Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri

- Having an Indonesian high school certificate or equivalent, A-level qualification, or an IB qualification[17],
- Taking the Diponegoro English Test (DET) during the entrance exam or a score of around 500 in the TOEFL test,
- Taking the Diponegoro Scholastic Test (DMST).
- Taking a *Written Academic Potential* (TPA)
- Interview in English

English language skills are required for reading study materials as well as understanding lectures taught in English. Therefore, all applicants must take an English language test. For the BLP and BCP students, a written test in English is oriented towards understanding a text. For the IUP students, English proficiency must be proven through a special English test by UNDIP and an interview/FGD in English. For the MLP, the TOEFL test score must be above 450. International students need to attach a certificate with a minimum TOEFL score of 525. In the BLP, the course *English for Law* is mandatory and in the BCP there is a mandatory English course as well.

International students have to have the ability to speak Indonesia 375 UKBI[18] at the end of semester 3. Language courses for Bahasa Indonesia as well as English are available at UNDIP's Faculty of Cultural Science and are free to access for the students as extra-curricular courses.

At the Master level, UNDIP offers the Independent Selection (UM). The assessment is based on the Academic Potential Tests, English test, and study substance test (interview or written). For the interview session, lecturers take part and evaluate the candidates. The results are discussed by the rector, vice-rectors, the quality assurance team and the Dean.

International Admission:
- The *Diponegoro Master Scholarship* (DISS) is a special admission selection for prospective international students who are awarded scholarships from UNDIP. The selection is based on the academic portfolio and the TOEFL score. The target group are prospective students from various countries, especially those from developing countries in Asia.
- The *Diponegoro Exchange Experience Programme* (DEEP) is designed to accommodate international students from both partner and non-partner Higher Education Institutions/Universities around the globe to study one semester at UNDIP.

On the website of UNDIP, prospective students can find information on the admissions process, such as application requirements and registration procedures, as well as on the costs, and type of required tests. Further, Universitas Diponegoro provides counselling by student counselling services and other help centres for prospective students e.g. to clarify specific questions on scholarships, the administrative and technical requirements of required tests, and career perspectives. A personal consultation is provided during office hours (8am to 2pm), either in person, by phone, email, WhatsApp, or online chat. UNDIP also provides advice to prospective applicants at high schools or other exhibition events.

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[17] The International Baccalaureate Diploma (IB Diploma) is a school-leaving qualification awarded by the Geneva-based private International Baccalaureate Organisation (IB Organisation). The IB Diploma is a general education school-leaving qualification and comprises a two-year Diploma Programme.
[18] Uji Kemahiran Berbahasa Indonesia (UKBI) is a test of Indonesian language proficiency.

All admissions of new students from within or outside Indonesia are conducted centrally at the University. The test management is carried out by a committee appointed by the Rector of UNDIP. This committee's tasks include the preparation, implementation, and results management of the tests. UNDIP is responsible for the transparency and documentation of procedures as well as for admissions decisions on special tests that are held by the HEI. The data of the results is submitted to the management to be discussed with the Deans to make a decision. The results of the decision are then stated in a Rector Decree which can be accessed online though not everyone can access the test results. To facilitate the implementation and to maintain the quality, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) have been developed for all admissions pathways. Admission procedures are documented and accessible by interested parties; admission decisions are based on transparent criteria and communicated in writing (cf. self-evaluation report pp. 20-24).

Appraisal:

The panel has the view that the admission procedure is regulated and conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Indonesian Higher Education Law. The admission requirements are defined and comprehensible. UNDIP not only has high admission requirements, but there are also a lot of possibilities to be admitted to the study programmes. Not only are nationally determined admission requirements such as a mandatory English test used and taken into account, but individual tests in the master programme and in the IUP track of the BLP and BCP open up to international students and are thus oriented towards the strategic international goals of the HEI. In terms of selection procedure, it is a nationally centralised process, so there is clear transparency. The panel points out, however, that the processes could be too complicated to understand for external parties and thus possibly for students from abroad due to the various admission options. Therefore the panel **recommends** clarifying the admission requirements for each of the degree programmes individually in order to show international students what exactly is required. Applicants can directly address student counselling services via email, phone, online, and in person.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
2.1*	Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2	Counselling for prospective students			X		
2.3*	Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*)	Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5*	Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6*	Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

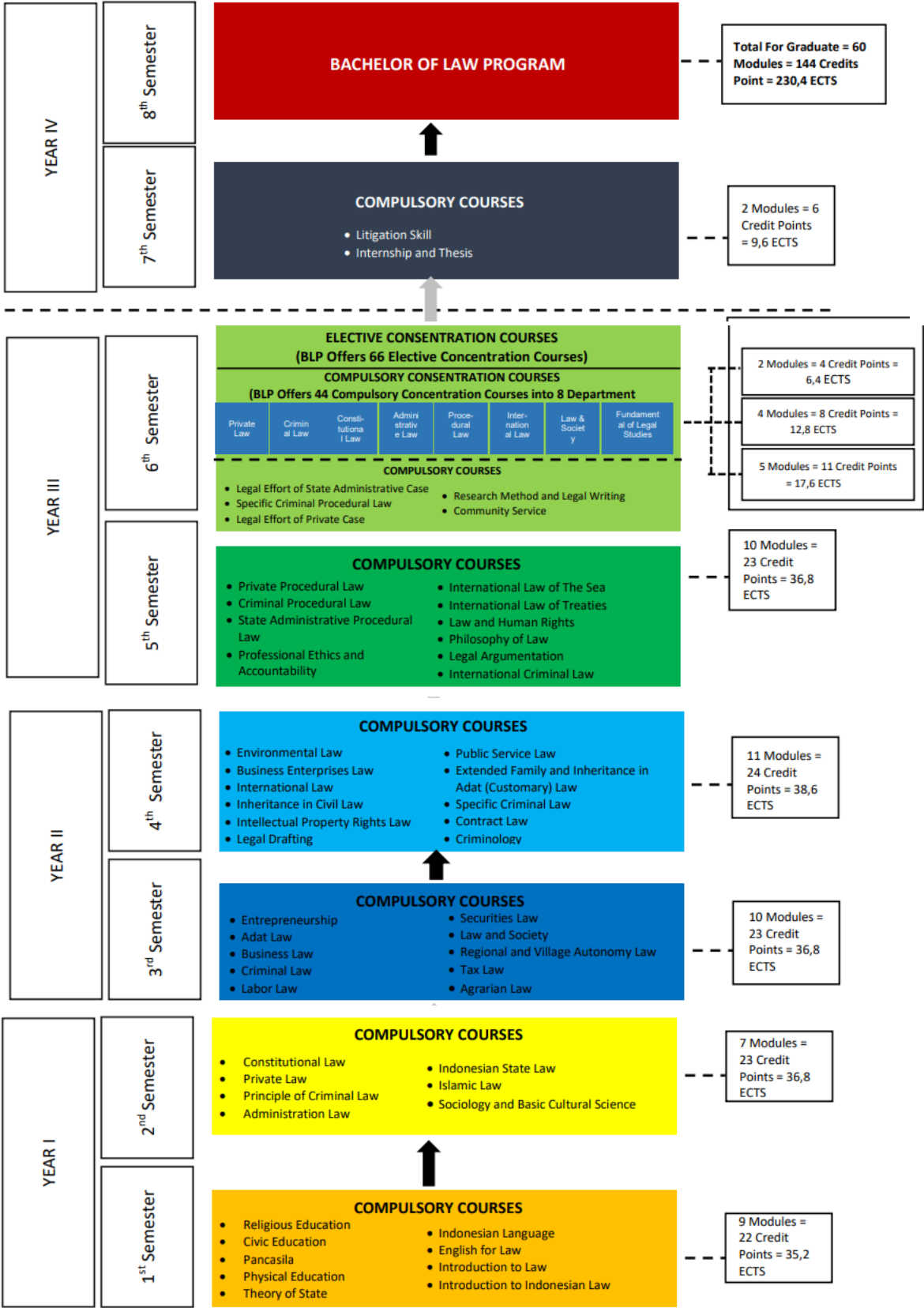# 3 Contents, structure, and didactical concept of the programme

3.1 Contents
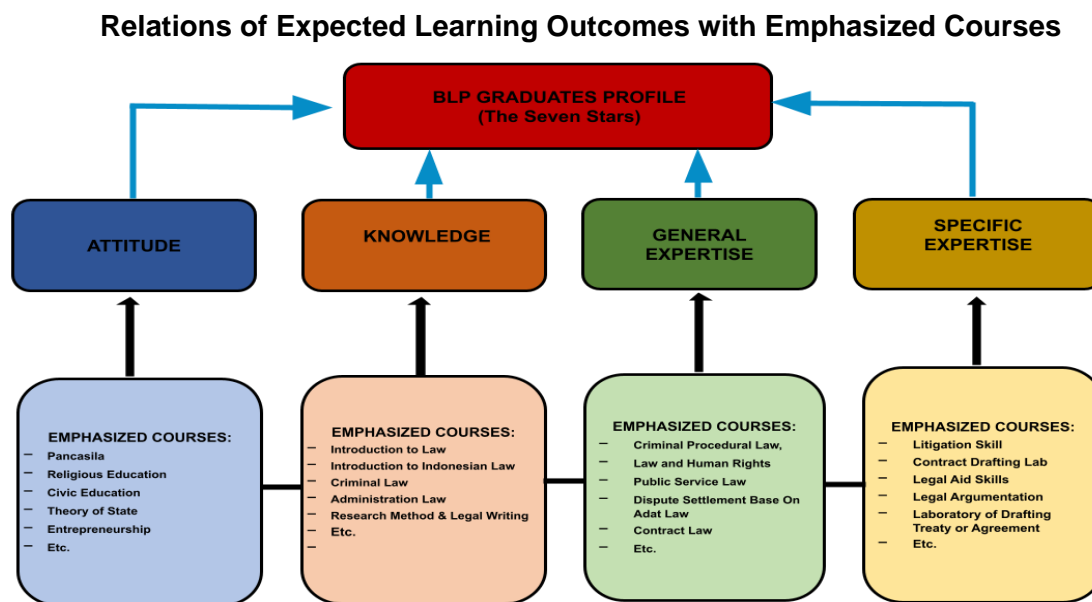
Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

After conducting an evaluation, focus group discussions, and workshops, the BLP revised its curriculum and now offers the *2017 Curriculum*. The requirement for graduation is to take 60 courses equal to 144 SKS credits (230.4 ECTS credits).

The BLP offers 164 courses including the thesis. BLP students are required to take 60 courses (144 SKS credits / 230.4 ECTS credits), consisting of 54 compulsory courses (132 SKS credits / 211.20 ECTS credits) and six elective courses (twelve SKS credits / 19.2 ECTS credits). Elective courses consist of compulsory concentration courses and elective concentration courses. Out of the 110 offered elective courses, six elective courses have to be taken, four compulsory concentration courses and two elective concentration courses. The BLP offers 66 elective concentration courses and 44 compulsory concentration courses, grouped into eight departments / concentrations, namely *Private Law*, *Criminal Law*, *State Constitutional Law*, *Administrative Law*, *Procedural Law*, *International Law*, *Law and Society*, and *Fundamental of Legal Studies*.

BLP offers courses/modules, consisting of:
54 compulsory courses for all students
44 compulsory concentration courses
66 elective concentration courses

YEAR IV

8th Semester

BACHELOR OF LAW PROGRAM

Total For Graduate = 60
Modules = 144 Credits
Point = 230,4 ECTS

7th Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Litigation Skill
- Internship and Thesis

2 Modules = 6
Credit Points
= 9,6 ECTS

YEAR III

6th Semester

ELECTIVE CONSENTRATION COURSES
(BLP Offers 66 Elective Concentration Courses)

COMPULSORY CONSENTRATION COURSES
(BLP Offers 44 Compulsory Concentration Courses into 8 Department

Private Law	Criminal Law	Consti-tutional Law	Administrative Law	Procedural Law	International Law	Law & Society	Fundamental of Legal Studies

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Legal Effort of State Administrative Case
- Specific Criminal Procedural Law
- Legal Effort of Private Case
- Research Method and Legal Writing
- Community Service

2 Modules = 4 Credit Points = 6,4 ECTS

4 Modules = 8 Credit Points = 12,8 ECTS

5 Modules = 11 Credit Points = 17,6 ECTS

5th Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Private Procedural Law
- Criminal Procedural Law
- State Administrative Procedural Law
- Professional Ethics and Accountability
- International Law of The Sea
- International Law of Treaties
- Law and Human Rights
- Philosophy of Law
- Legal Argumentation
- International Criminal Law

10 Modules =
23 Credit
Points = 36,8
ECTS

YEAR II

4th Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Environmental Law
- Business Enterprises Law
- International Law
- Inheritance in Civil Law
- Intellectual Property Rights Law
- Legal Drafting
- Public Service Law
- Extended Family and Inheritance in Adat (Customary) Law
- Specific Criminal Law
- Contract Law
- Criminology

11 Modules =
24 Credit
Points = 38,6
ECTS

3rd Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Entrepreneurship
- Adat Law
- Business Law
- Criminal Law
- Labor Law
- Securities Law
- Law and Society
- Regional and Village Autonomy Law
- Tax Law
- Agrarian Law

10 Modules =
23 Credit
Points = 36,8
ECTS

YEAR I

2nd Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Constitutional Law
- Private Law
- Principle of Criminal Law
- Administration Law
- Indonesian State Law
- Islamic Law
- Sociology and Basic Cultural Science

7 Modules =
23 Credit
Points = 36,8
ECTS

1st Semester

COMPULSORY COURSES
- Religious Education
- Civic Education
- Pancasila
- Physical Education
- Theory of State
- Indonesian Language
- English for Law
- Introduction to Law
- Introduction to Indonesian Law

9 Modules =
22 Credit
Points = 35,2
ECTS

The relationship between study learning outcomes and several courses can be described as follows:

Relations of Expected Learning Outcomes with Emphasized Courses

In Indonesia, the naming of study programmes in higher education is regulated by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Bachelor of Law Programme is named *Program Studi Hukum* and the awarded degree is called *Sarjana Hukum* (S.H.).

In the BLP, theory and practice are closely related. The programme is composed of 71 theoretical courses (43.29 %) and 93 practical courses (56.71 %). Teaching includes problem-based learning and case studies, as well as interactive, holistic, scientific, collaborative, and student-centred methods. Lecturers share their practical knowledge in the courses and a mandatory internship is part of the curriculum for the students can gain practical insights.
The BLP offers an interdisciplinary curriculum with courses such as *English for Law*, *Entrepreneurship*, *Religious Education*, *Law and Society*, *Anthropology Law*, and *Legal Argumentation*.

Including ethical aspects in the curriculum aims to make students understand the importance of values and leads them to think critically, rationally, and to be fully aware when making decisions. Students learn about ethical aspects in several courses, such as *Professional Ethics and Accountability*, *Religious Education*, and *Philosophy of Law*. In addition to these courses, ethical aspects are covered through character education training, student leadership training, and writing ethics training to identify plagiarism.

In the course *Research Methods and Legal Writing*, students have to prepare a plan for a research proposal and submit it for writing a bachelor's thesis. The research proposal is prepared following the research methodology taught at the undergraduate level. Students' ability to do research can also be obtained outside formal learning settings by joining student organisation activities on campus with a focus on research and writing, such as the *Social Class Discussion Group* and the *Research and Debate Group*. BLP students were successful in past scientific writing competitions at the national level, such as achieving the third place in the *Prof. Erman Radjaguguk Cup scientific writing competition*, being the runner up of the

National Law Week scientific writing competition, the winner of *FORJUST LKTIN*, as well as the winner of the *Parahyangan Legal Scientific Writing Competition* (see self-report page 34). The assignments (50 %), mid-semester examinations (25 %), and the final examinations (25 %) count towards the final grade and are the assessment criteria to determine the passing of a course. Oral examinations, case studies, creating projects, forming legal opinions, or preparing lawsuits are forms of exams in the BLP. The results of the assessments are publicly announced and published on the *Academic Research and Community Service Information System* SIAP, an academic information system that displays learning activities for students and lecturers. The provisions, criteria, procedures, and assessment forms are listed in the manual of the BLP. Students are required to write a bachelor's thesis as a requirement for graduation with the assessment criteria consisting of a thesis manuscript (60 %), and a thesis examination (40 %). The result of the bachelor's thesis assessment is announced and published on SIAP. Students' bachelor's thesis that have been tested and revised must be published in a journal. Lecturers provide feedback on assignments, course exams, and theses in order for the students to improve.

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

Currently, the MLP uses the *2017 Curriculum*. The curriculum is in line with the vision and mission of the MLP. 63 courses are offered of which 48 are compulsory courses including the thesis, and 15 are elective courses. Every student is required to take a total of 19 courses (42 SKS credits) to obtain a Master of Law degree consisting of 16 *Compulsory Courses* (32 SKS credits), two *Electives Courses* (4 SKS credits), and the thesis (6 SKS credits). Students can choose between five specialisations, namely *Criminal Law Reform Studies*, *Economic and Business Law Studies*, *State Law Studies*, *International Law Studies*, and *Legal Science Studies*.

The relationship between the Graduate Learning Outcomes (GLO) and the courses can be seen in the 2017 MLP Curriculum Book. Examples of the relationship between the GLO and the Emphasized Courses can be seen in the flowchart below:
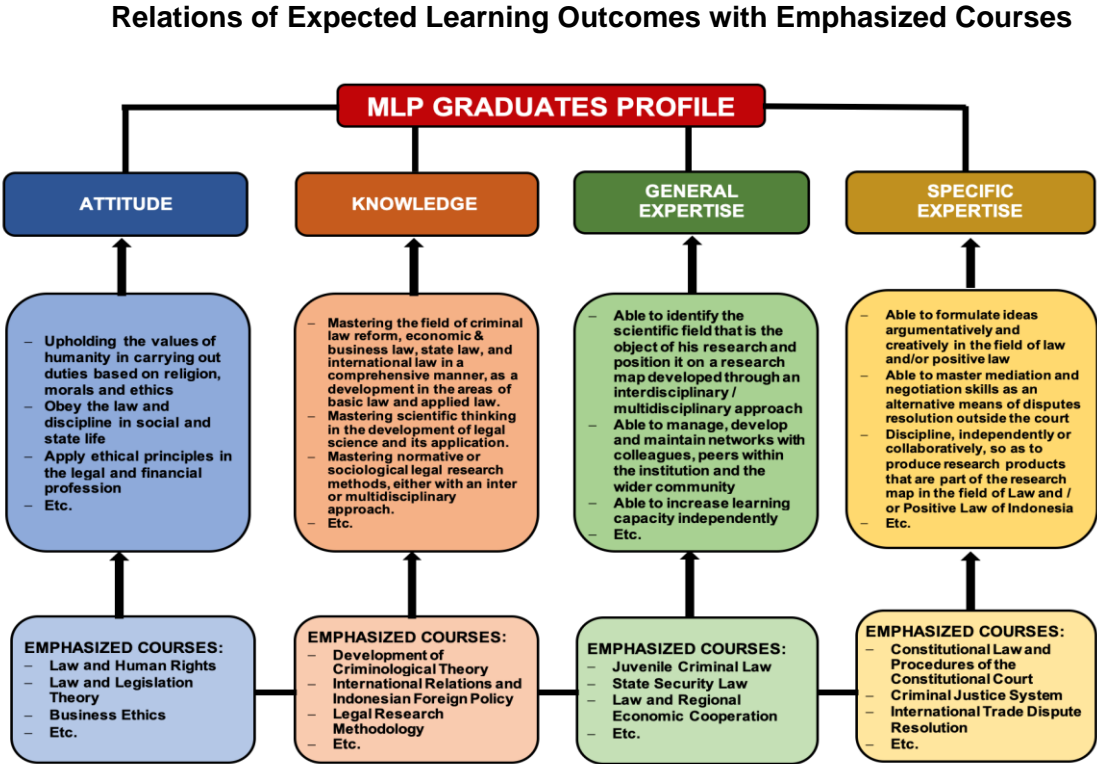
Relations of Expected Learning Outcomes with Emphasized Courses

In Indonesia, the naming of study programmes in higher education is regulated by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The degree that is awarded to the Master of Law Programme graduates is called *Magister Hukum* (M.H.).

In the MLP, the curriculum consists of theory, practice, and research courses. The teaching style is interactive and includes problem-based learning and case studies, as well as student-centred methods. Lecturers share their practical knowledge in the courses and several courses focus on practice, such as *Criminal Justice System*, *Law and Legislation Theory*, *Constitutional Law and Procedures of the Constitutional Court*, and *Contract Law, Business Dispute Resolutions*, and *Negotiation and Contract Drafting*.

The MLP offers interdisciplinary elective courses which are updated on a regular basis taking new developments in technology as well as socio-political dynamics of the world into account, such as *Progressive Law*, *Corporate Crime*, and *Migrant Worker Law and National Policy*.

One goal of the MLP is that its graduates carry out duties based on religion, morals, and ethics, internalize academic values, norms, and ethics, and apply ethical principles in the legal and financial professions. Ethical aspects are emphasized both in the courses *Philosophy of Science*, *Philosophy of Law*, and *Business Ethics*, as well as in writing training with the aim to prevent plagiarism.

MLP students must take the course *Legal Research Methodology* in their first semester which covers various research methods used in the field of Law, both qualitative and quantitative, so that the students are able to design and conduct research with the appropriate methodology. The students are required to submit a research proposal in accordance with the research methodology at the master level before writing their thesis.

Assignments and case studies (25 %), mid-semester examinations (30 %), and the final examinations (45 %) count towards the final grade and are the assessment criteria to determine the passing of a course. The forms of assessment can be written examinations, oral examinations, and presentation-based papers or articles. The results of the assessments are announced publicly and can be accessed by the students via SIAP. As a requirement for graduation in the MLP, students are obligated to write a thesis as well as present and defend it in front of examiners. The criteria and procedures for the thesis assessment can be accessed in the academic provisions and the results of the thesis assessment can be accessed via SIAP. A thesis that has been tested and revised must be published in the *UNDIP Institutional Repository*.

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The BCP contains different categories of courses with specific learning objectives and outcomes, namely core courses, concentration courses, elective courses, mandatory courses by the University, and mandatory courses by the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.

The total number of credits required to obtain a Bachelor's degree in the BCP is 145 SKS credits (232 ECTS credits). Core courses, concentration courses, and elective courses which aim to develop competencies specifically related to Communication Science make up a total of 111 SKS credits (77 %). 54 SKS credits are given in the core courses including the internship (3 SKS credits) which provide theoretical and methodological knowledge in the field of Communication Science. 36 SKS credits are obtained in the concentration courses. Students can choose one of the concentrations *Journalism* or *Strategic Communication*. 21 SKS credits have to be earned in elective courses.

Mandatory courses by the university make up 22 SKS credits and mandatory courses by the faculty 12 SKS credits which give a total to 34 SKS credits (23 %). The mandatory courses by the University put an emphasis on knowledge and skills to build a national identity and to gain insights as part of Indonesian citizens whereas the mandatory courses by the faculty put an emphasis on knowledge in the field of socio-political sciences. Mandatory courses by the University also include the final project, which can be taken in the form of the undergraduate thesis (research project), or the capstone project (*Karya Bidang*). For their final project, students produce research or product portfolios that match the students' concentration.

BACHELOR OF COMMUNICATION PROGRAM (145 CP)

	7th Semester				8th Semester			
Year 4	Mandatory HEI *Entrepreneurship* 2 CP	Mandatory HEI *Social Work (KKN)* 3 CP			Mandatory HEI *Final Project (Thesis Research or Capstone Project)* 6 CP			
	Core Course *Internship* 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP				

	5th Semester				6th Semester			
Year 3	J-Concentration Course *Contemporary Journalism* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Video Production* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Studio Production* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Investigative Journalism* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Media Management* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Programming in Broadcasting* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Media Economy* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Research on Media* 3 CP
	SC-Concentration Course *Public Relations Management* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Public Relations Campaign* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Creative Strategy* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Media Strategy* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Lobby & Negotiation Techniques* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Crisis Management* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Event Management* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Research on Strategic Communication* 3 CP
	Core Course *Communication Law* 3 CP	Core Course *Communication and Information Technology* 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP	

	3rd Semester				4th Semester			
Year 2					J-Concentration Course *Photo and Graphic Journalism* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Video News Production* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *Print Production* 3 CP	J-Concentration Course *New Media Journalism* 3 CP
	Core Course *Psychology of Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Mass Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Quantitative Research Method* 3 CP	Core Course *Public Speaking* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Consumer Behaviors* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Marketing Communication* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Visual Communication Design* 3 CP	SC-Concentration Course *Advertising* 3 CP
	Core Course *Organizational Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Group Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Creative Writing* 3 CP		Mandatory HEI *English* 2 CP	Mandatory HEI *Civic Studies* 2 CP	Core Course *Qualitative Research Method* 3 CP	Elective Course 3 CP

	1st Semester				2nd Semester			
Year 1	Mandatory Faculty *Introduction to Political Science* 3 CP	Mandatory Faculty *Introduction to Economics* 3 CP	Mandatory Faculty *Principles of Management* 3 CP	Mandatory Faculty *Introduction to Social Science* 3 CP	Mandatory HEI *Bahasa Indonesia* 2 CP	Core Course *Statistics* 3 CP	Core Course *Introduction to Philosophy of Science* 3 CP	Core Course *Communication Theories* 3 CP
	Mandatory HEI *Religion* 2 CP	Mandatory HEI *Pancasila* 2 CP	Mandatory HEI *Sport* 1 CP	Core Course *Introduction to Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Interpersonal Communication* 3 CP	Core Course *Basic Journalism* 3 CP	Core Course *Basic Strategic Communication* 3 CP	

Legend:

Mandatory University (HEI) Courses	Consist of 22 credit points, including 6 credit points for final project (research thesis or capstone project) at the end of the study program.
Mandatory Faculty Courses	Consist of 12 credit points. The placement of the course is in the first year.
Core Courses	Consist of 54 credit points. Majority of the courses are in the second and third semester.
J-Concentration Courses	Journalism Concentration Courses consist of 16 credit points. Students can choose Journalism Concentration in the fourth semester and consistently in the same concentration until the sixth semester. Strategic Communication courses can be taken as elective courses
SC-Concentration Courses	Strategic Communication Concentration Courses consist of 16 credit points. Students can choose Strategic Communication Concentration in the fourth semester and consistently in the same concentration until the sixth semester. Journalism courses can be taken as elective courses.
Elective Courses	Elective courses consist of: Political Communication, Public Opinion and Propaganda, Communication and Culture, Sociology of Communication, Social Marketing Management, Political Campaign Management, Communication and Gender, Media and Cultural Studies, Professional Ethics, Communication for Social Change. Minimum 21 credit points of elective course is required to be graduated from the program.

In Indonesia, the naming of study programmes in higher education is regulated by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The degree that is awarded to the Bachelor of Communication Science graduates is called *S.I.Kom*. The level of the degree is determined according to the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) which is regulated by the government through the Ministry of Education and Culture. For the BCP, the content of the curriculum is reflected in the name and the degree.

Courses with theoretical contents that serve as a basis to understand communication science are offered in the first three semesters, e.g. *Communication Theory*, *Journalism Basics*, and *Basic Strategic Communication*. Courses with an emphasis on practical skills are taught from the fourth to the eighth semester where the focus is on creating news products (text, audio, and audio visual), business plans, campaign designs, media planning for advertising, as well as Public Relations projects, including the course *Entrepreneurship* that teaches how to set up a business, and the course *Community Service* that provides opportunities for students to be involved in projects relevant to the needs of the general public, usually in rural areas. Additionally, the thesis research gives opportunity for students to integrate theoretical methodological knowledge to conduct empirical research and the Capstone Project, which

requires collaboration with industrial clients, gives opportunities to design, create, and execute products or projects relevant to journalism or strategic communication. Several lecturers in the BCP have professional backgrounds and have had experiences in the industry before joining the BCP as academic staff. They have worked e.g. as television or newspaper journalists, radio and television presenters, marketing communications professionals, and public relations managers.

Communication Science is interdisciplinary in nature, where human communications are understood by using knowledge from various disciplinary approaches. This interdisciplinary thinking is manifested in courses like *Psychology of Communication*, *Sociology of Communication*, and *Gender Communication*. In addition, courses like *Media Economics* and *Media Company Management* are designed to stimulate students' thinking to integrate management and economic principles in the media industry, and the courses *Consumer Behaviour* and *Visual Communication Design* employ consumer psychological principles in predicting consumers' behaviours and tastes. Further, interdisciplinary thinking is also manifested in the mandatory courses from the University and faculty, such as *Civic Studies*, *Introduction to Politics*, and *Principles of Management*. UNDIP also provides opportunities for students to take courses outside their study programme as elective courses.

Ethical aspects are incorporated both in a specific course as well as in the content of multiple courses in the BCP curriculum. In the course *Communication Professional Ethics* ethical issues that arise in the field of journalism, Public Relations, Marketing Communication, and other professions in the communication industry are discussed. Additionally, lecturers put an emphasis on ethical aspects and ethical conduct when training students to produce news programmes or journalism works. Ethical aspects are also enforced in students' academic works, such as academic writing, with clear rules regarding plagiarism and academic misconduct.

The BCP curriculum contains six courses to develop methodological competence as well as the ability to conduct scientific research. In the beginning of their studies, students take the courses *Statistics*, *Quantitative Research Methods*, and *Qualitative Research Methods*. Later in their studies, students' research skills in specific fields of journalism and strategic communication are focused on in the courses *Media Research* and *Strategic Communication Research*. In the final stages of the programme, students have the opportunity to choose the course *Thesis Research* as their final project.

Examinations are designed to evaluate the expected learning outcome of each course. In the BCP, written exams, oral exams, and writing papers are generally used for theoretical courses with learning outcomes that emphasize on acquiring or applying theoretical knowledge, such as *Communication Theory*. Practical exams are used for courses with learning outcomes that emphasize in shaping certain skills (know how), for example*, Public Speaking* and *Creative Writing*. Another type of exams used in the BCP is project exams for courses with learning outcomes that emphasize on producing works or products where students' understanding and ability can be showcased, such as *Video Production* and *Investigative Journalism*. The final examination in the BCP takes two forms, namely the *Final Thesis* and the *Capstone Project*. In the final thesis, students conduct a research project by applying scientific methods to answer empirical questions related to communication issues. The outcome of this research project is an article that is published in the UNDIP research repository. In the capstone project, students execute a project that will be used by industrial clients, both in journalism and in the strategic

communications field, such as news programmes in local TV stations, radio broadcasting programmes, and communication campaigns. The examiners of the project are lecturers and industry partners who are the users of the products.

Appraisal:

The curriculum reflects the qualification objectives of the study programmes. The contents of the modules are oriented towards the intended learning outcomes. The areas of specialisation or optional electives enable students to acquire additional competences and skills. As the curriculum consists of a high number of specialized courses the interrelation of problems contained therein is not easily addressed. Complex problems that touch on several subject areas that are treated in separate courses will not be subject of exams. Therefore, the panel **recommends** restructuring the curricula and combine courses to get a higher complexity in the courses through focusing on application and on problem-solving, and thus increasing the students' ability to analyse. Further, in the BLP it **recommends** to put more emphasis on the core subjects and to move the more specialised courses to the elective courses. The panel also noticed that as the law progresses, new fields come up especially in the area of digitalization, however the BLP only includes digitalisation in the curriculum very little. Therefore, the panel suggests including topics related to digitalisation in the curriculum of the BLP with the next revision of the curriculum. Regarding the BCP, the panel suggests further sharpening the titles of the courses to make the topic of digitalisation more prominent in the titles.

The degree and programme names correspond to the contents of the curricula and the programme objectives.

In terms of the integration of theory and practice, theoretical questions are, where possible, explained by means of practical examples. The panel welcomes the requirement for mandatory internships in the Bachelor programmes, as well as the requirement for mandatory internships in an international environment in the IUP. Further, the panel suggests including moot courts in the curricula of the law programmes as part of an elective course. For the BCP, the panel liked the including of programming, broadcasting, as well as studio and video production in the curriculum.

There is evidence that the programmes qualify for interdisciplinary thinking. The panel thinks that the course *Law and Society* enriches the curriculum of the BLP because it includes philosophical and sociological aspects.

Students acquire methodological competences and are enabled to do scientific work on the required level.

All exams, as they are defined for the modules, are suited in format and content to ascertain the intended learning outcomes. The requirements are in accordance with the desired qualification level. The exams are characterised by a wide variety of test formats. The final theses are evaluated based on previously published and coherently applied criteria, rules, and procedures. The students prove, especially in their thesis, their ability to do scientific work and the achievement of the study programme's qualification objectives.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.1 Contents			X		
3.1.1* Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.2* Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3* Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4 Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5 Ethical aspects			X		
3.1.6* Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.7* Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3.2   Structure

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

In the three study programmes, one national SKS credit is equal to 1.6 ECTS credits. This calculation is based on Article 31 of the UNDIP Academic Regulation that states that one semester consists of 14 weeks of course sessions and two weeks of exam sessions, and Article 33 that states that one SKS credit consists of 170 minutes study time per week. Therefore, for one SKS credit a student spends 2,380 minutes in a semester (170 minutes x 14 weeks), which is rounded to 40 hours in one semester. If one ECTS credit equals 25-30 hours, one SKS credit is then converted to 1.6 ECTS credits (40 hours divided by 25 hours).

Table 4: Modular structure of programmes

	Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)	Master of Law Programme (MLP)	Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)
Projected study time	A minimum of seven semesters and a maximum of 14 semesters	A minimum of three semesters and a maximum of five semesters	A minimum of eight semesters and a maximum of 14 semesters
Number of Credit Points (CP)	144 SKS credits which are equivalent to 230.4 ECTS credits; one SKS credit equals 1.6 ECTS credits	42 SKS credits which are equivalent to 67.2 ECTS credits; one SKS credit equals 1.6 ECTS credits	145 SKS credits which are equivalent to 232 ECTS credits; one SKS credit equals 1.6 ECTS credits
Workload per CP	The workload per SKS credit is 40 hours of study	The workload per SKS credit is 40 hours of study	The workload per SKS credit is 40 hours of study
Number of courses	60 courses (including thesis) are required for graduation	19 courses (including thesis) are required for graduation	50 courses (including thesis) are required for graduation

Time required for processing the final thesis and awarded CP	4 SKS credits[19] = 6.4 ECTS credits (160 hours of study)	6 SKS credits = 9.6 ECTS credits (240 hours of study)	6 SKS credits = 9.6 ECTS credits (240 hours of study)
Number of contact hours	1st semester = 880 hours, 2nd semester = 920 hours, 3rd semester = 920 hours, 4th semester = 960 hours, 5th semester = 920 hours, 6th semester = 920 hours, 7th semester = 240 hours	1st semester = 720 hours, 2nd semester = 720 hours, 3rd semester = 240 hours	1st semester=880 hours, 2nd semester=840 hours, 3rd semester=840 hours, 4th semester=840 hours, 5th semester=840 hours, 6th semester=840 hours, 7th semester=560 hours, 8th semester=240 hours

Study and examination regulations are stated in the *University Academic Regulations* and the *Faculty Academic Regulations* and are published on the university and faculty websites, as well as in the *Academic Guidebooks* which are printed annually. The documents include information on the academic structure, registration procedure, study requirements, study load, examination regulations, assessments, academic results and grading, academic misconduct, and graduation requirements. BLP and BCP students receive a diploma, transcript of records, diploma supplements (SKPI) which include students' activities, national and international achievements, and study abroad periods which are approved by the faculty and the University, and certificate of their internship as supplementary academic documents. The Master of Law students receive a diploma, an academic transcript, and a *Certificate of Scientific Publication*. The latter provides information on students' publications.

The programmes support students to take non-study, sit-in, and exchange programmes as long as the programme objectives of the partner university are met and there is a learning agreement with the partner university. During the study abroad period, credits can be obtained and the semester is counted as a credit transfer semester. BLP students can take part in student exchange programmes with e.g. Leiden University in the Netherlands. MLP students can study abroad in one of the two Double Degree Programmes with the *University of Wisconsin - Madison (USA)* or with *The National University of Malaysia*.

To graduate with a Bachelor of Law degree at UNDIP, students must obtain 144 SKS credits (230.4 ECTS credits) with the projected study time being seven semesters, and to graduate with a Bachelor of Communication degree, students must obtain 145 SKS credits (232 ECTS credits) with the projected study time being eight semesters. The total study workload to obtain a Master of Law degree at UNDIP is 42 SKS credits and is divided into 18 SKS credits in the first and in the second semester, and six SKS credits in the third semester. Thus, students are able to complete their studies within three to five semesters. To ensure that students can

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[19] The 4 SKS credits include the internship and the thesis in the BLP

complete their studies on time, the university set a monitoring and evaluation mechanism every three semesters, which is regulated in the documents *Academic Regulations and Academic Guidelines.* The evaluations are performed in the third and sixth semester by the programme managements in order to observe the academic progress of the students by looking at the number of credits obtained as well as the Grade Point Average (GPA). In addition, each student is assigned an academic advisor with whom they can discuss their study plans as well as any difficulties they might face during their studies. Programme evaluations as well as students' verbal feedback regarding the study load are taken into account when revising the programme policies.

UNDIP provides equal opportunities for all students regardless of their socio-economic background, gender, ethnicity, religion, and physical ability. UNDIP's *Academic Policy* states that study programmes should not limit access to student admissions for applicants with diverse backgrounds. Special consideration and treatment is given for students with special conditions, for example for students with a mental disability or with a tendency to depression. UNDIP facilitates examinations for students with special needs, e.g. students with a visual impairment can take an oral instead of a written test and in sports courses, practical exams can be replaced with written exams or oral tests. Students are allowed to use their specific equipment helping them with their disabilities, and UNDIP also provides a *Disability Room* to accommodate students with special needs. Further, UNDIP offers the *Bidik Misi programme* for students from economically disadvantaged groups.

Appraisal:

The programmes' structures support the implementation of the curricula. The programmes consist of courses and assign credits per course based on the necessary student workload. Practical components are designed and integrated in such a way that credits can be acquired. Rector's and Faculty regulations give descriptions on programme elements. The panel is satisfied with the course descriptions of the BCP as they also include competence oriented outcomes. For the law programmes, the course descriptions do not define what students should be able to do, but only define what students should be able to know. Therefore, the panel **recommends** revising the course descriptions to contain competence oriented outcomes.

There are legally binding study and exam regulations which contain all necessary rules and procedures and take into account, where applicable, national requirements. The study programmes are designed so that students can study for a certain time at other HEIs or do internships without any extension of their overall study time.

The Master of Law students receive a *Certificate of Scientific Publication* as a Diploma Supplement. However, a Diploma Supplement, which provides a standardised description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies completed by its holder, including description of the national (higher) education system and an ECTS grading table[20] (see for

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http://ehea.info/Upload/document/ministerial_declarations/EHEAParis2018_Communique_AppendixIV_952782.pdf

example Europass template[21]) is only handed out for the Bachelor's programmes. Therefore, the panel recommends the following **condition** for the Master of Law:

- The University provides a Diploma Supplement to the graduates including a description of the national (higher) education system and an ECTS credits grading table.

In its statement on the report UNDIP informed the panel that there is no national regulation that obligates postgraduate (graduate) programmes to issue Diploma Supplement to the graduates. However, the panel recommends such a tool as it would promote students' academic mobility and contribute to promoting the transparency and mutual trust in higher education.

In terms of the feasibility of the study programmes' workload, the real workload was considered appropriate in the discussions with students and alumni. The drop-out rate also does not indicate that the students' workload is too high. However, the panel **recommends** reducing the amount of exams, and instead to offer fewer but combined exams which test for analytical skills instead of only for knowledge (cf. recommendation chapter 3.1). The panel also noticed that the calculation of the Bachelor's thesis and the internship with 4 SKS credits does not meet the actual workload in the BLP. Therefore, the panel **recommends** giving more credits for the Bachelor thesis and for the Capstone module as well as for the internship in the BLP. Since, according to the HEI, the actual workload of the students is only asked informally, it is difficult to track the actual workload of the students for the thesis as well as for all other courses. Therefore, the panel recommends a condition with regard to the evaluation of the workload (see chapter 5).

UNDIP ensures gender equality and non-discrimination. Students with disabilities are provided with affirmative actions throughout the programme and examinations.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2 Structure					
3.2.1* Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.2* Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)			BLP, BCP MLP		
3.2.3* Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4 Equality of opportunity			X		

3.3. Didactical concept

All study programmes
Due to the pandemic, the study programmes currently conduct distance learning using Microsoft Teams, Cisco WebEx (via Kulon), and Zoom.

Bachelor and Master of Law Programmes (BLP and MLP)

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[21] The Diploma Supplement is part of the Europass framework transparency tools. It is produced by the higher education institutions according to standards agreed by the European Commission, the Council of Europe and UNESCO.

Teaching materials such as textbooks, reference books, journal articles, court decisions, business contracts, and case studies can be accessed online and are provided by the lecturers. Guest lecturers from various professions including judges, police officers, prosecutors, lawyers, ministers, politicians, ambassadors, diplomats, legal consultants, Indonesian National Army (TNI), and CEOs are invited to share their experiences in the law study programmes.

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

In the first semesters of the BLP, the didactical concept *general didactics* is used for general courses that focus on understanding theories, e.g. *Introduction to Indonesian Law*, *Introduction to Law*, and *Administration Law* and includes face-to-face lectures, self-directed and project-based learning as well as small group discussions. The objective of this method is to understand the theory and to apply knowledge.
The didactical concept *specific didactics* is used for elective courses that focus on practice and problem-solving, e.g. *Private Procedural Law*, *Criminal Procedure Law*, and *Litigation Skill*. The objective of this concept is to motivate students to perform, demonstrate, or to create a model to solve a problem.

BLP students receive training and tutorials for academic and non-academic competitions, such as moot court competitions as well as advice on elective courses from senior or master students.

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

In the first semester of the MLP general and theoretical courses such *as Legal Theory*, *Politics of Law*, and *Legal Research Methodology* are taught and include group and class discussions as well as self-directed and discovery learning. In more specialized and elective courses such as *Maritime and Trade Law*, *Constitutional Law and Procedures of the Constitutional Court*, and *Juvenile Criminal Law* there is a focus on practice and problem-solving, case studies, and collaborative studying.

MLP students receive advice from alumni and fellow students on course assignments, how to determine theses topics, and how to write journal articles.

Bachelor of Communication Program (BCP)

The BCP applies the Student Centred Learning (SCL) approach to achieve graduate competencies and to attain the expected learning outcome for each course:

- Ability to understand theory/concept (to know)

Learning methods include small group discussions, role plays, case-based learning, collaborative learning, and contextual instruction and are used in courses such as *Introduction to Communication*, *Communication Theory*, and *Communication Psychology*.

- Ability to apply knowledge (to know how)

Learning methods include self-directed, collaborative, and case-based learning and are used in courses such as *Quantitative Research Methods*, *Broadcast Programming,* and *PR Management*.

- Ability to demonstrate something (to show how)

Learning methods include role play and collaborative learning and are used in courses such as *Public Speaking*, *Lobbying and Negotiation Techniques*, and *Crisis Management*.

- Ability to do

Learning methods are project-based and collaborative learning and are used in courses such as *Video News Production*, *Photo and Graphic Journalism*, *Event Management*, and *PR Campaigns*.

In the BCP, diverse learning materials ranging from textbooks, journal articles, research reports, image materials, audio visual materials including documentary films and video news, mass media articles, and digital contents/websites are used. Study materials such as journal articles from the library database can be accesses by students, or they are provided by the lecturer. Some of the learning materials are open source materials that can be accessed for free from the internet. Information on the learning materials is given in the syllabus of the courses and is also available in the Learning Management System (Kulon UNDIP). The learning materials are updated by the lecturers once every semester.

Guest lecturers are professionals who share insights from the industry, journalism and strategic communication fields, such as from Kompas TV Jakarta, Kompas Daily, and Tirto.id. They contribute to maintaining a good network with the industry and are also involved in updating the curriculum and course contents. The lecture format can be a general lecture (*studium generale*) for all BCP students, or guest lectures who teach parts of the learning materials in specific courses.

The BCP offers several courses including *Video News Production*, *Studio Production*, and *Photography and Graphic Journalism* that use multimedia laboratories in which teaching and learning processes are supported by laboratory assistants. The laboratory assistants support in achieving the learning outcomes, e.g. the ability to operate laboratory equipment including audio video editing, the use of SLR cameras/camcorders, lighting, and audio equipment. Laboratory assistants are also responsible for supporting the students with group projects, e.g. news and dialogue programme production.

Appraisal:

The panel rates the quality of the didactical concepts of the study programmes that are described as plausible, and oriented towards the programmes' objectives. It allows for the application of different teaching and learning methods, such as, for instance, case studies or practical projects.

The accompanying course materials are oriented towards the intended learning outcomes and correspond to the required qualification level. They are up to date and digitally accessible for the students.

Guest lecturers are invited and contribute to the students' qualification process with their special experience.

BLP students receive support for competitions as well as academic advice from senior or master students. In the BCP, students receive support from laboratory assistants e.g. with

operating laboratory equipment. MLP students take part in sharing and discussion activities outside of the lecture hours involving alumni as well as students from different intakes.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.3	Didactical concept					
3.3.1*	Logic and plausibility of the didactical concept (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.2*	Course materials (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.3	Guest lecturers			X		
3.3.4	Lecturing tutors			X		

3.4   Internationality

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP) and Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

For the International Undergraduate Programme (IUP) in the BLP and the BCP, all teaching and learning activities, internship reports, final assignments, and literature as well as most of the course contents are in English; only a few study materials are in Bahasa Indonesian. Currently, the BLP has one international student from the Republic of Madagascar in the IUP. In 2020, the BCP was able to accept full-time international students in the IUP programme from Madagascar and the Sudan.

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

The curriculum of the BLP has an international perspective which is shown in courses managed by the *International Law Department*, including *International Law*, *International Business Transactional Law*, and *International Organization Law*. The BLP also covers cultural aspects in courses such as *Sociology and Basic Cultural Science*, *Law and Society*, and *Extended Family and Inheritance in Adat Law*. The international perspective in the courses supports students to work in an international environment e.g. as diplomats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassadors, permanent representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, or lawyers.

The BLP also organizes a summer course programme in which until 2020, 47 international students from Ghana, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, and other countries took part. Since 2020, the BLP has held student exchange programmes in collaboration with several overseas universities, including Flinders University (Australia), and Leiden University (the Netherlands). The BLP facilitates international-oriented student activities, such as student involvement in the *Asian Law Students Association* (ALSA), and in the *Association Internationale des Etudiants Sciences Economiques et* Commerciales (AIESEC), and also sends delegates to international moot court competitions and international choir competitions.

One of the measurements for increasing the internationality of the faculty is opening the International Undergraduate Program (IUP). From its implementation until 2021 there have been 18 lecturers from countries such as Malaysia, Australia, the Netherlands, Austria, and South Korea. These international lecturers are professionals with work experience as ambassadors, senior legal officers, permanent representatives to the UN office, and advisory boards of the Asia centre in Bangkok who share study materials and experiences. BLP lecturers are going abroad for further studies e.g. to Harvard University (USA), University of

Wisconsin (USA), Cardiff University (UK), Institute of Social Studies (the Netherlands), Flinders University (Australia), Youngsan University (South Korea), The National University of Malaysia (Malaysia), and University of Malaya (Malaysia). Besides that, the BLP also sends some lecturers abroad, such as to Leiden University (the Netherlands), Missouri State University (USA), Ritsumeikan University (Japan), Toyo University (Japan), Suun Kyun Kwan (SKK) University (South Korea), Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), Peking University (Beijing), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (Malaysia), and Sint Carolina University (Philippines). Several BLP lecturers are also members of international organisations, including the Max Planck Foundation-Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs Republic of Indonesia, the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), and the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ).

The BLP is taught in Indonesian and additionally some teaching materials are provided in English, English journal articles are discussed in the courses, and the course *International Law* is taught in English. The course *English for Law* is mandatory for BLP students.

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

In the *International Law* study track of the MLP, courses with international content such as *International Trade Law*, *International Relations and Indonesian Foreign Policy* and *Law and Utilization of Air and Space Resources* are offered. The courses *Regional Autonomy Law*, *Sharia Economic Law*, and *Progressive Law* cover intercultural aspects.

The MLP had one international student from the Republic of Rwanda who started his studies in 2019 and four international students coming from Palestine, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, the Republic of Madagascar, and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea who started their studies in 2020. The international aspect of MLP students is also expressed by their participation in internationally affiliated organisations such as the Asian Law Students Association (ALSA).

Currently, there are 14 international lecturers from Malaysia, Australia, the Netherlands, South Korea, and Austria who share their professional experiences with the MLP students. They have international work experience e.g. as Indonesian ambassadors, senior legal officers and permanent representatives to the UN office, and as Chairmen for international law.

The MLP is taught in Indonesian. English is used in the International Law study track by international lecturers when international students are enrolled in a course, and when writing articles for journals such as the English-language journal *Law Reform* which is managed by the MLP. Students must achieve a minimum TOEFL score of 475 as a requirement for graduation from the MLP.

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

In the BCP, students are prepared for an international career in several ways. A large amount of course materials, such as textbooks and journal articles are available in English. Also, as part of the graduation requirement in the BCP, students must take the TOEFL test. Students have the opportunity to study abroad to gain international experience. Further, the BCP offers the course *Cultural Communication* that focuses on gaining intercultural knowledge and competencies, and which discusses the principles of adaptability as well as attitudes in accepting cultural differences.

Admission for the international students in the BCP is conducted through the *Exchange Programme* for students who want to study for one or more semesters, and for full time students through the *Scholarship Programme*. Prior to 2020, international students from Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Taiwan were admitted through exchange programmes, such as the *SHARE Programme*, the *Dean Scholarship*, and university collaborations.

The BCP started to internationalise its faculty by recruiting a part-time lecturer from Turkey who only taught for a limited time from 2018 - 2020 due to the pandemic. Further, several international guest lecturers, e.g. from the Philippines and the United States of America have shared their experiences in the BCP courses, and several lecturers have formal education qualifications from overseas universities at the master and doctoral level. The BCP also supports collaborative research with international researchers, memberships in associations, and participation in workshops and international conferences. A number of lecturers in the BCP have conducted collaborative research with researchers from the Philippines, Malaysia, and Chile, and also are members in the *International Communication Association* (ICA), *Association of Internet Researchers* (AoIR), *Asian Studies Association of Australia* (ASAA), and the *International Public Relations Association* (IPRA). The lecturers are also actively participating in international workshops and conferences in e.g. Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, South Korea, Australia, and the Czech Republic.

Teaching and learning activities are in Bahasa Indonesian, and the literature and learning materials are offered in a combination of Indonesian and English. There is a mandatory English course in the BCP and students can choose to write course assignments and/or their final thesis in English.

Appraisal:

International contents are part of the curriculum. Students are thus prepared for the challenges in an international working environment. In the IUP there is sufficient international content to enable students to engage with the intercultural environment.

Since UNDIP has set itself the goal of a high level of internationalisation of the study programmes and the university itself, the international composition of the student body with few international (full-time) students (see chapter 0) does not correspond to the study programmes' concepts or the goal of the study programmes. Therefore, the panel **recommends** increasing the number of international students in all three study programmes, especially the number of international full-time students. In their statement on the report, UNDIP states that they believe that the number of international students will continue to increase in the coming years, especially the number of full-time students due to the scholarships which UNDIP provides for international students. The panel welcomes the efforts already taken and recommends that the success of these measures be further monitored and that the measures be adjusted if necessary.

The panel has identified a great potential in the MLP in the areas of Law of the Seas and Environmental Law which UNDIP could make use of in treating problems of exploiting natural resources of the seas. This could be a unique selling point for both international students and lecturers, such as from Indonesia's neighbouring countries.

The composition of faculty is partly international in so far as guest lecturers are involved as well as teachers with international academic and professional experience. This promotes the students' acquisition of international competences and skills up to a certain extent. However,

the panel **recommends** that the number of international faculty as well as the number of faculty who have international work, study, or research experience should be increased.

During the online conference the majority of the lecturers had very good English skills. In order to maintain the level and to promote the language level of other lecturers, the panel suggests thinking about further promotion and qualification measures among the teaching staff.

The proportion of foreign language courses and required foreign language materials corresponds with the qualification objectives of the study programmes.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.4 Internationality					
3.4.1* International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			x		
3.4.2 Internationality of the student body				x	
3.4.3 Internationality of faculty				x	
3.4.4 Foreign language contents			x		

3.5 Multidisciplinary competencies and skills (Asterisk Criterion)

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP) and Master of Law Programme (MLP)

In the BLP students learn public speaking, cooperation, conflict management, leadership, and legal drafting skills through case studies, discussions, role-plays, and presentations. Students use multidisciplinary approaches such as the socio-legal studies approach to practice solving legal cases, and apply progressive legal studies when handling complex legal cases.

Bachelor of Communication Science Programme (BCP)

In the BCP, students not only gain theoretical knowledge but also develop their communication, leadership, teamwork, conflict management, critical thinking and public speaking skills in courses such as *Interpersonal Communication*, *Group Communication*, *Public Speaking*, and *Intercultural Communication*. Further, soft skills are practiced in group discussions, case studies, class presentations, and course projects.

Appraisal:

The students acquire communication and public-speaking skills as well as cooperation skills in accordance with the course descriptions. This is supported by means of suitable didactical and methodological measures. The acquisition of further multidisciplinary competences, such as leadership skills is also integrated.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.5* Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3.6 Skills for employment/Employability (Asterisk Criterion)

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

To ensure that the graduates of all three study programmes are able to gain employment, the curricula consist of a balanced combination of theory and practice, and students receive career guidance and soft skill development from the UNDIP Career Centre (UCC), the Entrepreneurship Clinic, and the Business Incubator (KKIB). The curricula of the two Bachelor programmes also include a mandatory, and the curriculum of the MLP a voluntary internship for the students to gain (first) work experience. To gather information on employment of the graduates *Tracer Studies* are carried out for all UNDIP graduates every year. The results of the tracer studies of all three study programmes show that the graduates get suitable jobs, with a relatively short waiting period to find employment.

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

The BLP collaborates with the *Faculty-Student Activity Unit* (UKMF) to support the development of competencies of its students. Further, the BLP runs student skill development programmes, counsels students on their interests and talents, gives career guidance, as well as soft skill (cf. chapter 3.5), and moot court training.

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

The MLP and the Masters of Law Students Association provide legal drafting and legal opinions training for recently graduated students. Skill development for MLP students who are already working is offered and includes support with writing scientific articles for national and international journals, Mendeley, Turnitin, as well as legal drafting and legal opinion training.

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The *Capstone Project* as the final project requires cooperation with an industrial client and gives opportunity to build networks with the professional world. The BCP also provides opportunities for students in their final year to obtain certifications from professional associations, or from industrial institutions such as journalism certifications from the *Indonesian Journalists Association* and the *SoloPos Institute*, PR certifications from *Perhumas*, brand and sales operation certifications from the *Markplus Institute*, and event organizer certifications from the *Dyandra Academy*.

Appraisal:

The panel welcomes UNDIP´s activities of promoting employability which is a central core in all of the curricula. In particular, the possibilities to absolve internships and the integration of guest lecturers from the practical field can improve the integration of theory and practice.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.6* Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

4 Academic environment and framework conditions

4.1 Faculty

Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP)

The Bachelor of Law Programme (BLP) currently employs 145 lecturers consisting of 129 full-time lecturers (15 professors, 39 with a Doctorate degree, and 75 with a Master degree) and 16 part-time lecturers who are professionals or retired former lecturers.

Full-time and part-time lecturers must hold Master's and Ph.D. degrees and must have published national and international scientific publications such as books and scientific journals. In addition, the majority of teaching staff has acquired practical professional legal experience by working in the public and private sectors as legal consultants, judges, mediators, arbitrators, and IPR consultants.

The recruitment of full-time and part-time lecturers is undertaken by considering the requirements for academic qualifications, competencies, and adequate skills according to the subjects being taught, and professional experience. The university recruitment committee recruits full-time lecturers by conducting interviews with each applicant to ensure that the applicant has sufficient pedagogical skills and meets the qualifications. However, the Dean has the privilege to take the final decision of the acceptance.

The University undertakes the recruitment of part-time lecturers through the Rector's Decree. Lecturers who have met the credit score and qualification requirements for Ph.D. education, qualified academic abilities, and have scientific publications in form of books and journals at the national and international level as well as other scientific publications are encouraged to become a professor through the professor acceleration programme. The University also encourages its faculty to participate in professional workshops, meetings, and conferences.

The pedagogical/didactic qualifications of staff are in line with their duties and have been certified. The University offers training conducted by the *University Level Training Institute*[22] and other collaborating institutions. Lecturers have participated in teaching method training (student centred learning), good character building, *Applied Approach* training, and e-learning. The quality of teaching is evaluated by the Quality Assurance Group.

At the faculty level, lecturers are required to participate in community service. In this activity, the lecturers apply their knowledge to overcome real problems in society. The BLP has several units that conduct business activities related to law enforcement, for example, the Legal Consultation Board, the Legal Professional Education and Training Centre, and the Intellectual Property Law Clinic (IPR Clinic). Professional practical legal experiences from lecturers are essential in developing the business activity unit of BLP. Part-time lecturers do not only accomplish teaching tasks, but also frequently become resource persons and involve in scientific activities held by the business activity unit of BLP.

Collaboration among lecturers at the BLP is well-established in teaching courses, research, and community service. In addition, good cooperation is also developed between BLP lecturers and non-BLP lecturers. Lecturers regularly hold meetings at the beginning and end of each semester to discuss research, service activities, publications, and updating lecture materials so that there is no overlapping.

Full-time and part-time lecturers provide academic services via email, telephone, or meet in person before or after lectures. Students are often involved in research, national and international publications, and lecturers' outreach activities. The faculty also supports the students to participate in regional, national, and international competitions.

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[22] EDQAI/LP2MP= Lembaga Pengembangan dan Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan

Master of Law Programme (MLP)

The Master of Law Programme (MLP) currently employs 53 lecturers consisting of 39 full-time lecturers (16 professors, and 29 with a Doctorate degree) and 14 part-time lecturers who are professionals or retired former lecturers (nine professors and five with a Doctoral degree).

Full-time and Part-time lecturers must have a minimum educational qualification of a Doctorate, adequate experience following their respective scientific fields, and professional experience. All MLP lecturers have published scientific publications at the national level in accredited national journals, as well as international publications in Scopus indexed international journals and international proceedings. In addition, lecturers have practical experiences in the public sector including as legal consultants, judges, mediators, arbitrators, and IPR consultants.

Academic qualifications for full-time lecturers at the MLP are carried out by following a recruitment process based on government regulations. The recruitment process for part-time lecturers is determined by the Rector of Diponegoro University through the Rector's Decree. Universitas Diponegoro conducts the recruitment of full-time and part-time lecturers through stages of tests such as interviews to ensure that prospective lecturers have adequate pedagogical skills and qualifications. The recruitment process is carried out openly by Universitas Diponegoro to select prospective lecturers with the best qualifications. The results of the full-time lecturer selection at the faculty and university level are forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia to be determined as a lecturer.

UNDIP has a programme that encourages Ph.D. lecturers who have met the requirements to apply for professorship through the *One Professor One Candidate Programme*. The requirements are holding a Ph.D. education qualification, fulfilling the credit score for the Three Pillars of Higher Education component, and publishing scientific articles in an international-reputable journal. The University encourages the lecturers of the MLP to be actively involved in various scientific activities such as workshops, international meetings, and conferences around the world.

The pedagogical/didactic qualifications of MLP lecturers are appropriate and certified. UNDIP has a training centre called *Educational Quality Assurance and Development Institute*[23] that has the task of developing and ensuring the quality of education in UNDIP. Some of the trainings held include Applied Approach, Student Centre Learning, and E-Learning. The training supports the development of pedagogical abilities for lecturers to carry out teaching activities in MLP. The quality of teaching is evaluated by the Quality Assurance Group.

Lecturers in the MLP are required to perform a community service. In this programme, the lecturers apply appropriate knowledge to provide solutions to problems occurring in society.

MLP part-time lecturers who have practical experience and are certified in various fields support the theoretical depth of the subjects they teach. They also have supporting qualifications as Legal Consultants, Arbitrators, Mediators, and IPR Consultants. These supporting qualifications are related to the courses they teach. Their competencies are essential in courses such as Unfair Competition Law, Corporate Criminal Law, Capita Intellectual Property, International Criminal Law, and Capita Selecta of Economic and Business.

MLP lecturers maintain good communication and collaboration with other teaching staff related to teaching courses, doing research, and conducting community services. The lecturers in the

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[23] EDQAI/LP2MP= Lembaga Pengembangan dan Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan

MLP may carry out learning activities in a team teaching. The team teaching activity is coordinated by the Head of the MLP based on the semester learning plan documents for each course. Regular meetings at the beginning of each semester are held by lecturers to discuss lecture materials so that there is no overlap, and/or to update lecture materials. When conducting research and community service activities, MLP lecturers may do them alone or work together with other lecturers.

Academic staff is responsible to provide guidance in joining learning activities and preparing studies planning for students. Students may also contact lecturers via email or by telephone if they need support related to their studies. Students are also often involved in lecturers' research activities to support and train MLP students publish scientific articles in a national journal as this is compulsory for students before registering for a thesis examination.

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP) currently employs 60 lecturers consisting of 21 full-time lecturers (nine with a Doctorate degree and twelve with a Master's degree) and 39 part-time lecturers who are professionals or retired former lecturers.

Full-time lecturers at the BCP are determined in the recruitment process that is managed in coordination between the BCP and UNDIP (HEI). Prospective lecturers must have at least a qualification of a Master degree in Communication. Adding to this, prospective lecturers must also have academic or professional records that are relevant with the objectives as well as with the curriculum in the BCP. The recruitment scheme of full time lecturers is in two routes; (1) based on a scheme prepared by the Indonesian Government (as civil employee); (2) based on the scheme prepared by HEI (UNDIP). The selection process consists of dossier evaluation, written assessment, and interview assessment to evaluate pedagogic and academic abilities of prospective lecturers. The candidates who are accepted as full-time lecturers would then have a chance to get a national lecturer certification, to continue their studies to the doctoral degree, and to develop their specialization and expertise. They can move up to the career ladder from lecturers, to assistant professors, to associate professors, and finally to professors if they are productively undertaking academic activities, which consist of teaching, researching, producing scientific publications, conducting community outreach activities, and being actively involved in scientific associations. The procedures for advancing lecturers' career path are regulated by the Ministry of Education and Culture and it is implemented with coordination with the HEI (UNDIP). Aside from competitive research grants from the Ministry of Education and Culture, the HEI through coordination with the faculty also provides yearly research grants, provides funding to participate in scientific conferences, provides opportunities for training, and opportunities to be involved in professional associations. Currently, all lecturers are actively producing both national and international publications and participate actively in professional associations as well as in community service and outreach activities.

The lecturers in the BCP have the national certification, which can be obtained through the fulfilment of pedagogic/didactic qualifications indicators set by the Indonesian Government. Teaching pedagogic/didactic qualifications are further developed through a series of regular training and professional development programmes facilitated by the HEI and coordinated by the unit responsible for professional development (LP2MP). These professional development programmes include: Instructional Techniques Training, Applied Approach, Student Centred-Learning, E-learning Management, Counselling Training for Academic Advisors, and Communication Media.

Several lecturers in the BCP have practical experiences in the fields of media journalism, broadcast journalism, marketing communications, and public relations. These practical

experiences are obtained from their professional work before or while being a lecturer in the BCP. Their teaching covers Print Media, TV News, and Audio Media Production, Broadcast Programming, Marketing Communications, and Public Relations Campaigns.

Lecturers in the BCP coordinate and collaborate among themselves to adjust the course contents to match the overall learning outcomes and qualification goals of the graduates. Meetings with all lecturers are conducted at the beginning of each semester. The BCP also regularly conducts annual curriculum evaluation activities where all lecturers at the BCP discuss and evaluate the content of their respective courses, and if necessary, make changes to ensure that there is no overlapping and redundancy among the courses.

Student support by the lecturers is an integral part of the services provided by BCP. Lecturers have committed times for the students during and outside the class. Lecturers can be reached during office hours, or by making appointments. Generally, students can meet the lecturers in person at the faculty room, or the students can send an email or a text message to the lecturers. Each student has designated lecturers that have roles as an academic advisor (*Dosen Wali*), internship supervisor, and final project supervisor. Thus, student support ranges from study planning, academic, internship, and final project consultation (Final Thesis or Capstone Project).

Appraisal:

The structure and number of teaching staff correspond with the programme requirements of all study programmes. The faculty's composition, consisting of full-time and part-time lecturers, guarantees that both the academic standards and the requirements of professional practice are satisfied. In order to more strongly implement a researched-based faculty, the panel **recommends** that UNDIP should employ more full professors in the BCP. Therefore, the panel suggests to either promote existing staff members, or to recruit faculty members from other universities. The panel further suggests that the law faculty rethink its recruitment policy in order to acquire more professors that have attained their academic achievements at other universities.

UNDIP verifies the qualifications of the faculty members by means of an established procedure und meets the national required standards.

The pedagogical and didactical qualifications of the faculty correspond to the requirements and objectives of the study programme.

The practical business experience of the faculty corresponds to the requirement of the programme to integrate theory and practice and is largely guaranteed by the part-time lecturers.

The faculty members cooperate with each other for the purpose of tuning the modules towards the overall qualification objectives. Meetings are also held regularly.

From the panel's point of view, the student support by the faculty is particularly noteworthy. The panel contributes the low dropout rates also to the outstanding support the students receive by their assigned mentors. According to the students, the faculty staff can be reached at any time, even outside office hours. Overall, the panel was able to convince itself of the high

level of satisfaction with regard to the high level of support during the interviews with students and graduates.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.1	Faculty					
4.1.1*	Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2*	Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.3*	Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4	Practical business experience of faculty			X		
4.1.5*	Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6*	Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)	X				
4.1.7(*)	Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended-learning/distance learning programmes)					X

4.2 Programme management

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

UNDIP states that in general, the Heads of the programmes are responsible for planning, coordinating, controlling and evaluating the implementation of the activities of *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* (education, research and community service). The general duties of the Head of the Study Programme are

- to formulate concepts and plans for the development of the study programmes
- to ensure class schedules, exams, and exam submissions
- to coordinate the implementation of lectures within the study programmes
- to coordinate the implementation of education, research, and community service
- to guide, supervise, and assess the students' activities in the study programmes
- to monitor the teaching and learning process according to the curriculum and its evaluation

The programmes are managed by the Head of the study programmes and assisted by the Secretary of the study programmes. The latter is responsible for managing academic activities, finance, and human resources.

The administrative staff is responsible for carrying out daily technical activities, such as preparing activities for learning, providing administrative services to students, and administering finance. The administrative staff assists students in managing academic and student administration documents. Academic services are in the form of processing letters for research purposes, internships, academic leave, and graduation registration, as well as processing of graduation certificates, academic transcripts, and diploma supplements. Student services by administrative staff are in the form of administering scholarships, applying for tuition fee waivers, and facilitating student activities.

Administrative activities have been supported by an integrated information system provided by UNDIP. With the information system provided by the University, there are many services that can be done online such as requesting academic documents, course enrolment, graduation registration, final assignments, and lectures. The University provides various supporting applications for administrative, academic and other supporting purposes, which can be accessed via single sign on (SSO). The students are also given the opportunity to fill out questionnaires relating to the services of administrative staff. The results of this survey will be used as input by the quality assurance team to improve services to students

The lecturers also receive administrative support through the SSO specifically for the lecturer section page, such as listed lecturer teaching schedules, number of lecture hours, student lists, and handling of the examination assessment system. In addition, lecturers also receive support with academic and non-academic official letters via email and website addresses, and in technical matters related to teaching or thesis trial preparation.

All administrative staff members are given the opportunity for continuous professional development through training and workshops.

Appraisal:

During the interviews with the programme management as well as with the teachers and administration, the programme directors convincingly showed that they coordinate the activities of everyone involved in the programmes and ensure that the programmes run smoothly.

Faculty members and students are supported by the administration in the organisation of the study programmes. In the interviews with students, it became apparent that the possibilities of electronic service support are used and complement the personal one-to-one counselling. In addition, UNDIP enables opportunities for continuous professional development for administrative staff.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.2 Programme management					
4.2.1* Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.2.2 Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty			X		

4.3 Cooperation and Partnerships

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

The University has academic collaborations with national and international universities as well as non-academic collaborations with agencies, organisations, and businesses including (guest) lecturers, seminars, FGDs, and joint research. The students benefit from the student exchange programmes, as well as from international conferences. Partnerships and cooperation are formalised through the signing of *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) documents or *Cooperation Agreement* (PKS) documents by the Rectors of UNDIP or the Dean of the Faculty and the leaders of partner organisations.

Bachelor of Law Programme and Master of Law Programme (BLP and MLP)

The BLP and MLP collaborate with several national higher education institutions such as the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), the Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS), the police academy, and private universities, as well as with international higher education institutions including Leiden University (the Netherlands), the National University of Malaysia (Malaysia), Flinders University (Australia), and the University of Canberra (Australia). Further, educational and research activities are organised with partner universities, e.g. summer courses, (visiting) professors/lecturers, conferences, and FGDs.

The law programmes also collaborate with agencies, organisations, and businesses by conducting national and international seminars and conferences, FGDs, (visiting) lectures, research, and internships[24]. Further, the law programmes have study centres such as the Pusaka (Anti-Corruption Research Centre), Puskapol (Police Research Centre), Pujiaksa (Centre for Prosecutor Studies), Centre for Study of Law, Constitutional and Pancasila Studies (HKP), and the Centre for Legal Guarantee Studies.

Bachelor of Communication Programme (BCP)

The BCP has a number of partnerships and cooperation agreements with universities, as well as with academic and professional institutions:
● Cooperation with national universities such as the *Association for Communication Science Education* (ASPIKOM) regarding the curriculum, laboratory, and academic journal development, as well as for professional training for lecturers.
● Cooperation with international universities, including *Universiti Malaya*, *Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia* (UKM), *Asia University Taiwan*, *Woosong University*, *Ateneo de Manila University Philippines*, and *Malaysia Sabah University* regarding student mobility and joint research programmes.
● Cooperation in the *Permata Sakti Programme* and the *KBM Programme* with *Universitas Padjadjaran* (Unpad) and *Universitas Hasanuddin* (Unhas) regarding the academic exchange of students.
● Collaboration with the *Indonesian Australian Language Foundation* (IALF) to develop academic student skills.

BCP has also established formal cooperation with business and professional organisations, which are documented in the form of MoU and PKS documents:
● Cooperation with professional organisations, such as the *Indonesian Journalist Alliance* (AJI) and the *Public Relations Association* (Perhumas) regarding curriculum development, professional networking, and professional certifications for students.
● Cooperation with media organisations, such as with the *Kompas Group*, *Indonesian Public Broadcasting Institution* (TVRI), *Indonesian Public Radio Station* (RRI) regarding internship opportunities and *Capstone Projects* partnerships.
● Cooperation with certification institutions, such as the *MarkPlus Academy*, *Dyandra Academi*, and the *SoloPos Institute* regarding certifications for the students.

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[24] These agencies, organisations, and businesses include the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, the *Ministry of Law and Human Rights*, the *Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia*, the *Indonesian Constitutional Court*, the *Witness and Victim Protection Agency*, the *Corruption Eradication Commission*, the *Central Java High Court*, the *Attorney General's Office*, the *Election Oversight Body*, the *PT. Bank Tabungan Negara*, the *PT. Bank Negara Indonesia*, the *PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Tengah*, the *Charoen Phokpand Indonesia Foundation*, the *Election Supervisory Body*, and the *Indonesian Advocates Association* (PERADI).

- Cooperation with businesses which are not formally documented in MoUs, such as *CNN Indonesia*, *Zeno/Edelman*, *Heinz ABC Indonesia*, *Berita Satu*, *Watchdoc*, and *Beritaga* regarding guest lectures.

Appraisal:

The scope and nature of cooperation with other universities from Indonesia and abroad relevant for the programmes are plausibly presented. The agreements in terms of MoUs form the basis of the cooperation and are documented. The cooperation is actively pursued and has a clear impact on the conception and implementation of the study programmes. Several activities contribute to the development of the students' qualification and skills.

The scope and nature of cooperation with business enterprises and other institutions relevant to the programmes are plausibly presented. The agreements forming the basis of the cooperation are documented. The cooperation is actively pursued and has a clear impact on the conception and implementation of the study programme. All such activities contribute to the development of the students' qualification and skills.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3 Cooperation and partnerships					
4.3.1(*) Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		
4.3.2(*) Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)			X		

4.4 Facilities and equipment

All study programmes (BLP, MLP and BCP)

UNDIP has facilities and infrastructure to support activities both for academic and non-academic activities, such as the Diponegoro National Hospital (RSND), the Diponegoro Primary Clinic, UNDIP gas stations, the Diponegoro Campus Mosque, prayer rooms, sports stadiums, basketball and tennis courts, soccer fields, the Diponegoro Education Reservoir, libraries, academic consultation rooms, and a student activity centre.

The BLP has four buildings with more than 30 classrooms, which can accommodate 50 to 70 students each, and also include three functional halls, a litigation laboratory (moot court), a non-litigation laboratory, computer laboratories, and video conference/multimedia rooms. The MLP has two buildings with an area of 1,647 square meters and include the Head and the Secretary of the Study Programme rooms, the *Journal Writing Centre*, QAG (GPM/*Gugus Penjaminan Mutu*) room, a transit room, a lobby, an academic service room, a financial services room, a computer laboratory, a literature reading room, a common room, a courtroom, a student hall, a consultation room, and six classrooms. For the BCP, the facilities and equipment include three shared buildings that in total have 26 classrooms with a capacity for 60 to 150 students each. There are also laboratory facilities with an audio-visual laboratory,

mock newsrooms, computer laboratories, and an additional building with student centres that can be used for discussions, and project collaborations.

All of the facilities can be accessed by the academic community for free. The buildings as well as the whole campus are easily accessible and have elevators and escalators. All classrooms are equipped with desks and chairs, LCD projectors, (electrical) white boards, sound systems, CCTV, and air conditioning. Wireless LAN on campus is available and free for students at any time. Every student has a single sign-on (SSO) account to access the Academic Research and Community Service Information System (SIAP), online courses, and e-journals. A learning management system (LMS - Kulon, MS Teams) is also available.

Students have access to the university (UPT Library of UNDIP), faculty, and online libraries. Libraries and reading rooms are supported by certified librarians and professional staff to assist students in finding literature and references. The university and faculty libraries have reading rooms and are open from 8am to 4pm. The UPT library of UNDIP provides various services to the academic community, such as reference, circulation, and electronic information search services which include support with the online library, library and e-book databases, scientific works, and literature. The online library is a digital reference network which gives access to the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) that allows students to access the library databases including scientific journals, newspapers, and books such as JSTOR, Science Direct, Cambridge Core, Springer, Emerald, Ebsco, ProQuest, Clinical Key, Nature, and Scopus. The library also manages the institutional repository database, which allows students to access data on scientific papers and works of UNDIP.

As the UNDIP library, the faculty libraries also provide circulation, reference, and scientific work services, as well as a literacy corner. The literacy corner allows students to receive support with e-resources, Turnitin, and online journal submissions. The faculty libraries have a reading room with a computer with internet access, and a discussion room with an LCD projector. The BLP and the MLP faculty library have a collection of 2,907 book titles, 15,094 copies of books, 30 e-books, 2,562 scientific papers, and 328 theses. 234 book titles and 2,162 copies of books of national and international books were added in 2020. The BCP faculty library offers literature in the field of social sciences, including literature in communication science, and has around 13,300 book titles and 28,300 copies of books.

Appraisal:

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the panel was not able to visit UNDIP on-site. Therefore, the panel was provided with videos and pictures of UNDIP's facilities. According to the panel, the provided teaching rooms and the equipment of the learning facilities seem to be in line with the need of the study programmes. The quantity, quality, media and IT facilities of the teaching rooms meet the standards required for the programmes, even taking into account the resource needs of other study programmes. The rooms are properly equipped for disabled students and give them barrier-free access. Access to the internet through laptops via wireless LAN is provided free of charge. A sufficient number of group rooms are available.

The opening hours of the library take students' needs sufficiently into account. Access to the literature and journals as well as to digital media e.g. electronic media and databases is ensured.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.4 Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1* Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.4.2* Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

4.5 Additional services

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

Career counselling services and work placements are organized at the university level and are managed by the *UNDIP Career Centre* (UCC) which prepares students for employment after graduation. UCC offers the *Career Information, Career Preparation*, and the *Recruitment and Selection Programme*:

- *Career Information Programme*: This programme provides information on careers both online via the web or social media on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram as well offline on a *Career Gallery* on the bulletin board of the UCC office.
- *Career Preparation Programme*: This programme provides career and workplace training, career counselling for students, job seekers, and employees, *Career Jam Session*s, information on career opportunities together with experts or alumni, and information on internships.
- *Recruitment and Selection Programme*: This programme supports students and graduates to find suitable employment through an online career application portal, on campus recruitment, and career fairs.

Additionally, the faculties provide career counselling and placement services to students and graduates in collaboration with the UCC.

Alumni activities exist at the UNDIP level (UNDIP Alumni Association IKA UNDIP), faculty level (IKA FH UNDIP for the law programmes and IKA-FISIP UNDIP for the BCP), and study programme level. Graduates automatically become members of the IKA UNDIP which was formed in 1987 and is based in Jakarta. The alumni association with alumni from different graduating classes and professional backgrounds serves for building networks, as well as for organising various scientific activities such as seminars, FGDs, and social activities to strengthen the alumni network. The programmes regularly communicate with their alumni to exchange information on their careers, and possible improvements of the programmes. They also conduct tracer studies on a regular basis (cf. chapter 5). In addition to academic support, the programmes receive donations.

Appraisal:

Career counselling and placement services are offered to the students and graduates on an individual basis. Such activities are planned on a long time basis, performed regularly, and are actively marketed. Sufficient staff is available for this purpose. Students have access to the HEI-wide corporate network. The HEI brings its graduates in contact with representatives from

business enterprises at regular events. The students and alumni told the panel during the interview that they are very satisfied with the career counselling services that UNDIP offers.

An alumni network has been established at the university and the faculty level and is used to support the study programmes e.g. in the further development of the curricula.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.5	Additional services					
4.5.1	Career counselling and placement service		X			
4.5.2	Alumni Activities			X		

4.6 Financing of the study programmes (Asterisk Criterion)

The education financing in all study programmes is based on the provisions in the Government Regulation Number 52 of 2015 concerning the Statute of Universitas Diponegoro. The fund management system is conducted in a centralized and decentralized way. The centralized system is implemented under the coordination of the University, while the decentralized system is implemented by each faculty which receives funds according to the number of students. The financial planning of the study programmes is based on a self-submitted budget plan that has been approved and ratified at the Annual Work Meeting (RKT).

The funding system for the BLP, MLP, and BCP is obtained from two main sources, namely the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN,) and the non-APBN (UNDIP). APBN is a source of financing obtained from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia and the non-APBN funds are obtained through Single Tuition Fees (UKT) and Institutional Funding Donations (SPI), share of profits from UNDIP-owned business enterprises and from collaboration with companies and/or institutions owned by UNDIP, the sale of UNDIP's assets, and the utilisation of UNDIP assets by third parties.

Scholarships from the government, universities, alumni, and private institutions are given to students who are classified as underprivileged.

Appraisal:

The study programmes are funded for the entire accreditation period through the above stated funding system so that students will definitely be able to complete their studies.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.6* Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

5   Quality assurance and documentation

All study programmes (BLP, MLP, and BCP)

UNDIP's quality assurance system is implemented systematically and monitored annually by internal auditors. The quality assurance system's cycle refers to Establishment, Implementation, Evaluation, Control, and Improvement of Higher Education Standards (PPEPP).[25]

At the university level, each study programme will be audited through AIMA (Internal Academic Quality Audit) to ensure learning standards. In addition, evaluations at the faculty and study programme levels are conducted by the Faculty Quality Assurance Team (TPMF) and the Quality Assurance Group (GPM). Periodically, TPMF conducts quality assurance meetings with each GPM. GPM reports the findings in the implementation of learning activities in the study programme which include punctuality of the initial implementation of the learning activities, the number of face-to-face meetings, the suitability of the content between the Semester Lesson Plan, and the implementation of learning activities. Then, the findings of the GPM are submitted to the study programme to obtain the necessary follow-up and are socialized through regular study programme meetings.

Learning evaluations by students are carried out online at the end of each semester. The results are delivered by the faculty to each lecturer, are discussed in the study programme meetings at the beginning of each semester, and are also used to improve the quality of teaching and learning processes.

This evaluation covers several aspects, including lecture materials, lecturers' competences, administration, and infrastructure. Evaluation of lecturers' performance by students is one of the requirements for students to be able to access information on their scores. Students will not be able to fill in the study plan (IRS) and access the test scores if they have not submitted the evaluation forms. The results of this evaluation are an early indication on how the learning process runs for one semester. In addition to the SSO system, there are also regular meetings between administrators and students that include a follow-up to the online evaluations giving the students the opportunity to have a direct dialogue with the administration.

Additionally, alumni and employers provide input related to the development of the institution, learning processes, and possible improvements of students' and graduates' skills and capabilities. The results are then documented by Academic and Student Affairs and are published on the faculty and the study programme websites. As a result of the evaluations, the curricula and syllabi are reviewed, and learning methods, academic atmosphere, administrative services, facilities, and infrastructure improved.

With the current SSO system, most academic and non-academic documents and activities are automatically recorded in the system, for example academic regulations, curricula, lecture and consultation processes, (thesis) examinations, and assignments. Students can also access information such as their academic records, ongoing semester activities, and finances through the single sign-on platform. Information on the course contents, lectures, examinations, graduation, code of ethics, and academic sanctions is stated in the Academic Guidelines which

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[25] Establishment of higher education standards refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education No. 44 of 2015.

are updated and published at the beginning of each academic year. All activities and evaluations are documented and regularly updated on the study programmes' webpages.

The academic calendar is available online on each study programme website. It contains information on guidelines for academic and student activities, research, community service, human resources development, character education activity guidelines for new students, research collaboration, graduation, alumni gatherings, summer courses, guest lectures, and workshops. Academic information can also be obtained through UNDIP's social media accounts such as YouTube, Instagram and Facebook.

Appraisal:

The quality assurance and development procedure takes into account the results of the evaluations of students, alumni, lecturers and third parties as well as graduate employment with the help of the tracer studies conducted. The panel supports the extensive interaction between the university and the employers regarding the assessment of the quality of the study programmes by the employers.

Faculty members in the respective committees plan and assess the quality assurance and development procedures. Students' evaluations as well as quality control by the faculty are carried out on a regular basis and in accordance with a prescribed procedure. The outcomes provide input for the quality development process. With the tracer studies an external evaluation is carried out on a regular basis and provides additional input for the quality development process. However, the panel criticises the fact that only the workload of the lecturers is evaluated, while the actual student workload is not systematically analysed and evaluated. A question whether the actual workload of the whole course corresponds with, is lower or higher than the estimated workload (including teaching time, self-study time, and examination) is missing. Therefore, the panel recommends the following **condition**:
- The University implements an evaluation form that collects student feedback about the workload for each course.

In their statement on the report, UNDIP states that there are *Academic Advisors* who the students can consult regarding their study workload. Through these consultation procedures it can be detected and identified whether students face obstacles and problems in their studies, as well as through the monitoring of the final grades. The panel acknowledges the support and consultancy students receive as well as the existing monitoring mechanisms. However, a systematic workload evaluation which would deliver quantitative data is essential for continuous control and improvement of the study programmes.

The information given in the academic guidebooks is very extensive. However, the information is not concise, graphic overviews of the curricula are missing, and the focus in the course descriptions, especially in the law programmes, is on providing the content of the courses. That is why the panel strongly **recommends** making the academic guidebooks more user friendly by revising them and adding graphic overviews of the curricula, as well as revising the guidebooks regarding the correct use of the English language. The panel suggests using the ECTS users' guide for an orientation.

Lecturers, staff, and students are provided with an institutional email address by UNDIP. The panel encourages its use as it noticed that it is not consistently used by every member of UNDIP.

UNDIP regularly publishes current news and information about the study programmes on their website and other social media accounts such as YouTube, Instagram and Facebook.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)				X	
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year			X		

Quality profile

HEI: Universitas Diponegoro

Bachelor / Master programmes:
Bachelor of Law programme (BLP)
Master of Law programme (MLP)
Bachelor of Communication programme (BCP)

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1	**Objectives**					
1.1*	Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
1.2*	International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market			X		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates („Employability")			X		
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			X		
2	**Admission**					
2.1*	Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2	Counselling for prospective students			X		
2.3*	Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*)	Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5*	Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6*	Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.	**Contents, structure and didactical concept**					
3.1	Contents					
3.1.1*	Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.2*	Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3*	Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4	Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5	Ethical aspects			X		
3.1.6*	Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.7*	Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2	Structure					

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2.1*	Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.2*	Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)			BLP, BCP	MLP condition	
3.2.3*	Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4	Equality of opportunity			X		
3.3	Didactical concept					
3.3.1*	Logic and plausibility of the didactical concept (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.2*	Course materials (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.3	Guest lecturers			X		
3.3.4	Lecturing tutors			X		
3.4	Internationality					
3.4.1*	International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.4.2	Internationality of the student body				X	
3.4.3	Internationality of faculty				X	
3.4.4	Foreign language contents			X		
3.5*	Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.6*	Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.	**Academic environment and framework conditions**					
4.1	Faculty					
4.1.1*	Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2*	Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.3*	Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4	Practical business experience of faculty			X		
4.1.5*	Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6*	Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)	X				
4.1.7(*)	Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended-learning/distance learning programmes)					X
4.2	Programme management					
4.2.1*	Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.2.2	Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty			X		
4.3	Cooperation and partnerships					

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3.1(*)	Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		
4.3.2(*)	Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)			X		
4.4	Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1*	Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.4.2*	Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.5	Additional services					
4.5.1	Career counselling and placement service		X			
4.5.2	Alumni Activities			X		
4.6*	Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5	**Quality assurance and documentation**					
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)				X condition	
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year			X		