

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Economics and Business Bachelor of Commerce Education Study Program

Document Code

				SEME	STER L	EARN	IING	6 PL	.AN					
Courses				CODE		Course Fa	mily		Credit	t Weig	lht	:	SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Operatio	onal N	lanagement		8721103021					T=3	P=0	ECTS=4	l.77	4	July 19, 2024
AUTHORIZATION		SP Developer				Course Cluster Coordinator				Study Program Coordinator				
											Dr. Tri Sudarwanto, S.Pd., MSM.			
Learning model)	Case Studies												
Progran		PLO study pro	gram the	at is charged to	the course									
Learning		Program Obje	ctives (P	0)										
(PLO)		PLO-PO Matrix	(
		P.0												
		PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)												
			P.0					Weel	k					
				1 2 3	8 4 5	6 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 1	5 16
Short Course Description This course discusses basic production and operational concepts, 10 operational managem advantage, basic concepts of product planning, location, layout, capacity, process, invento human resources, quality and management project. Lectures are carried out using a syste presentations.					torv. s	upply ch	nain n	nanagement.	maintenance.					
Referen	ces	Main :												
		 Heizer, Jay, Barry Render, OperationManagement, Ninth Edition: Book I and Book II, 2011, Upper Saddle River New Jersey:Prentice Hall, Inc. Stevenson,J. Steven, Sum Chee Choung. Manajemen Operasi Buku I dan II. 2014. Mc. Graw Hill Sofjan Assauri, Manajemen Produksi dan Operasi, EdisiRevisi. 2008. LPFEUI4. Anderson, R. David, Dennis J. Sweeney, Thomas A. Williams. An Introduction to Management Science, Quantitative Approaches toDecision Making. 2013. Thomson Learning 												
		Supporters:												
Support lecturer		Novi Marlena, S. Erta, S.E., M.M.	.Pd., M.Si											
Week-	eac sta	nal abilities of ach learning age ub-PO)		Evaluation			Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		ls, nts,		Learning materials [References	Assessment Weight (%)		
(Sı	(Su			Indicator	Criteria &	& Form	Offli offli		On	line (online)]	
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)		(5	5)		(6)		(7)	(8)

1 Subdets card bioxission of international state international state internation	4	Studente con	1 Able to compare the	Critoria	Contorrad	I	00/
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Image: bounderstand, explain and implement the benefits of the time automation of the questions orrectlyFull marks are outored to banef Mould and the questions orrectlyStudents are alle to control of any orrectlyImage: bounderstand and effects at an ocurty's control of any oregoing and the automation of the questions orrectlyFull marks are outored to approach (Student approach) with learning methods: Discussion, questions and any asserts, and assignments Learning the questions or correctlyStudent control of approach (Student control of approach) with learning model: Problem Based Learning and any asserts, and any advantage, activating and bounders and approach (Student control of app	2	to understand, study and implement the meaning of globalization, characteristics of globalization, forms of economic globalization, indicators of the degree of economic globalization, pros and cons of economic	meaning of globalization 2. Mention and explain the characteristics of globalization 3. Mention and explain the forms of economic globalization 4. Mention and explain indicators of the degree of economic globalization 5. Mention and explain the pros and cons of	 1.1. Explain the meaning of globalization 2.2. Name and explain the characteristics of globalization 3.3. Name and explain the forms of economic globalization 4.4. Name and explain the indicators for the degree of economic globalization 5.5. State and explain the pros and cons of economic 	students (Student centered approach) with learning methods: Discussion, questions and answers, and assignments Learning model: Problem Based Learning		0%
ito understand and explain traditional international trade theory, mercantilism, absolute advantage, comparative advantage and demand for offers.in International Trade 2. Explain the Theory of Absolute Advantage 3. Explain the Theory of Comparative Advantage 4. Explain the Theory of Demand and SupplyFull marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctlyCentered approach (Student centered approach) with learning methods: Discussion, questions and assignments Learning model: Problem Based Learning 2 x 500%5	3	to understand, explain and implement the benefits and effects of	why countries are involved in international trade 2. Explain the benefits of international trade in the Edgeworth Bowley box diagram 3. Explain the role of international trade in a country's economy 4. Explain the influence of	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions	students (Student centered approach) with learning methods: Discussion, questions and answers, and assignments Learning model: Problem Based Learning		0%
6 2 × 50 0% 7 0% 0%	4	to understand and explain traditional international trade theory, mercantilism, absolute advantage, comparative advantage and	in International Trade 2. Explain the Theory of Absolute Advantage 3. Explain the Theory of Comparative Advantage 4. Explain the Theory of Demand	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions	Student centered approach (Student centered approach) with learning methods: Discussion, questions and answers, and assignments Learning model: Problem Based Learning, Online Learning		0%
2 × 50 0%	5				2 X 50		0%
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8				2 X 50			0%
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14				2 X 50			0%
15				2 X 50			0%
16	UAS	UAS	Criteria: UAS Form of Assessment	UAS 3 X 50	UAS	Material: - Library:	30%
			: Test				

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage	
1.	Test	30%	
		30%	

Notes

- 1. Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- 2. The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO) are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
 Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is
- 4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- 5. Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- 9. Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.